

**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

**1905/1906
Vol. 1**

(Washington, DC)

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REPORT

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District of Columbia. Commissioners

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

Vol. I.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 3, 1906.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled:*

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia herewith submit for the information of Congress, pursuant to the requirements of section 12 of an act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 108), a report of their official doings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts from all sources, including those on account of the water department, were as follows:

Cash balances July 1, 1905	\$412, 964. 66
Taxes and other general revenues	5, 094, 744. 97
Trust and special fund collections	875, 356. 07
Loan advances to the District of Columbia by the United States under the act of March 3, 1905	646, 428. 75
United States payments from appropriations under act of June 11, 1878	5, 621, 675. 81
	12, 651, 170. 26

EXPENDITURES.

From District of Columbia appropriations	\$11, 437, 053. 37
From District of Columbia special and trust funds	864, 077. 58

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF CASH ADVANCES TO DISBURSING OFFICER AND OF TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.

Cash balances June 30, 1906, as follows:

To credit of disbursing officer, District of Columbia	\$155, 247. 81
To credit of special disbursing agent, municipal building commission	6, 854. 36
To credit of special disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park	1, 055. 62
To credit of trust and special funds	186, 881. 52
	350, 039. 31
	12, 651, 170. 26

The details of the foregoing statements are set forth in the accompanying report of the auditor.

While the foregoing exhibit shows the total receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year, it embraces a large expenditure for objects not connected with the ordinary current conduct of the District government, the principal of which are payments on account of trust funds, amounting to \$864,077.58, and expenditures on account of public works of extraordinary character and magnitude, as follows:

Elimination grade crossings in connection with Union Station, including payment of awards of damages caused by changes in grade of streets	\$417, 596. 86
Connecticut Avenue Bridge over Rock Creek	313, 728. 50
Bridge over Anacostia River	39, 038. 21
Sewage-disposal system	1, 000, 982. 94
Municipal building	374, 753. 40
Filtration plant	908, 000. 00
Highway bridge across Potomac River	415, 000. 00
Total	3, 469, 099. 91

If these amounts, namely, \$864,077.58 and \$3,469,099.91, be deducted from the total actual net expenditures of \$12,301,130.95, the remainder, \$7,967,953.46, will represent the cost of conducting the ordinary current operations of the District government for the period embraced in this report, including \$975,408 for sinking fund and interest on the bonded debt, no part of which was incurred under the present form of government of the District.

In the management of other municipal governments and those of States and counties it is customary to provide for extraordinary works of construction by an issue of long-time bonds, whose redemption is thus distributed over an extended period so that future beneficiaries of the improvements shall bear an equitable share of the burden.

The portion of the expenditure (less the cost of extraordinary improvements and trust funds) chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia was \$4,042,693.48. The revenues of the District from taxes on private property and privileges, etc., applicable to its proportion of expenditures, was \$5,094,744.97, leaving a balance of \$1,052,051.49, which, with a corresponding contribution from the United States, would have been sufficient for sinking-fund and interest purposes, if the extraordinary works had been financed separately, and for the prosecution of other works, the improvement of public school, fire, police, and health conditions, and the betterment of many other features of administration.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

The revenues of the water department during the fiscal year 1906 amounted to \$405,785.90. The balance to the credit of the water fund at the beginning of that year was \$36,594.81, making a total available for expenditure during said year of \$442,380.71.

The actual net expenditures on account of the water fund during the fiscal year 1906 amounted to \$410,473.83, leaving a balance available for expenditure June 30, 1906, of \$31,906.88.

DEBT.

Funded debt of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1906, all of which was incurred under the forms of local government which existed in the District prior to July 1, 1878-----	\$11, 587, 700. 00
Unfunded debt of the District of Columbia due the United States on June 30, 1906, arising from loan advances made by the United States from appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof----	2, 931, 259. 49
Total funded and unfunded debt June 30, 1906-----	14, 518, 959. 49

The District has a further matured liability of five payments of \$150,000 each to the Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to meet the District's half of \$1,500,000 required to be paid in connection with the railroad terminal improvement under section 8 of an act of February 12, 1901.

DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES.

No change has occurred in the status of the conditional obligations of the District to redeem certain drawback certificates issued for overcharges of special assessments levied by former municipal governments of the District, which the Commissioners have discussed at length in preceding annual reports.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT AND ANNUAL TAX RATE.

The assessor reports the assessment of taxable real and personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, based upon a valuation of all real estate "at not less than two-thirds" of the true value thereof, and of a valuation of personal property at "a fair cost value over and above the exemptions" provided by law pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," as follows:

Real property, taxable at the rate of \$1.50 per \$100-----	\$239, 461, 985. 00
Personal property, taxable at the rate of \$1.50 per \$100-----	\$18, 806, 096. 00
Building associations, gross earnings of, at 2 per cent-----	731, 913. 71
Electric lighting and telephone companies and incorporated saving banks, gross earnings of, at 4 per cent-----	1, 581, 004. 18
Gaslight companies, gross earnings of, at 5 per cent-----	1, 673, 974. 95
National banks, and all other incorporated banks and trust companies, gross earnings of, at 6 per cent-----	2, 279, 954. 08
Street railroad companies, gross receipts of, at 4 per cent-----	3, 596, 719. 56
	28, 669, 302. 48
	268, 131, 287. 48

POPULATION.

Pursuant to the policy of the order of March 24, 1905, a census of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia was taken on May 22, 1906, by the police department, with a view to ascertaining the number of the population, and the sex, color, and ages, and school attendance, as a basis for vital statistics, and for use in connection with public school questions and otherwise. The total population of the District of Columbia so enumerated was 326,435, of which 95,018 were colored.

EXTRAORDINARY AND CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

The Commissioners, in preparing their estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia for the next fiscal year, followed the policy which they adopted five years ago of distinguishing and asking Congress to distinguish between items for extraordinary projects of improvement calling for large amounts of money, and of benefit to posterity, and items of current expenditure upon the different municipal services. They proceeded upon the principle that the Commissioners owe it to Congress and to the community to prepare a budget which shall show what ought to be done within reason on both extraordinary and ordinary accounts, with due regard for economy and for all the needs of the present and the future. While the Commissioners are not required by law to bring their estimates within the estimated amount of the appropriation fund formed by the District revenues and the addition of a like amount from the United States Treasury, they have always endeavored to keep the estimates within a reasonable relation to the probable appropriation fund. At the same time, it has been impossible without either halting extraordinary projects of improvement regarded as necessary by Congress and the community or crippling the regular municipal services to keep the estimates within the amount of the appropriation fund. Here as elsewhere extraordinary projects of improvement must be considered separately and the cost of them treated differently from that of current expenditures.

The Commissioners have recommended from year to year that Congress adopt a plan for financing the District's share of the cost of the extraordinary improvements so as to provide for advances from the Treasury on that account, to be repaid gradually in reasonable annual payments with interest; the whole transaction to be treated as a loan from the National Government to its partner, the District government, to be carried separately on the books of the United States Treasury as a capital account. As the authorization of extraordinary improvements, the appropriation of every dollar necessary for them, and the custody and control of the District revenues would under this plan continue exclusively in Congress, there would be no risk to the National Government in its adoption; it would provide a permanent businesslike settlement of what, as it stands, requires annual legislation necessarily of an unsatisfactory kind. The temporary advances made from the United States Treasury are charged now to the general account combining extraordinary and current expenditures, although the latter class of expenditures can be amply met by the District revenues, and the result of this confusion

of accounts is that the Commissioners, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Committees on Appropriations, and Congress itself are hampered and embarrassed in dealing with the estimates and appropriations.

The practical result has been to reduce the amounts required for current expenditures, so that the municipal services have suffered when it was not necessary that they should suffer, since there were, and are, ample revenues to provide for all current needs, and also reasonable repayment to the National Treasury, with interest on the advances by it. Incidentally, the District taxpayers, who are fairly taxed and are paying their taxes fairly, are misrepresented by a situation for which they are not responsible, so as to seem unable or unwilling to provide their share of the cost of necessary current expenditure. The Commissioners believe that Congress will not allow this situation to continue much longer. The necessity for the adoption of the permanent plan recommended by the Commissioners is indicated by the fact that besides the amounts recommended for extraordinary improvement in the estimates for the next fiscal year it is estimated that there should be due the United States from the District of Columbia for advances, if all known and estimated appropriations are expended to June 30, 1907, the sum of \$4,951,939.87 on the 1st of July next, and that deducting all possible amounts the payment of which may be deferred there will be due on that day \$3,201,939.87.

EXTRAORDINARY PROJECTS OF IMPROVEMENT.

In the preparation of the estimates the Commissioners were obliged to recommend for extraordinary projects of improvement \$1,875,800, the items comprising District building, \$550,000; high-pressure fire-protection service, \$750,000; suburban sewers, \$400,800; municipal hospital for chronic cases, \$100,000; railway terminal work, \$75,000.

BILLS RELATING TO THE DISTRICT.

During the first session of the present Congress the Commissioners reported upon bills and resolutions relating to the District of Columbia referred to them for report, according to custom, by the committees of the Senate and the House, passing upon 117 Senate bills and 123 House bills. Through the chairman of the Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia the Commissioners presented 65 bills and resolutions for the consideration of Congress. Before acting upon bills relating to the District which had passed both Houses of Congress, the President of the United States, according to custom, referred them to the Commissioners for their comment, and they favorably reported upon all bills so referred.

CONTROL OF SAVINGS DEPOSITORIES.

The Commissioners' bill, drafted in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, providing for supervision of the savings banks by the Comptroller of the Currency, enacted at the last session of Congress, has already proved its value to the community. It has been put in practical operation by the Comptroller, with the effect of strengthening the sound banks and of closing two which were weak.

It should be strengthened and enlarged so as to cover all similar banks. It is believed that similar legislation should be enacted respecting the building and loan associations of the District. The Commissioners recommend such legislation.

CIVIL SERVICE IN THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

A bill providing a civil-service law for the District government should be passed. Being a municipal corporation, it is, under the uniform decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, not a part of the National Government, and therefore not entitled to the benefits of its civil-service law, so that there is no legal protection for the merit civil-service system maintained by the Commissioners.

CHANGE OF INAUGURATION DAY.

The Commissioners earnestly invite early and favorable action by Congress upon the proposed change of inauguration day from the 4th of March to the last Thursday in April in order that the health of those who participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of President and Vice-President may be protected from the dangers of the weather, which have proved fatal to so many in the past and have deprived the country of some of its most valuable servants.

REPRESENTATION AT WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS.

The Commissioners renew their recommendation that the District of Columbia be given two representatives at the Military Academy instead of one, Congress having acted favorably upon their recommendation that the District should be given two representatives at the Naval Academy. The District has more population than any one of six of the States, its population is increasing, and it should have the additional opportunity for its young men which this would afford.

CONSTRUCTION-WORK CONTRACTS.

Contracts for construction work, like all other contracts, should be made valid when signed by a majority of the Board of Commissioners instead of it being required, as at present, that they be signed by three Commissioners. The Commissioners again ask Congress to enact the necessary legislation.

LEGAL MATTERS.

The work of the corporation counsel's office has been greatly increased by the enactment of new laws, especially those relating to the juvenile court, compulsory education, abatement of nuisances, keeping of employment agencies, the condemnation of insanitary buildings, etc., while the complex questions connected with municipal administration also become numerous as the District develops. No less than 525 written opinions were rendered by the corporation counsel during the year, embracing a great variety of topics, and many of them laying down principles which have been adopted as precedents for future action. One of the important cases during the year

concerned the adjudication of the claim of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railroad for the expense incurred in removing its tracks from E street and their relocation under the direction of the District Commissioners. Under the law the supreme court of the District of Columbia was given jurisdiction to determine this cost. The company claimed \$59,704.54. The auditor of the court allowed \$58,445.30, to which award an exception was taken. The matter was finally settled by the payment of \$53,000.

The two decisions in District cases rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States during the year sustained the contentions of the municipality. In the court of appeals the District won twelve cases and lost six, and similar commendable records are shown in other courts. The District has a very large number of cases upon the various dockets, including claims for damages, the settlement of tax cases, the condemnation of land, etc., but they do not require mention beyond the fact that the litigation is so extensive as to demand the fullest amount of service on the part of the corporation counsel and his assistants.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

The Commissioners and the community are grateful for the unusually large number of measures enacted at the last session of Congress, upon their recommendation, for the improvement of conditions in the District of Columbia. A number of these laws relate to social questions and are the result of years of effort. Among these enactments are those for dealing with insanitary buildings, widening alleys into minor streets, reaching nonresident owners having nuisances on their property, regulating employment agencies, providing a new poison and pharmacy law, providing a new juvenile court and probation system, an effective compulsory education law, and the regulation of savings banks.

Congress having granted, under a recommendation of the Commissioners, appropriations of \$50,000 for executing the law providing for the widening of alleys into minor streets and \$6,200 for the execution of the law regarding insanitary buildings, steps were promptly taken to execute those laws, and satisfactory progress has been made under them toward the elimination of the so-called alley slums.

A general improvement of sanitary conditions as a result of the legislation and appropriations of Congress in the last session is being brought about. Every one of the measures above referred to has already shown in actual practice its value to the community and has justified the wisdom of Congress in enacting it.

Among the bills presented by the Commissioners and still pending which should receive favorable action at the coming session of Congress is that for a child-labor law, which would take the District out of the unenviable position of being one of the very few jurisdictions in the United States that have no child-labor law.

Other pending measures upon which the Commissioners especially urge action are the playgrounds project, the branch-library bill, the registration of nurses bill, the better registration of births bill, the regulation of so-called assessment life insurance, and several measures for better dealing with contagious diseases, including the registration of tuberculosis cases; also a better provision of inspectors to enforce the health and sanitary laws.

JUVENILE COURT.

There is particular reason for gratification in the enactment by Congress of the legislation recommended by the Commissioners for a juvenile court and a probation system similar to those in successful operation elsewhere. The Commissioners had for five years maintained a separate system of treatment for juvenile offenders by using the house of detention and securing separate trials for juveniles at the police court, and the board of children's guardians had done valuable probation work, but it was necessary to have the legislation which is now provided in order to secure the full benefit of the principle involved. The appointment of William H. De Lacy as judge of the juvenile court was followed by its establishment July 1 last, and it has been in successful operation, with good effects already visible, and much more is expected of it.

The Commissioners in their special report on the care of delinquent and dependent children in the District of Columbia, submitted to Congress January 6, 1904, recommended the juvenile court as the best means of determining the status of delinquency or dependency in the cases of children before they should be committed either to the reform schools or to the board of children's guardians or kept on probation, and they are gratified to have this important requisite in the system of caring for children.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The high reputation of the public schools of the District of Columbia has been maintained during the past fiscal year. The celebration of the centennial of the public schools in December, 1905, brought out commendations of their progress from the President of the United States and many others of eminence, including the Commissioner of Education of the United States. In the character of the teachers, of the training, and of the results they were deemed to be in the first rank. The high-water mark of their achievements was reached in the centennial year. The citizens of the District, many of them graduates of the public school system, manifested a just pride in its achievements.

Congress gratified the community by adopting the Commissioners' recommendation for an increase in the salaries of the officers and teachers of the public schools, a measure of justice which had been too long deferred, and it also passed a bill recommended by the Commissioners for an effective compulsory education law.

Congress further provided for a change in the organization of the school system, including the appointment of a board of education, composed of nine members, to be appointed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the new board began its duties on July 1, 1906.

The Commissioners desire to place upon record their appreciation of the services of the board of education between 1900 and 1906, which they believe were of great value to the public schools, and therefore to the national capital. They point to the output of the schools as the best evidence of the character of their work. The graduates, whether from the high schools, manual training schools, or grade schools, have more generally than is common elsewhere proved them-

selves to be well equipped for whatever they were next to undertake, and the cordial reception of the high school graduates by the leading universities and colleges and the national academies at West Point and Annapolis was typical of the general recognition of the excellence of our public school system.

As the most important interest of the District of Columbia the public schools have the largest amount in the estimates of the Commissioners. They recommended as much of the estimates of the board of education as they felt could be advocated at this time before Congress. They deferred favorable recommendation upon estimates submitted by the board of education for new building projects in addition to those which the Commissioners recommended, because Congress created at the last session a commission, consisting of the Engineer Commissioner, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and superintendent of schools, to report upon the whole question of public school buildings in the District, and the recommendations of that commission were necessary to an intelligent consideration of the building projects deferred by the Commissioners.

The entire enrollment for the year was 51,992, an increase of 762 over the preceding year. Of this number, 35,201, or 67.70 per cent, were white and 16,791, or 32.30 per cent, were colored. Of this number, 24,513, or 47.15 per cent, were boys, of which 32.96 per cent were white and 14.19 per cent colored, and 27,479, or 52.85 per cent, girls, of which 34.74 per cent were white and 18.11 per cent were colored.

The whole number of teachers provided in the appropriation act was 1,544. The whole number employed was 1,536—1,038 white and 498 colored. This number includes kindergarten teachers at the normal schools—97 kindergarten teachers—62 white and 35 colored.

The pupils were distributed as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pupils in normal schools	13	189	202
Pupils in high schools	1,146	1,943	3,089
Pupils in manual training schools	540	525	1,065
Pupils in primary and grammar schools	21,747	23,619	45,366
Pupils in kindergartens	1,067	1,203	2,270
Total	24,513	27,479	51,992

The number of male teachers, including supervising principals, was 198, or 12.90 per cent, and the number of female teachers was 1,338, or 87.10 per cent.

The superintendent of schools, in his annual report to the board of education, stated:

During the fiscal year two new buildings for the graded schools were completed—the John W. Ross, an eight-room building in the first division, intended to relieve the crowded condition of the schools on Columbia Heights, and the Henry T. Blow, in the sixth division, which was to relieve the Pierce and the Webb schools. Provision has been made for the erection of a new eight-room building in Georgetown on a lot adjoining the Curtis School, the Anthony Hyde, and one in the thirteenth division, opposite the Randall and Francis L. Cardozo schools. These buildings will probably be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the next school year.

On the 1st of January, 1906, the new Business High School, on Rhode Island avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets, was opened, with accommodations for 800 pupils. It is gratifying to be able to report that Congress has at last appropriated the amount asked—\$135,000—to complete the McKinley Manual Training School, whose congested condition has made it necessary to turn over several rooms in the Central High School and in the Henry School to its uses.

Congress has also made appropriations for replacing the old McCormick School and constructing new buildings at Brightwood Park, Anacostia, and Deanwood. It has also complied with the request of the board for the purchase of a tract of land on Columbia Heights for a future normal school. In view of the inconveniences to which the pupils and teachers of the normal schools are subjected in their present quarters and the prospective increase in the number of pupils, together with the necessity for adequate quarters for the kindergarten department, the purchase of this tract of land should be promptly followed by the construction of a suitable building.

The efforts of the board to get rid of the half-day school, especially in grades above the second, which have been only partially successful, are now being supplemented by a law of Congress. The first section of the new school law, enacted June 30, 1906, explicitly forbids half-day sessions above the second grade. To carry out this requirement Congress in the appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1907, appropriated a sum of money with which to rent temporary quarters, so as to make it possible for the board of education to comply with the law. This provision, however, is clearly only a temporary one and emphasizes the necessity for a number of new school buildings.

The Morgan School, lying on the edge of Washington Heights and practically the only school convenient thereto, is crowded to the doors, and immediate relief should be given to both this school and the group of schools on Columbia Heights by the erection of a large building on or near the line of Sixteenth street extended.

The Mott, Abbot, and Garfield, and the High Street School in Georgetown, all of which are unsuited to further school uses, should be replaced by modern buildings. The territory east of the Wallach School and north of the Buchanan, being that part of Capitol Hill situated south of Lincoln Park and rapidly building up, should be provided in the near future with an additional schoolhouse.

Gymnasiums should be built in connection with the Central, Eastern, and M Street High schools, and extensive improvements should be made at once in the basement of the Central High School.

The ground east of and adjoining the Armstrong Manual Training School, which presents at this time the best opportunity for extending that building, should be purchased without further delay.

There is a demand on the part of the citizens living on Grant road for the construction of a schoolhouse on the site formerly occupied by a colored school on that road just west of Connecticut avenue. The colored schools were removed from this site two years ago to occupy a new and modern building at Fort Reno.

A normal school building for colored pupils should also be provided. The Minter School building is, as is not generally known, a rented building, which does not afford sufficient accommodations for

the pupils, and is in a neighborhood which does not provide pupils for the practice school in sufficient numbers.

The rapid growth of Bloomingdale has already tested the capacity of the Gage School to its utmost, and as this is one of the buildings originally planned for extension, a four-room addition should be built at an early date. Many of our manual training, cooking, and sewing schools are located in rented quarters. Both for reasons of economy and good administration, buildings should be constructed at convenient points to take the place of rented quarters or by annexes to existing buildings they should be made a part of the school buildings in their respective neighborhoods.

SCHOOL CENTENARY.

The centenary of the establishment of the public school system was appropriately celebrated in December, 1906. The President of the United States honored the occasion by receiving, on the afternoon of December 18, 1905, in the East Room of the White House, the Commissioners and former Commissioners of the District of Columbia; the members of the board of education; members of former school boards; the superintendent of schools, and others, and by a brief address expressing his interest and pride in the public schools. On the evening of that day a public meeting was held in the First Congregational Church, at which addresses were made by Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War; Dr. Edward Everett Hale; the president of the Board of Commissioners, and Mr. J. Holdsworth Gordon, the president of the board of education. Exhibits of the work of the public schools were made on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of the same month at the new Business High School and the McKinley Manual Training School for the white schools, and at the M street School and the Armstrong Manual Training School for the colored schools.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

The Commissioners are asking in their annual estimates for provision for the future of the public playgrounds by the acquisition of permanent sites. Experience has shown that public playgrounds are needed and are successful here, and the experimental stage having passed it is necessary to provide permanent places for them. During the past summer two of the temporary public playgrounds were taken by the owners for other purposes, one of them after it had been fitted up for the summer's work. It is obvious economy to buy the necessary sites as quickly as possible, and upon the recommendation of the citizens' committee, which has made inquiry as to sites and prices, the Commissioners have recommended an appropriation of \$100,000 for this purpose for the next fiscal year, together with \$15,000 for the preparation of sites that may be acquired. It is believed that these amounts will provide several excellent sites where most needed in different sections of the District. Very much larger expenditures for this form of popular education have been and are being made in other cities with very satisfactory results, and it is believed that Washington should not be behindhand in this important matter.

The Commissioners desire to acknowledge the volunteer services of many good citizens and their large contributions in money, which have demonstrated the necessity and the value of public playgrounds in the District of Columbia.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The report of the trustees of the Public Library of the District of Columbia (with which is included the report of the librarian) indicates that the library in the increased quantity and quality of its service to the public during the past year has matched the record of forward movement shown by its report of a year ago. In spite of serious drawbacks that hamper adequate development of its work, the library is unquestionably an important factor in the public educational system of the District.

The book collection was increased from 73,045 volumes to 84,668 volumes. The registered borrowers numbered 39,800 at the end of the year. The total home circulation was 433,096, an increase of 79,600, or a gain of 22 per cent over the previous year. The average daily circulation increased from 1,146, the figures of the previous year, to 1,359. During the past year the library has circulated into the homes of Washington 155,000 more books than it did two years ago (278,188 in 1903-4). The report for 1904-5 showed a decrease of 12 per cent in the proportion of fiction circulated. The past year's report shows a further decrease of 4 per cent of fiction circulated, so that the proportion of fiction to the total circulation has now been reduced to 68 per cent. A comparison shows that out of the gain in circulation of 155,000 volumes in two years 100,000 volumes were books other than fiction. The circulation of books from the children's room increased from 73,933 to 88,520, and the percentage of fiction fell off 5 per cent, so that it now stands at 62 per cent.

The record of reading-room attendance and use also shows that the library is progressively better meeting the requirements of those who use it as a place for study. In two years the attendance has increased from 43,799 in 1903-4 to 74,296 in 1904-5 and to 114,428 in 1905-6. The latter figures include 8,966 Sunday visitors. The attendance has therefore increased 54 per cent during the past year, and 261 per cent in two years.

Among the factors that have made possible this record of constantly increasing usefulness is the persistent application of administrative measures for rendering easy public access to desired books. This has included the placing of different classes of nonfiction books on open shelves in rotation; the publication of lists of new books and books on timely topics in the newspapers; the publication of reference lists in pamphlet form for free distribution; the opening of a teachers' reference library; the urging of fuller use by teachers of the ten-book privilege; the publication of an educational bulletin, distributed to all public and private schools; the removal of the age limit for issuing cards to children; conducting story hours and reading clubs for children; the posting of attractive bulletins in the library; the delivery, under the auspices of the board of education, of many lectures in the library's hall; the use of the library's study rooms by teachers' clubs and literary clubs and the special efforts

put forth to assist such clubs, and the opening of the library on Sundays and holidays.

During the year the stations for the circulation of books established in social settlements were increased to five, from which 8,265 books were distributed. Each of these modest ventures has fewer than 300 books; each is open two brief periods a week, and is conducted entirely by volunteers.

Although the library's record is so gratifying, yet almost every page of the trustees' report shows that the progress has been made in the face of great obstacles rather than on account of adequate facilities. It is evident that the force of the library is too small and is very much underpaid, and that its book fund is altogether inadequate to meet the demands made upon the library. The report points out that in the face of the great increase in amount of work done by the library and the gratifying improvement in the quality of that work the average salary paid has fallen from \$550.85 in 1903-4 to \$519.62 for 1906-7. It is hoped that Congress will at the coming session see the justice and expediency of making substantial increases in pay of these intelligent workers in one arm of the District educational system, as it did last year in the case of the teachers. The Commissioners cordially approve the estimates of the library trustees and earnestly commend favorable action on their recommendation for better salaries, including that of the librarian, under whose administration the library has made such rapid progress. The need for additional assistants, so that the whole of the central building can be opened and the work developed to its full capacity, is also apparent. The Commissioners are well satisfied that the books purchased for the library are carefully selected. It certainly ought never to be necessary to deny any reasonable request for books because of the lack of an adequate book fund.

The demands made upon the settlement stations plainly show the need for building the branch libraries offered by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Favorable action by the House is recommended on the House bill No. 20066, enacted by the Senate on June 18, 1906, authorizing the erection of a branch library building at Takoma Park with a part of the money offered by Mr. Carnegie.

The Commissioners renew their recommendation for favorable action on the item of \$13,000 asked by the superintendent of buildings and grounds for the improvement of Mount Vernon Square and the approaches to the library building, so that the curbings and walks in the grounds may be completed to the east and west of the building.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The Board of Charities has continued its good work of executing the will of Congress that it should bring about "unification of control and the proper coordination of the various agencies comprising the public charitable and reformatory work of the District." The progressive legislation of Congress and gradual appreciation and acceptance in the community of the principles for which the Board has stood, with the cordial approval of the Commissioners, have enabled it to secure much of what Congress expected, including greater efficiency and economy in public institutions of charity, as well as more harmonious and economical and effective cooperation by the private institutions. Although the public charitable and correctional work

is the second largest item in the District expenses and affects the public in many important ways, the work of the Board of Charities has been so quietly done that its success and far-reaching significance are not generally recognized.

The policy of the Board has the earnest indorsement of the Commissioners, and they desire to record their appreciation of the value of its uncompensated services. In this connection they express their regret at the retirement from the Board of Charities of S. W. Woodward, who was its president for the first six years of its existence, and who declined reappointment and was succeeded on the 1st of July last as a member by Dr. George M. Kober, and as president of the Board by John Joy Edson. The Commissioners, besides approving the recommendations of the Board of Charities in its annual report and estimates, renew their recommendation that Congress provide for the appointment of the members of the Board of Charities and the Board of Children's Guardians by the Commissioners.

The annual report of the Board reviews briefly the work of the past six years since its organization, calling attention to some of the things that have been accomplished during that time. Among the more important things that the Board has been largely instrumental in bringing about are the following:

Purchase of ground and erection of suitable buildings for a home for the aged and infirm. These unfortunate persons have hitherto been cared for at the Washington Asylum under the same administration as the workhouse and in intimate association with the inmates thereof.

The conditions at the workhouse have been much improved by the erection of additional buildings providing increased cell accommodation. Still other buildings are needed at this institution, as there is not yet sufficient room to provide a separate cell for each prisoner.

An appropriation was secured, and the buildings are now almost completed, for an industrial home school for colored children.

An appropriation has been secured for the erection of a hospital for indigent tuberculosis patients. It is intended to provide accommodations for about 120 patients.

The large annual appropriations for the care of indigent patients in private hospitals have been changed from the subsidy system to the contract system. The Board is now able to secure accommodations for every indigent acute case requiring treatment, as payments are made only for services rendered.

The supervision of child-caring work has been very much improved by the introduction of the contract system in private institutions. The work of the Board of Children's Guardians, always so efficient and valuable, has been expanded, enabling them to provide care for the great number of children for whom private charity has not provided.

An examination of the appropriations made for charities in the District of Columbia since the creation of the Board of Charities shows a very marked development in the line of purely municipal charities, such as the workhouse, the Home for the Aged and Infirm, the Industrial Home School, the Tuberculosis Hospital, etc.

Prior to that period the municipal charities had been in many instances very sadly neglected, while corporate institutions were generously aided.

The administration of the Washington Asylum has been reorganized, and, as a result thereof, service at this institution has been greatly improved. The administration at the other institutions shows a marked improvement as the result of the supervision of the Board.

In the year 1901 the work of the investigation of nonresident insane persons committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane and charged to the District of Columbia was undertaken, and since that time 378 persons have been taken from the list of those charged to the District. The cost of maintaining this number of persons at the hospital for a single year would be \$83,160. Although the item of financial saving is not the most important in considering the work of the Board of Charities, it is worthy of note that the saving effected in the care of the insane alone is many times greater than the entire cost of maintaining the Board and its force of agents and investigators.

The Board has also exerted its influence in favor of the passage of all legislation for the improvement of social conditions among the poorer classes. Especially has it given active support to the movement for the creation of the juvenile court, which court was established by act of Congress approved March 19, 1906.

The Board, in its estimates for the coming year, especially urges the importance of an appropriation to provide for the care of chronic and convalescent indigent patients. It also strongly recommends an appropriation for the further extension of the workhouse, to provide, as soon as possible, sufficient room to permit the assignment of one prisoner only to each cell.

It recommends that the appropriations for the care of indigent sick in private hospitals be made in a lump sum, to be distributed by the Board under contract with the various institutions. Such an arrangement would permit the Board to assign patients in accordance with the needs of the service, whereas, under the present system, the Board is hampered by reason of the fact that a certain amount of money is assigned to each particular institution and can not be used at other institutions.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The Board of Children's Guardians has continued its important work for dependent and delinquent children with additional success. Since it began its labors on July 1, 1893, it has had under its beneficent care 2,100 wards committed until majority; 1,466 temporary wards; 1,450 probationary wards. On the 1st of July, 1905, it had in its charge 1,364 permanent wards. Before this Board was established there was no adequate state supervision of dependent children and no state agency for their care. Large subsidies were paid to private institutions which took in dependent children without state control. The practice of the Board has been to place children in family homes as far as possible rather than in charitable institutions, and admirable results have followed from this practice. This at once reduces the expense and increases the efficiency of the child-caring work of the community. Only about one-fifth of the Board's wards cost the community anything for maintenance. The

cost of supervision of the places where children are provided for is the chief item of expense. A larger provision should be made for this essential feature of this Board's work. A large number of the wards of the Board have attained their majority and are reported to be self-sustaining and self-respecting in the communities where they reside.

TAXES.

The records of the assessor are convincing evidence of the steady growth of Washington. The total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1906 was \$239,461,985, producing a revenue of \$3,591,929.78. For the fiscal year 1907 the valuation will be \$247,306,494, an increase of \$7,844,509, with a corresponding increase in the revenue of the total sum of \$4,409,597.43. The development of the suburban section is illustrated by the figures relating to one section. In 1897 Bloomingdale had 61 houses; now 557 are assessed. Le Droit Park addition had 20 houses, as against 698 at the present time. Dobbins's addition was vacant land; it now contains 182 buildings. Moore and Barbour's addition, which was a tract of 27 acres with one old building, now possesses 237 fine houses. These subdivisions, lying contiguous to each other, have now an estimated population of 8,000 and a total of 1,674 dwellings, with 6 very substantial church edifices. Other subdivisions have similarly progressed. It is also worthy of note that the assessment records show that a large number of old buildings are being replaced by fine structures.

The citizens of the District continue in their endeavor to obey the personal-tax law. This statute, taxing as it does only franchises and tangible property, is moderate and equitable. It makes each taxpayer, however, his own appraiser in the first instance, and perhaps the most difficult portion of the duties of the tax appraiser is that of reconciling the widely divergent ideas of values held by citizens as to the same kind of personal property. In the assessment of real estate many problems have been encountered, but the fact that very few appeals have been submitted to the board of equalization and review indicates that the work of the assessors has been carefully and conscientiously executed.

Some additional laws are required. For instance, Congress should enact a statute prohibiting the refunding of taxes, whether due to assessment of excessive area, duplicate payment, or any other cause for a period of more than three years antecedent to the date of application. Under a statute already existing the District is debarred from going back more than three years to assess property which has escaped taxation, and the rules should work both ways. It is already provided by law that two years shall be the limit for the refunding of water taxes erroneously paid, and this law has not been productive of any hardship.

It is also suggested that a change be made in the act of August 14, 1894, which provides that the board of equalization and review of real estate assessments shall convene on the first Monday in January for the hearing of complaints against the return of the board of assistant assessors, and shall continue in session up until the first Monday of June following of every third year, after which time

they shall receive no more complaints. In view of the fact that there are very few complaints received until within the last ten days of the time prescribed by law, after which the board has not sufficient time to consider all appeals fairly and make return to the assessor's office in time for the assessment ledgers to be compared, it is recommended that the board shall be directed to meet on the second Monday in January in every third year and receive appeals from the assessment of the board of assistant assessors up to and including the third Monday in April, after which time no more appeals should be received or considered. This would give the board ample time to do justice to both the citizens and the District and enable them to turn over the books to the assessor for compilation of the tax ledgers in ample time to be made up for the November collection.

The bill regulating licenses, which was submitted to the Congress at the last session, ought also to be enacted at the earliest opportunity.

The most important addition to the municipal records during the year was accomplished under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to designate parcels of land in the District of Columbia for the purposes of assessment and taxation, and for other purposes." This work, which was expeditiously and accurately done within the limit of the appropriation, gives a succinct and specific designation to every parcel of land in the District of Columbia, outside of the city of Washington. Its value from the assessment point of view will be to compel the prompt payment of taxes, inasmuch as sales of property for delinquent taxes can not in the future be set aside on the ground of insufficient and inaccurate description.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS, ETC.

The question of the taxation of national banks and trust companies is one that ought also to be brought to the attention of Congress. At the time of the enactment of the existing personal tax law, the national banks had escaped taxation through the invalidity of the previous statute, and, apparently, as a penalty therefor, a tax of 6 per cent per annum was imposed. It is suggested that this tax be now reduced to 5 per cent per annum, less amount of interest received from Government bonds.

Regarding the latter feature, it should be stated that the act of February 25, 1862, and subsequent acts now embodied in section 3701, United States Revised Statutes, provide that "all stocks, bonds, Treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal or local authority." Notwithstanding this declaration, the Federal Government, by the act of July 1, 1902, provided that in the District of Columbia "all national banks and trust companies * * * shall pay six per centum per annum on their entire gross earnings." As the latter include interest on Government bonds, the result is that section 3701 of the Revised Statutes is nullified, and the District of Columbia remains the only jurisdiction where a tax is imposed on the interest upon Government bonds.

It is also submitted that the tax of 6 per cent upon national banks is excessive, because it is imposed simply on account of the occupation which is pursued. These institutions, invested with corporate powers

for the convenience and service of the community, are conducted, of course, for the profit of their shareholders, but this is true of every private corporation. The real estate which they own and occupy is separately taxed upon its assessed value. Their business does not involve the use or occupancy of the streets or highways, and in no sense do they burden the municipality by appropriating or using any public property.

Under the present law the trust companies are taxed 6 per cent per annum upon their gross earnings. It is recommended that this tax be reduced from 6 to 4 per cent, less amount of interest paid to depositors. It is believed that the wisdom of this recommendation is apparent in view of the fact that Congress by the act of April 28, 1904, reduced the tax upon incorporated savings banks from 6 to 4 per cent upon gross earnings less interest paid to depositors. This legislation favors the stockholders of savings banks as against the stockholders of national banks and trust companies. No substantial reason, it is submitted, can be urged for such discrimination unless the stockholders of savings banks are to be thus preferred over the individuals whose funds are invested in the shares of national banks and trust companies. Certainly equality of treatment in this regard in respect to both classes of stockholders is only fair and right, for upon them the burden primarily falls as their profits are diminished in just the proportion the Government exacts from the earning power of each institution the tax required. It may be noted, further, that trust companies largely loan their funds upon realty mortgages. For every dollar of earnings by way of interest thereon they must now pay the tax of 6 per cent, while incorporated savings banks, doing the same business, pay 4 per cent, and building associations 2 per cent. Here are three different rates of taxation upon different institutions all doing the same class of business, an inequality which ought not to be continued.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The various sources of the aggregate receipts of the government of the District of Columbia, through the collector of taxes, during the year ended June 30, 1906, were as follows:

Realty taxes.....	\$3, 548, 235. 63
Personal taxes.....	696, 438. 26
Special reimbursable tax.....	1, 250. 33
Penalties and interest.....	30, 222. 23
Miscellaneous collections.....	810, 647. 19
Total general fund.....	5, 086, 793. 64
Special and trust funds.....	859, 402. 12
Repayments to appropriations.....	154, 143. 79
Miscellaneous receipts United States.....	24, 254. 19
Total receipts.....	6, 124, 593. 74

In the matter of the collection of taxes the Commissioners will submit to Congress some recommendations which, in their opinion, will be in the line of good administration.

Although the tax-sale law has been attacked at every point with the view of discrediting it, the efforts have not been characterized by success. At the same time one of the unsettled questions is

whether the report of the tax sales filed with the recorder of deeds for record should remain in that office, contrary to the present custom of returning it to the office of the collector of taxes after it has been duly recorded, in order that it may become a permanent record for the information of parties interested. This question has not been decided by the court, but an enactment by Congress legalizing the custom would, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be expedient and desirable.

It is also admitted that the provision of the law authorizing the collection of delinquent personal taxes would be more effective if some formalities were required before the seizure of goods and chattels. In framing the law it was, doubtless, the intention to strip it of all causes of delay in its execution, but actual operation has proved it to be tedious and in many cases impracticable. One plan that is suggested provides for suing delinquents before justices of the peace for all sums of \$100 or less, seizing the property on writ of execution, and selling or holding the same in abeyance pending the discovery of ownership or the ability of the owner to pay. It is therefore recommended that the provision of the personal-tax law authorizing seizures be so amended as to allow the collector, at his option, either to distrain or sue the delinquents in amounts of \$100 or less, and also to make the certificate of the collector of taxes as to amount due, etc., conclusive without the presentation of books in court.

The pursuit of delinquents has been unremitting, and the wisdom of Congress in providing an appropriation for the payment of bailiffs or collectors has been demonstrated by the large amounts which these employees have obtained from persons who otherwise might have ignored their obligations.

Provision should also be made by Congress for clerical force to handle the largely increased business of the office due to the change in the method of collecting water rents. At present these rents are collected on 52,000 bills rendered annually and 2,500 meter bills rendered quarterly, an aggregate of 62,000 bills collected, entered on the books, receipted, stamped, and delivered during each fiscal year. When the change which is now being made is completed, the meter account will aggregate 218,000 bills, or 54,500 bills to be collected every three months, two of these collections occurring during the busy seasons of March and May, when the force of the office is engaged in the advertisement and sale of delinquent taxes on real estate and the May collection of taxes on real and personal property. This additional labor can not be performed by the present force, which is now taxed to its utmost.

The collection of taxes is thoroughly and efficiently done. The average amount of unpaid realty taxes for the last twenty years does not aggregate more than \$4,000 per annum out of a yearly revenue of over \$3,000,000.

AUDITING DISTRICT ACCOUNTS.

The Commissioners are continuing their earnest efforts to secure a complete audit of every branch of the District government which has to deal with the receipt of money or wherein supervision of account books is a matter of public safety.

The work of the auditor's office during the past fiscal year has increased with the expanding volume of the business and expenditures of the District government. The amount of work performed during the fiscal year 1906 is largely in excess of that for the fiscal year 1905. The claims audited, involving the examination of about 80,000 bills for supplies and services, numbered 20,064, in payment of which 51,611 checks, aggregating \$9,582,358.03, were issued. While this branch of the work necessarily occupies a very large portion of the time of the clerical force, it comprises only part of the routine duty of the office. The audit of the daily reports of the collector of taxes; the audit of the books of the assessor's office, the water registrar's office, and other offices where receipts for miscellaneous revenue are prepared; the audit of weekly returns of fees by the clerk of the police court and the several justices of the peace; the preparation and rendition of the accounts of the disbursing officer of the District; the examination of requisitions for supplies and services for the various branches of the District government; the examination and audit of inspector's reports on street-cleaning work; the examination as to titles, taxes, area, etc., in land acquired by the District through purchase and condemnation; the examination and registration of official bonds, and the examination and certification of contracts and sureties on contract bonds constitute other items of work performed by the auditor's office during the fiscal year 1906.

It is highly important that the audit of the books of the assessor, the water registrar, and other offices in which bills for miscellaneous revenue are prepared should be kept current in order that the best results may be attained and the errors disclosed by such audits may be promptly corrected. Only one clerk from the auditor's office can be spared for this work, in addition to which he is required to audit the weekly returns of fees rendered by the clerk of the police court in connection with the cases entered on the dockets of said court; the weekly returns of fees rendered by the clerk of the juvenile court; the monthly returns of fees rendered by the justices of the peace for the District of Columbia in connection with the cases appearing on the dockets kept by said justices, and to prepare the abstracts and accounts pertaining to such audits for transmission to the Auditor for the State and other Departments; also to examine the books and records of the permit clerk of the engineer department, the insurance department, the surveyor's office, the office of the inspector of buildings, and the office of the electrical engineer, with respect to bills issued for miscellaneous fees payable to the collector of taxes.

In auditing the books and records of the assessor, the water registrar, the insurance department, and all other offices where bills are prepared for miscellaneous fees payable to the collector of taxes, the auditor's coupons detached from the tax bills, bills for special assessments, water-rent bills, and other bills for miscellaneous fees, paid to and receipted by the collector of taxes, are compared and checked with the entries in such books and record. The number of such coupons so compared and checked during the fiscal year 1906 is about 160,000.

The books and records of the water registrar have been examined and audited to July 1, 1905; those of the permit clerk of the engineer department to April 1, 1906; those of the assessor to March 1, 1906; those of the insurance department to July 1, 1906; those of the sur-

veyor's office to July 1, 1906. No audit has yet been made of the books and records in the office of the inspector of buildings and that of the electrical engineer. This work will be taken up at an early date. The audit of the books and records referred to, so far as completed, has demonstrated the importance and necessity of this work, as shown by detailed statements from time to time submitted to the Commissioners. In order that the best results may be attained, these audits should be kept current so that errors discovered may be promptly corrected.

The attention of the Congress is again invited to the suggestions submitted in previous reports as to the desirability and importance of having a clerk from the auditor's office stationed in the office of the collector of taxes to stamp the auditor's countersign upon each bill for taxes and other revenues receipted by the collector of taxes, and to detach therefrom the auditor's coupon, verifying the same by comparison with the receipted bill, retaining all coupons so detached in his possession until delivered to the auditor at the close of each day. Unless an appropriation for an additional clerk for this purpose shall be provided by Congress, this important work, which would afford a more effective check in accounting for the public revenues, can not be carried into effect.

It would secure better safeguards in accounting and tend to obviate errors and possible losses if periodical examinations could be made by a competent accounting clerk from the auditor's office of all institutions and offices connected with the District government in which fees and moneys belonging to the District are collected, such as the Industrial Home School, the office of the inspector of gas and meters, the office of the sealer of weights and measures, the offices of the several market masters, the superintendent of the bathing beach, the pound master, and the superintendent of the municipal lodging house; also of those institutions, offices, and departments in which moneys are received in the nature of trust funds, such as the accounts of the Washington Asylum of moneys and valuables received from inmates, the accounts of collaterals received at the several police precinct stations, and the accounts of trust funds and moneys received in the police department. The Commissioners again appeal to Congress for a force adequate to do this important and necessary work.

DETAILS OF DISBURSEMENTS.

The total money advanced to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District with the Treasurer of the United States upon requisitions of the Commissioners of the District during the fiscal year 1906 derived from appropriations provided for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the service of the fiscal year 1906 and prior years, including advances on account of trust and special funds, aggregated \$9,094,768.06. The balance to the credit of the disbursing officer on July 1, 1905, was \$255,569.79, making the total sum to his official credit during the year, subject to expenditure by his check, \$9,350,337.85.

The checks issued by the disbursing officer during the fiscal year 1906 in payment of vouchers, pay rolls, and contract work, audited

and approved by the auditor of the District, pursuant to law, numbered 51,324, and aggregated in amount \$8,793,072.73. Of this total issue of checks complaint was made of the nondelivery of only three.

The total actual cash handled by the disbursing office and paid out to officers and employees of the District, to the laborers and mechanics employed on the public works, to witnesses and jurors in the police court, coroner's jurors and witnesses, witnesses in lunacy inquisitions, and other payments of a miscellaneous character amounted to \$1,519,904.06. The disbursement of this sum involved the preparation and payment of cash in envelopes to over 3,000 persons twice a month, and miscellaneous payments made over the counter, making in all about 100,000 separate payments for the year. These do not, however, include the payments made to teachers in the public schools and to the officers and members of the police and fire departments, as well as those made on account of several charitable and correctional institutions of the District. The payment of services of this character required the preparation and signing of about 3,000 checks every month.

The volume of work dispatched by the disbursing office during the past fiscal year showed a marked increase over that of the preceding fiscal year. The disbursements made by the disbursing officer during the fiscal year 1906 exceeded those made during the fiscal year 1905 by \$683,142.51.

Under the law, the stating and rendering monthly to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department the accounts relating to expenditures by the disbursing officer devolves upon the auditor of the District of Columbia. It is very gratifying to report that in the final review and examination by the Treasury officials these accounts, covering over \$9,000,000 in expenditures and representing about 150,000 individual payments were settled without any differences.

ANACOSTIA FLATS.

The Commissioners recommend in their estimates that an appropriation of \$10,000 be made in order that they may employ special counsel to go to the bottom of the question of the titles to land embraced in the flats of the Anacostia River as a necessary condition precedent to action by Congress for the general improvement of that region. The health and the beauty of the national capital together with the necessity for additional public wharves and other commercial facilities all appeal for prompt action in this case, but it is realized that until the ownership of the lands is definitely ascertained, so that it can be reasonably estimated what if any compensation can be made to private persons, no other action can be expected. The Commissioners and the community have been disappointed by the inevitable delay in this matter, and hope that no more may occur.

STREET CLEANING.

The three-year contract for the cleaning of streets by machines expired on June 30, 1906, and in that month a new contract was entered into for a period of five years from July 1, 1906, at the price of 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per 1,000 square yards, the rate under the old contract having been 16 $\frac{1}{16}$ cents per 1,000 square yards. With an increased

appropriation from Congress the Commissioners arranged for the cleaning of a larger area of street surface and have also provided for cleaning alleys in the central portion of the city twice a week, instead of once a week as formerly. The new contractor for machine sweeping has been somewhat handicapped by the delay in the arrival of equipment, but the Commissioners have notified the surety company which furnished the contractor's bond that it will be held responsible for the complete performance of the contract.

The problem of keeping the streets clean is one to which the Commissioners have given their earnest attention. The work is one of great difficulty in the fall when the roadways are littered for several weeks by the constant fall of leaves from over 80,000 trees. In addition to this fall of leaves, when the city experiences a continuance of rainy weather, during which sweeping is interfered with, the conditions naturally excite criticism. The Commissioners will, however, endeavor to cope with this situation with the available appropriation. One improvement that suggests itself is the increase of the present limitation of cost for hand cleaning. This limit is now placed at 19 cents per 1,000 square yards, and in order not to exceed it each cleaner must necessarily be given a very large area, averaging 10,000 square yards. The limit ought to be placed at 21 cents, which would allow the cleaners to work closer together and thus keep the streets assigned them cleaner than is now possible. No increase in the appropriation would be necessary to accomplish this desirable result.

One of the features of street cleaning to which the Commissioners have given their especial attention is the removal of waste paper from the streets. There is a police regulation against littering the streets with waste paper, but it is one that is naturally difficult to enforce owing to the fact that policemen can not be omnipresent. Acting under the direction of the Commissioners, the street-cleaning department has detailed men for the purpose of removing this litter, and the record shows that during the period from April 23 to June 30, 1906, inclusive, a total of 10,458 bags of waste paper was removed from the streets, while during the past fiscal year no less than 211,512 bags of paper from residences were collected and disposed of by the contractor, as against 155,416 in 1905, an increase of 56,096 bags. The police are constantly making arrests for violations of the regulation in regard to throwing of paper upon the streets, and improved conditions testify to the efficacy of enforcing it.

The following details of area of streets cleaned and the cost of the work are inserted:

The area of paved streets cleaned by hand during the past year was 495,192,074 square yards, as against 430,215,853 the year previous, an increase of 64,975,221 square yards, due to the greater number of days on which work was performed in the former year. The cost for hand cleaning was \$88,337.65 in 1906, against \$80,108.24 the previous year, an increase of \$8,229.41, due to the greater area cared for.

A total area of 299,313,747 square yards of paved streets was cleaned by horsepower machines in 1906, as against 323,337,975 square yards during the previous fiscal year, a decrease of 24,024,228 square yards, due to the fact that the daily schedule during the summer of the calendar year 1905 was considerably less than that for the corresponding period of the previous year.

During the past fiscal year 34,515,843 square yards, equal to 1,942 miles, of unpaved streets were cleaned, as against 22,681,544 square yards, equal to 1,288 miles, in 1905, an increase of 11,834,299 square yards, equal to 654 miles. The cost for the work in 1906 was \$17,086.60, as against \$15,892.99 the previous year, an increase of \$1,193.61, due to the greater area cleaned.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

The Commissioners are enforcing the provisions of the act regulating employment agents and employment agencies passed at the last session of Congress. From the date of the passage of the act until the expiration of the license year no licenses were issued to any employment agents whatever, and beginning with the license year careful scrutiny was made as to the character of each applicant. The Commissioners take pleasure in recording the fact that during the present license year no licenses have been issued to any employment agents regarding whom any protest was made or regarding whom there was considered good cause for rejecting the application. The result has been that there are now less than 10 employment agencies doing business in the District, although the number has in the past aggregated as high as 24. The police authorities have been especially directed by the Commissioners to discover violations of the law, and prosecutions have been instituted in cases which warranted such action. The law is replete with a multitude of details, but, apart from these, it is the evident purpose to allow the maintenance of only such employment agents as conduct an honest, legitimate, and moral business, and this purpose of the law is fully recognized by the Commissioners.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

The annual report of the electrical engineer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, shows as to street lighting that no increase was made in the appropriation for this service, and therefore but few new lamps were erected, the total increase during the year being only 163 lamps. Of these about one-half were placed in the K, L, and M streets and Florida avenue NE. subways, which were opened for travel during the year. For the same reason no extensions of the mantle gas-lighting system were made, and it was only possible to maintain the existing service with that style of burner because of the extremely low price that was paid for the service. A larger appropriation made possible an improvement and extension of lighting in the present fiscal year.

The work of the District underground system was continued during the year with the addition of 66 miles of cable, the erection of 99 additional fire-alarm and patrol posts, the connecting of 7 additional schoolhouses, and three other buildings.

Twenty-three new fire-alarm boxes were placed in service on the streets and one private box installed in the Casualty Hospital. The fire-alarm system was extended to the new engine company, No. 18, and to the fire-boat station. At the close of the fiscal year there were 416 fire-alarm boxes in service.

There was a net increase of 29 telephones installed on the District system, of which 16 were for the public schools. At the close of the

fiscal year all of the public schools with the exception of three, were supplied with telephone service connected with the District switchboard. An advantageous offer from the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company was accepted, whereby a saving of \$1,297.50 per annum was effected. The company agreed to furnish new telephone switchboards to replace the old ones belonging to the District of Columbia, to change the old magneto system to the new and improved common-battery system, and to increase the trunk-line facilities. This work was in progress at the close of the fiscal year.

Twenty new police-patrol boxes were established during the year, the system having been extended to the District line at Kenilworth and to the Boys' Reform School on the Bladensburg road.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company made gratifying progress in the work of extending its underground conduits and removing poles and wires from the streets. The company reports the removal of over 400 miles of wire and 207 poles from the streets and alleys. The Western Union Telegraph Company extended its conduits under the authority of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, and were removing its poles and large cables from Fourteenth street at the close of the fiscal year. The Potomac Electric Power Company also continued its work of removing the poles and overhead wires from the streets in the city limits.

There was a large increase in the amount of work performed by the electrical wiring inspectors, due in a large measure to the activity in building operations. The lack of sufficient inspectors has prevented any systematic inspection of old wiring in buildings, and small progress was made in this direction. Theater inspection was carried on regularly each week by the inspector detailed for that purpose.

After advertisement, a satisfactory contract was secured for a period of three years, whereby the District is enabled to change all its old-style flat-flame gas lamps in the District of Columbia to the improved type of incandescent mantle lamps. The number of lamps to be so changed is approximately 6,600. Under the present appropriation bill the rate for flat-flame lamps is \$18; the new mantle lamps will cost for the next three years \$20.85 per annum. This change will materially increase the amount of light on the streets.

There will also be an addition of approximately 125 electric arc lamps, which can be maintained with the increased appropriation granted by Congress.

Owing to the lower price which the District will pay for naphtha lighting (a difference of \$2.35 per lamp per annum), a material increase in this form of lighting can be made.

It is contemplated that approximately 450 gas lamps, 475 naphtha lamps, and 500 incandescent electric lamps can be added to the number now maintained.

THE WORK OF THE POLICE FORCE.

The action of Congress during its last session in enacting the law reorganizing the police force and providing for an increase of salaries was fully appreciated, not only by the Commissioners and the police force, but by the entire community. The officers and men have shown their gratitude by increased diligence and effectiveness, and it is believed that the District of Columbia can now point to an organiza-

tion unexcelled anywhere for the high average of intelligence and honest devotion to duty displayed by its personnel. The operation of the law has shown it to contain one or two omissions which should be rectified. For instance, there is no provision for filling the higher classes should they be depleted by an epidemic, riot, fire, flood, or other catastrophe. Congress will be asked to remedy this defect, as otherwise it would be impossible to place in those classes men who had not served three and five years.

The Commissioners will bring to the attention of Congress a number of improvements that are imperatively demanded. Several of the old station houses ought to be abandoned, but, in view of the demands made upon the District revenues by the extraordinary permanent projects which are now in course of construction, it has been deemed wise to restrict present recommendations to the replacing of the old cells in several station houses with new steel cages of modern sanitary design. It is also important that a new station house be erected in Anacostia, and an estimate has been submitted for the purchase of a site. It is also suggested that in the near future a suburban station house be provided as a headquarters for all the mounted officers. This station house should be equipped with ample stable accommodations for all the horses of the mounted members of the force and with a blacksmith shop. This change will conduce to better organization and economy. The construction of a target range, bowling alleys, gymnasium, etc., on the District property adjoining the seventh precinct station house is also much to be desired.

In the comparatively small number of arrests on criminal charges the District continues to present an admirable showing. There are, however, a very large number of arrests for misdemeanors, due to the strict enforcement of a multiplicity of regulations. The work of the force has been greatly increased. Congress should add to the numerical strength of the organization, and should also make provision for bailiffs at the police court, watchmen at the workhouse, and clerks at police headquarters, which positions are now filled by policemen.

Legislation is also necessary which will strengthen the police and firemen's pension fund so as to admit of the retirement of officers who are entitled to this action and who are still doing duty because the demands already made upon the fund are exhaustive.

The Commissioners will recommend to the Congress the enactment of a law holding and punishing persons found with burglars' tools in their possession, and authorizing the issue of warrants for the detention of alleged fugitives for a limited time upon an authorized official statement of facts from another jurisdiction.

It is also suggested that the junk-dealer license law be amended so that license will issue only upon the approval of the major and superintendent of police and be subject to revocation when the holder has been twice convicted for violating this law.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners feel great satisfaction in the passage by the Fifty-ninth Congress of the act providing for the reorganization of the fire department and a well-merited increase in the compensation of the officers and men recommended by them.

Three large fires occurred during the year, which were responsible for over one-half of the total fire loss during that period. One of the fires was at the Boys' Reform School, one in an apartment house at 1204 and 1206 G street NW., and one among the commission houses on Louisiana avenue.

The department has given special attention to fire prevention during the year, especially by the inspection of mercantile houses, hotels, apartment houses, theaters, and the storage and sales of gasoline, kerosene, and other inflammable material.

The Commissioners recognize the importance of having the fire department of the District of Columbia so equipped that it will be able to cope with any emergency that may arise and, therefore, in addition to their recommendations for additional apparatus, houses, and men, repeat their recommendation for the installation of a high-pressure gravity water fire-protection system for the center of the city of Washington. Repeated tests have fully demonstrated the effectiveness of the proposed improvement. The estimated cost of the system has been placed at \$750,000, but its value, if once installed, can not be overestimated.

The buildings of the fire department are in constant need of repair and some of the older buildings are in such condition that they should soon be entirely rebuilt. The appropriation for repairs should be increased.

The conduct of the members of the department has been maintained at its general high standard during the year.

According to the report of the chief engineer there were received during the year ended June 30, 1906, 570 bell alarms and 420 local alarms. The total estimated loss by fire during the year was \$290,212, or 12½ per cent of the total insurance, an increase as compared with the fiscal year 1905, when the total estimated loss was \$221,132. The highest estimated loss during the year was \$70,000, growing out of a fire at the Boys' Reform School.

The chief engineer reports that by request he has inspected a large number of Federal buildings, including the White House, the Government Printing Office, the Government Hospital for the Insane, the United States Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of Education, the Post-Office Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Geological Survey, Convention Hall, etc., and has recommended the installation of necessary apparatus for proper fire protection. In almost every instance the recommendations of the chief engineer have been adopted.

INSURANCE.

The functions of the department of insurance have been discharged as well as was possible with the means at its command, and its work is as well forward as could be expected although additional provision for actuarial and appraisal services should be made. Notwithstanding the limited and defective character of the insurance legislation in the District Code and the fact that when it began its work four years ago it had only a superintendent and one clerk, and has not yet the staff that it requires, the department has accomplished much of the object of the legislation in its supervision of the insurance business and the protection of the public and the companies.

The preparation of a bill for a complete insurance law for the District of Columbia, begun by the superintendent of insurance, has been merged in the similar work (in which the superintendent of insurance has had a large part) of all the superintendents of insurance and commissioners of insurance of the United States, and it is hoped that their labors may soon result in the completion of a draft of a model law which can be submitted to Congress for the District of Columbia. Meanwhile the superintendent of insurance reiterates his recommendation that emergency legislation be provided for.

Since the creation of this department in 1902 one hundred and five insurance companies have either been refused licenses or expelled from the District for various reasons. This has resulted in establishing confidence in the insurance companies of all kinds doing business here, as evidenced by the fact that there was paid for premiums on life and casualty insurance alone in 1905 \$858,045.78 more than during 1902, the year the department was established.

More companies of all kinds have made application for license to do business here thus far during the current year than for any two years heretofore.

The assets of all insurance corporations transacting business in the District on December 31, 1905, amounted to \$3,078,172,343.67; liabilities, \$2,485,550,182.59; surplus, including capital, \$592,622,161.08.

There was paid for premiums in the District for insurance of all kinds during 1905 \$4,814,386.44. The losses paid by all companies amounted to \$1,621,233.57. The amount of insurance written during the year was \$151,041,366.56.

PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

The purchase and distribution of all materials and supplies is effected through the office of the property clerk, and during the year many changes have been inaugurated with a view to economy and the simplification and expedition of business. During the year the amount expended for supplies and construction material aggregated \$1,025,656.37.

One of the subjects to which especial attention was given was the advisability of purchasing coal direct from the mines. The idea was found to be impracticable, owing partly to inability to procure the necessary storage facilities. The method of inviting bids on fuel was, however, changed so as to afford dealers unable to handle large contracts an opportunity to quote prices for the delivery of coal to school buildings, station houses, etc., contiguous to their respective yards. It is a satisfaction to report that the Commissioners secured prices below the cost of coal during the preceding year.

The Commissioners have again asked for an appropriation of \$4,000 for the construction of a wharf on the river front for the storing of sand and gravel. This is needed for use primarily in the handling of sand and gravel, but there are other kinds of construction materials which might be purchased more economically if the District government had facilities for receiving shipments by water.

An appropriation of \$10,000 is desired for the erection of a suitable warehouse for the storage of cement. As large quantities of this material are being constantly purchased and distributed, a

suitable storehouse is a great necessity, especially as the one now in use is in a bad and dangerous condition. It would be preferable to have such a warehouse located on the line of a railroad not only for the purpose of convenience of handling but also on account of the saving to the District in the price of cement, the contractors furnishing this commodity being compelled to charge a greater price on account of having to haul from the cars to the District warehouse.

A general storehouse for District supplies is greatly needed, and its establishment would be in the line of effective and economical administration.

THE HEALTH SERVICE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The health department, suffering from a constant addition to its duties by law and regulation without a corresponding increase in its staff, has, notwithstanding, rendered efficient service in the protection of the health of the community, especially by the improvement of its sanitation, during the past year.

The law enacted by Congress, on the recommendation of the Commissioners, at the last session for the regulation of the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons has already produced a decided improvement in the conditions. It was prepared by the board of pharmacy, based upon legislation elsewhere, together with the suggestions of experts, and has proved that it was greatly needed and is of special value.

The general death rate for the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1905 was 19.20 per thousand, which is somewhat better than the corresponding figures for the preceding year. The improvement is due, however, wholly to a diminution in the death rate of whites, which fell from 16.08 to 15.16. The death rate for the colored population rose from 27.92 to 28.81. An exhaustive study of the death rates prevailing among persons dwelling in alleys, as compared with the death rates of the street population, was begun during the past year. So far it has failed to bear out the popular ideas concerning the unwholesomeness of alleys. For among colored people living in alleys the death rate was 29.39, while among those living on streets it was 28.89; and among the white alley dwellers the death rate was but 13.23, while among persons of the same race residing on streets the death rate was 15.17. These figures, however, are not regarded as in any way diminishing the necessity for opening, extending, widening, and straightening of alleys, since such improvements have to do quite as much with good order, good morals, fire protection, and the general effect of alley life on those subjected to its influence as it has to do with the bare question of the effect of alley life on public health.

The death rate among colored people has been, as usual, excessively high when compared with the death rate for the white population. The diseases in which there is the greatest disproportion between the mortality of the two races are those whose chief points of attack are the respiratory tract, the digestive organs, and those that are incident to childbirth and infancy. From an examination of the re-

ported causes of death in each of the two races for some years past and from a general knowledge of the situation based upon unusual opportunities for observation, the health officer reports as follows:

The high death rate among colored people in this District is, in my judgment, due to bad housing (incident to a certain extent to defective location and construction of houses, but probably to an even greater extent to bad housekeeping), to bad clothing, to bad feeding, and to the absence of needed medical advice and treatment at the proper time. And all of these are due to poverty and ignorance. Whether an equally large aggregation of persons of Caucasian extraction whose average and extremes of poverty and ignorance were like those of the colored people living in this District would or would not show an equal death rate it is impossible to tell. There are, so far as I am informed, no available figures bearing on this point. But it must be borne in mind that defects of housing and of clothing, which are largely responsible for the diseases of the respiratory system which bear so heavily on the colored race, are incident to civilization, and that while the white race has possibly become inured to such conditions by reason of the long years during which it has been subjected to them, the colored race has had no such immunizing experience. It is, from an ethnological standpoint, in the position of a race just entering into what is termed civilized life, and it is a matter of common belief that under such conditions death levies a heavy tribute for the advance of the race.

In support of the hypothesis that the high death rate among our colored population is due to the conditions arising out of ignorance and poverty the health officer cites the fact that during the past thirty years, during which such wonderful advance has been made by the colored race in the acquisition of knowledge and of property interests, the death rate for our colored population has fallen from 40.78 to 28.81, while during the same period the death rate among whites has fallen only from 19.54 to 15.16; and as a remedy for such conditions as exist the health officer, while recommending generally sanitary reforms, the establishment of public baths and of day nurseries, the extension of public playgrounds, and the reclamation of the Anacostia Flats, recommends particularly the encouragement and extension of efforts already begun looking toward the education of the individual—

in the art of good living; in the art of keeping the home, however poor it may be, clean, and of making the best use of such facilities as it affords for lighting, heating, and ventilating; in the art of keeping the person and the clothing clean and of rightly preparing and using foods; and in the art of recognizing at an early stage evidence of disease; of appreciating their significance, and of instituting proper measures for their mitigation and cure, calling on the physician for advice and assistance when necessary.

What has been said before has reference to vital statistics covering the calendar year 1905. During the first half of the current year the mortality record has shown a slight increase in the number of deaths as compared with the corresponding period of 1905, but the percentage of the increase of deaths has not been quite so large as the percentage of the increase of population. Marked increase has occurred, however, in the number of deaths from measles, whooping cough, diarrheal diseases among children under 2 years of age, and typhoid fever. There were decreases in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, pneumonia, and bronchitis.

The Commissioners invite attention to the bills now pending looking toward the securing of better returns of deaths and toward the better control of the custody and proper keeping of dead bodies. They suggest also the importance of legislation looking toward the control generally of the transportation of corpses from one jurisdic-

tion to another. The variations in the laws of the several States and Territories with respect to the preparation of corpses for shipment give rise to embarrassment and annoyance and in some particulars seem to subject the citizen to unnecessary expense, and this occurs at a time when embarrassment, annoyance, and expense bear most heavily. It appears to the Commissioners that Federal legislation establishing a uniform practice with respect to the transportation of corpses would tend strongly to improve the existing situation.

During the past year smallpox prevailed to an unusual, although not a serious, extent. The smallpox hospital and quarantine station were almost continuously in use and fully demonstrated the wisdom of the legislation providing for their erection. Scarlet fever and diphtheria showed a decreased prevalence since the preceding year. Attention is invited to the bill which has already passed the House of Representatives that is designed to secure the better control of the diseases named and of measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. There is no law on our statute books providing for the control of the disease last named; the enactment of the pending bill is therefore recommended.

The filtration of the public water supply of this District was generally expected very materially to diminish the prevalence of typhoid fever in this District. The water supply has been filtered, however, since October 5, 1905, but as yet the expected diminution in the number of reported cases of typhoid fever has not occurred. Desiring that the situation should be most thoroughly investigated, and in the absence of facilities for the making of such investigation by the health department, the Commissioners, on June 21, 1906, asked the cooperation of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in order that the typhoid-fever situation might have a thorough and comprehensive treatment in the interests of the health of the city. This the Surgeon-General consented to do and immediately appointed a board of officers for that purpose. The board has done much work in the gathering of data and will, it is expected, be ready to submit such data with the conclusions of the board within a short time.

The appropriation made by Congress for the construction of a hospital for the care and treatment of indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis marked a substantial advance in official effort toward the elimination of the spread of that disease. With the same end in view the Commissioners, on May 3, 1906, promulgated certain regulations designed to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in buildings under the control of the District of Columbia. The bill now pending in Congress looking toward the elimination of the spread of tuberculosis in the community generally is now before the Commissioners for report, and will receive their early attention.

There has been a marked increase during the past two years in the number of births reported to the health department. This has resulted from certain special efforts made by the department for the purpose of securing such returns, but there is reason to believe that there are many births that even now remain unreported, and the existing legislation relating to the reporting of births should be revised so as to make it more effective and more easily enforced. The bill now pending in Congress for that purpose should, it is believed, receive early and favorable consideration. The total number of births

reported during the calendar year 1905 was, among the white people, 4,140, and among the colored, 2,275. The extent of illegitimacy among colored infants as revealed by these birth reports is startling, representing 24.7 per cent. Of all stillbirths reported among the colored people 33.7 per cent were illegitimate.

The food-inspection service of the department has continued along the lines heretofore followed. The Commissioners on April 24, 1906, promulgated regulations designed to procure the better protection from contamination of food exposed for sale, the wrapping of food, and the cleansing of utensils used in lunch rooms and other similar places. The enactment on June 30, 1906, of the act commonly known as the pure-food law will materially affect, it is believed, the supervision of the manufacture and sale of drugs and foods in the District of Columbia, but at the present time it is impossible to state just what the result will be.

Prior to the enactment of the Federal legislation now in force governing the slaughter of live stock intended for interstate commerce the inspection of live stock was sufficiently rigid to lead to the slaughtering in one of the adjacent States of such animals as could not without risk of condemnation have been presented at our local abattoir. Now, however, since the Federal inspection law has been strengthened and the inspection force increased so as to make it more stringent and effective than our local demands can be made under existing conditions it will be necessary to enact legislation for the better control of the slaughtering of live stock within the District that is intended for sale in this jurisdiction. Legislation to that end will be submitted at an early date.

The various laws and regulations intended to prevent the occurrence and to effect the abatement of nuisances have received such attention as the available inspection force has permitted. A statement of the work done under such laws appears in the report of the health officer. An increase in the number of inspectors is asked. The Commissioners have undertaken to improve sanitary conditions in so far as the maintenance of stables is concerned by promulgating, on April 4, 1906, certain new regulations governing the construction and care of buildings used for that purpose and by promulgating, on May 28, 1906, certain regulations governing the maintenance and operation of barber shops.

Attention is invited to the impossibility of enforcing the law for the removal of weeds, approved March 1, 1899, without special appropriation for that purpose. The amount of work incident to the enforcement of this law is very great, and the work occurs at a season when the general demands on the time of the inspection force of the health department are the greatest. If appropriations are not to be made for the enforcement of the law as it now stands, and it would require a large amount to enforce it effectively, the law should be repealed or it should be so amended as to make its enforcement easier and less expensive and an appropriation made for its enforcement in its amended form.

UNIFORM LAWS.

The commissioners on uniform State laws, upon which commission the District of Columbia is represented, have adopted in their national conference drafts of bills, prepared under their direction, to

make uniform the law of warehouse receipts and to make uniform the law relating to the sale of goods. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia recommend to the Congress the enactment of these bills for the District of Columbia.

SMOKELESS LOCOMOTIVES.

The Commissioners believe that the steam railroads operating within the District of Columbia should be required by law to use motors which will not emit smoke. A large part of the so-called smoke nuisance in the District of Columbia is caused by the smoke-emitting locomotives of the railroads, which, under the "smoke law," are not forbidden to emit smoke, or subject to prosecution for doing so. The Commissioners, in November last, addressed letters to the presidents of all the railroads which would use the Union Station, asking them to substitute electric motors for smoke-emitting locomotives within the District of Columbia as soon as the Union Station comes into use. The replies received indicate that the request will not be complied with, nor do they promise any relief from the locomotive smoke at any definite time in the future. Therefore the Commissioners lay the matter before Congress for its action, believing that the beauty of the capital, the comfort of the public, and the interests of the railroads, especially in the preservation of the Union Station, alike require that the railroads shall use smokeless motors within the District of Columbia.

INSPECTION OF GAS AND METERS.

Daily determinations were made by the inspectors at the several testing stations of the candlepower and purity of the gas supplied by the two gas companies. The tests showed an average of 23.22 candles for the product of the Washington Gaslight Company and 23.05 candles for that of the Georgetown Gaslight Company. This is well above the legal requirement of 22 candles. The purity tests showed, with few exceptions, a satisfying compliance with the regulations.

The widespread use in recent years of incandescent gas-burners and the general application of gas in cooking and heating apparatus has given an increased importance to the question of the calorific value or heating power of the gas. For the purpose of making occasional tests of the calorific value of the gas supplied, the inspector's office was recently equipped with a Junker's gas calorimeter. A number of determinations of the heating value gave an average of 632.5 British thermal units per cubic foot of gas.

The inspector reports that during the year his office inspected and proved 6,095 gas meters, this being the largest number inspected in any one year since the office was established. About 55 per cent of this number were new meters, very largely required to meet the demand occasioned by the growth in population of the District.

Fees to the amount of \$2,740.70 were collected for these inspections.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The report of the sealer of weights and measures, who has immediate supervision of the District market houses and market masters, the inspection of lumber, wood, and flour, public weighmasters, and

hay scales, shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, 19,996 inspections of scales, weights, and measures were made.

There were condemned and destroyed 125 spring balances, 22 center scales, 145 weights, 85 liquid measures, 256 dry measures, and 24 yard measures. Scales condemned for repairs numbered 271.

As compared with the fiscal year 1905, a decrease of 268 is shown in the number of scales, weights, and measures condemned and destroyed, which indicates better conditions. Informations were filed in 114 cases and fines to the amount of \$730 imposed. In one case personal bond was taken; one offender was sentenced to serve eleven months and twenty-nine days and another five months for violation of the weights and measures law.

The sealer states that hucksters still continue to require much attention and time. He is of the opinion that an increased license fee would confine the trade to the reputable dealers and protect the public against the dishonest methods pursued by the unscrupulous. With but few exceptions coal dealers were found delivering full weight. Hucksters selling coal by the bushel were the most frequent offenders during the past winter, but the conditions were much improved over those of the preceding year.

The sealer reports that as much time as possible with his limited force was given to investigating the manner of sale and delivery of oil. The office has had in general the cooperation of the managers of the companies and everything possible has been done to insure the delivery of full measure oil.

Scales used on ice wagons are required to be regularly inspected. The dealers who fail to respond to the notice requiring the scales to be inspected within a reasonable time limit, and who are afterwards found using scales not sealed, are prosecuted. Since July 1, there has been more than usual activity in looking after this class of dealers, and over 40 arrests have been made. The office will continue its close surveillance.

The Eastern and Western markets are in excellent condition. An addition to the former is recommended, and \$30,000 is included in the estimates for this purpose. The expenses of the Georgetown Market have been reduced so that the market is more than self-sustaining. A comparison with the municipal markets of other large cities shows that the rental of stalls in the District markets is less than elsewhere, and the amount collected from farmers and gardeners who occupy space set aside for market purposes on the streets is also less. The buildings on the wholesale market square have all been placed in good repair and painted and improvements made for the accommodation of those entitled to occupy space at this market. The receipts from the wholesale producers' market for the fiscal year 1906 amounted to \$4,716.90, an increase of \$2,118.16 over the receipts for 1905.

The number of square feet of lumber inspected and passed as merchantable was 17,414,126 and 436,565 square feet condemned. Fees collected amounted to \$4,636.53; expenses, \$1,553.78, and net fees retained for services, \$3,780.83.

There were 26,505 $\frac{1}{4}$ cords of wood inspected; fees amounted to \$2,385.41; expenses, \$379.21, and net fees, \$2,006.20.

The use of the public hay scales for one year from August 1, 1905, was sold at public auction for \$1,745; the fish-wharf rights and

privileges were sold for \$210 for one year, the price usually realized at its sale.

The total receipts amounted to \$23,882.49; expenses, \$14,187.82; net receipts, \$9,694.67, showing a gain of \$2,463.54 over the receipts for 1905.

Fees collected by the inspectors of lumber, wood, and flour, and retained by them for their services amounted to \$6,265.33.

THE BATHING BEACH.

During the past season the bathing beach has been patronized by thousands of every class and the houses have been so crowded that desirable privacy could not be afforded. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Congress will appreciate the pressing necessity which is now presented. The construction of the new speedway compelled the removal of the old structures, and as they were in badly decayed condition they were sold at auction and the amount realized therefrom was turned into the Treasury. At its last session Congress disregarded the estimate of \$15,000 deemed requisite to erect ample and substantial buildings and appropriated only \$5,000 for the purpose. Repeated efforts to utilize this sum in a practical and economical manner have demonstrated that it would be wiser to again submit the matter to Congress with a request for an additional appropriation of \$10,000, which amount would be used for constructing new buildings and wharves and for grading and sanding the bottom of the inner basin. An appropriation of \$3,000 is also asked for remodeling the two floating baths in the tidal reservoir. Most of the patronage of these baths has been in the night for bathing nude, and the superintendent of the beach reports that there is a pressing demand for this character of bathing on the part of men and boys who work all day and who avail themselves of this opportunity for cleanliness.

THE EXCISE BOARD.

The board reports that the number of liquor licenses granted for the year ending October 31, 1905, was: Barrooms, 518, and wholesale, 136; and that for the year ending October 31, 1906, there were: Bar-room applications, 529; licenses granted to date, 518; applications rejected, 7; applications pending, 4; and wholesale: Applications, 155; licenses granted to date, 139; applications rejected, 15; applications pending, 1.

CORONER.

The coroner reports that during the year ending June 30, 1906, the number of natural deaths was 491; violent deaths, 353; accidental poisoning cases, 19; suicide, 63; homicides committed in the District of Columbia, 20; homicides where the offense was committed outside of the District of Columbia, but the injured person died here, 3; legal executions, 1; autopsies in District cases, 60; autopsies in United States cases, 37; inquests, 67; bodies received at the morgue, 506; stillbirths, 151; deaths from all causes, 995. The expense of the coroner's office, including all salaries, was \$6,257.66. It is urged that a stenographer be provided for this office, as nearly every inquest

emphasizes the need of verbatim reports of inquests. The only record this office has of the proceedings is in longhand, always incomplete and of little value. Last year \$335 was paid for longhand notes. This sum would go far toward procuring the stenographer, who could also assist as corresponding clerk and bookkeeper.

ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS AND UNION STATION. .

About 75 per cent of the total work on the Union Station, the railroad terminals, and the railroad yards north of Florida avenue has been completed. Ninety per cent of the entire grading and masonry in connection with the work has been completed and about 60 per cent of the work on the station building proper. Fifty per cent of the new trackage within the limits of the terminal viaduct and yards north of Florida avenue, including the Baltimore and Ohio Y connection between Montello and Rhode Island avenue, has also been completed.

The connection of the Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore Railroad from Florida avenue to Magruder station is completed, including the bridges over the Bladensburg road and Anacostia River. The Rhode Island Avenue Bridge will probably be completed about November 15 and the New York Avenue Bridge about the latter part of May, 1907. The First street tunnel has been completed, and tracks are being laid in it. The Sixth street station of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad will probably be abandoned during the summer of 1907. The Virginia avenue tunnel is completed and in use, and all trains to the Sixth street station pass through it and over the viaduct, the north part of which is completed from South Capitol street to Four-and-a-half street. It is expected that the entire work of constructing the south part of the viaduct and the bridges over South Capitol street, First street, Delaware avenue, Second street, Third street, and Four-and-a-half street between these limits will be completed by December 1.

The freight station on the south side of Virginia avenue between Third and Four-and-a-half streets is completed and in use.

Good progress has been made in changing the grade of streets in the vicinity of the terminal work.

In the plaza and adjacent streets 550,000 cubic yards of earth fill has been placed, leaving about 200,000 cubic yards more to be placed to make the changes required. This can not be done until the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad abandons its present station and the tracks leading thereto.

GRADE DAMAGES.

Proceedings to ascertain the damages to private property due to change of grade in connection with the location of the Union Station are in progress, and verdicts have been rendered in a number of cases. Up to October 1, 1906, appraisements have been made amounting to \$134,015.66. These grade damages were confined to the territory covered by changes in the northeastern section of the city. At its last session Congress passed an act providing for the payment of damages due to change of grade in the southeastern and southwestern sections of the city by reason of the elimination of grade crossings on the line of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company.

DISTRICT BUILDING.

On October 1, 1906, 30 per cent of the contract for the construction had been completed. All the work connected with the construction of the building has been contracted for. The stone is being furnished by B. A. and G. N. Williams, of New York. This includes a base of Blue Hill granite and a superstructure of South Dover marble. The contract for erection was awarded to James L. Parsons, of this city. The contract for the architectural figures called for by the plans was awarded to Messrs. de Nesti and Bairstow, of Washington, D. C. It involves the furnishing and erecting of 28 figures of eight varieties and also one group over the main entrance. The contract for the mechanical equipment was awarded to the Hanley & Casey Company, of Chicago. The building is being constructed under the supervision of Maj. Chester Harding, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, who was appointed by the President for that duty.

ROADWAY PAVEMENTS.

About \$285,000 was spent during the year for paving new streets and repairing and repaving old ones within the city limits. About \$190,000 was expended in the construction and repair of suburban streets and county roads outside of the city proper. The price paid for sheet asphalt pavement during the year was \$1.46 per square yard and for asphalt block pavement \$1.64 per square yard. The standard specifications for laying sheet asphalt and asphalt block pavements in the District of Columbia will be found as appendixes to this report. Owing to the limitation upon the price to be paid for sheet asphalt pavement contained in the District appropriation act for the present fiscal year, it has been impossible to the present time to secure any bid for laying the pavement within the price limited. A contract has, however, been let for laying asphalt block pavement at \$1.76 per square yard on 5-inch base, and \$1.60 per square yard on 4-inch base.

There are still a number of streets in the city paved with granite block. The noise which they cause, and the objection people have to using them, make them a source of complaint both from residents and business men. The latter state that the existence of a granite block pavement in front of their places of business causes trade to leave them and go to merchants located on streets paved with asphalt or other smooth pavement. This is believed to be a fact, and if it were not that a provision is contained in an act of Congress directing that streets paved with these block shall not be paved or otherwise improved, the Commissioners would recommend the replacement of all of these pavements with asphalt. To do so would result in economy, as the block could be used in places where they would not be objectionable and at a price which would make a saving to the District. This was done by special act of Congress in the case of Seventh street NW. from Pennsylvania avenue to New York avenue.

MUNICIPAL ASPHALT PLANT.

On account of the high price now asked for sheet asphalt pavement the Commissioners have presented to Congress a plan for establishing a municipal asphalt plant.

The desirability of such a plant is somewhat questionable as the Commissioners believe that when practicable work should be done by contract as the conditions and restrictions usually made by law on work done by the Government are not as a rule conducive to economy.

If, however, the asphalt business in this city tends to grow into a monopoly, or if carried on by but a few firms, it is possible that economy would result from such a plant or at least the authority to construct it would probably have an influence to keep down prices.

BRIDGES.

The Connecticut Avenue Bridge crossing Rock Creek has practically been completed, the work yet to be done consisting of finishing, placing on railings, lamp-posts, pedestals, etc. In addition, curbing, sidewalks, roadway, etc., are yet to be provided.

Work is progressing on the Anacostia Bridge, pier No. 1 having been constructed above high water and piers Nos. 3 and 4 to low water. The amount of the appropriation expended during the fiscal year was \$60,000. Plans are being prepared for a plate girder bridge over Rock Creek on the line of K street, appropriated for by the last Congress.

The bridge over Piney Branch on the line of Sixteenth street is under construction.

The railroad bridge at New York avenue crossing the Baltimore and Ohio tracks is also in course of construction.

SIDEWALKS AND ALLEYS.

About \$220,000 was expended in laying sidewalks and in paving alleys. The sidewalks constructed were of cement. Alley pavements were paved with asphalt blocks or vitrified blocks, these materials having proved by experience to be the most satisfactory for the purpose. The asphalt block is preferable where steep grades exist and a smoother pavement is desired. Vitrified block costs slightly less and is less destructible. It is in use generally in narrow alleys which are liable to be wet frequently.

The cost of laying cement sidewalks has increased from about 99 cents per square yard during the fiscal year 1906 to \$1.13 per square for the present fiscal year. This increase of cost is due to the higher price of cement, higher wages of workmen, and a more general enforcement of the eight-hour law. It is believed to be more economical, however, to do this work by contract than for the District to do it by day labor. There is also another reason why it is preferable to do it by contract and that is that in connection with the laying of the public sidewalks it is generally necessary for the property owners to have leads constructed to their houses and other concrete work done which they are required to do at their own expense, and this can be done by the District contractor at the same time as he is doing work for the District and at a less cost to the property owner.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

The work of this office is continually increasing in volume. It is divided into two classes—that done for the District of Columbia and that done for private parties. The last-named work is covered by fees, the schedule of fees being so arranged that all survey work of the office

done for private parties is paid for by such parties, leaving the municipal survey work to be covered by appropriations. The fees received for the year amounted to \$17,706.40, being an increase of \$2,336 over the amount received during the previous fiscal year.

An important work inaugurated by this office during the year was the preparation of maps for designating parcels of land for the purpose of assessment and taxation. This work required the examination of titles of about 90,000 lots and parcels of land. The work has now been completed.

Another important work in progress is the marking of the District line at conspicuous points where this line is crossed by public roads or highways. Within the year more than 60 such points have been marked with granite monuments weighing about 200 pounds each, and with three-fourths of their length buried in the ground. The ancient monuments showing the District line, which were few in number, are fairly well preserved and were found to be nearly all upon true lines. Two of them, however, have been moved from their original location—one a distance of 6 feet and the other 15 feet.

TREES AND PARKING.

The number of trees set out during the year was 3,232, being an increase of 477 over the number planted in the previous year. The number of trees removed was 1,326. The total number of trees on the streets of the District of Columbia at the close of the fiscal year was 91,243, being a net increase of 1,906 over last year. Nine varieties of trees were planted, namely, American elm, ginko, American linden, Norway maple, soft maple, sugar maple, European sycamore, pin oak, and red oak.

The superintendent of parking calls attention to the destruction that will be caused to trees by reason of the enforcement of the decision of the court of appeals that the width of roadways must not be changed. The reason of this is that in years gone by, before the use of the present improved system of curbs and sidewalks, a great many trees were planted closer to the curbs than is now the practice. The trenches then made for the reception of the curbs offered soft earth for the development of the roots, and in this way they were encouraged to grow toward the curb and roadway, and often the roots in this soft earth made such vigorous growth that the curbing was forced out of line and the tree roots occupied the space of the curbing. In improving some of these streets, the curb, which is several inches wider than the old style curb, must be set in concrete and in order that it may be set so as not to narrow the roadway width, the tree roots must be cut back, which means the destruction of the tree. In some instances a portion of the main stem of the tree must be cut to make way for the curb. The superintendent of parking states that in his daily inspection he observes such trees destroyed, or in course of destruction, and that they owe their condition to no other cause than the resetting of the new curb on the old line.

The duty is placed on the parking commission to mow the grass and other vegetable growth on the continuous parking strips between sidewalks and curbs, which involves quite a charge on the small appropriation made for the care of trees. As there is no other appropriation available and as it is necessary to keep down the growth on these spaces, a considerable sum has to be used for this purpose.

The appropriation for the care of trees during the year was \$24,000, and, together with certain other work done, chargeable to various appropriations, the total amount expended was \$26,529.58.

MAIN AND PIPE SEWERS.

The total length of main and pipe sewers constructed during the year was about $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The total length of sewers in the District existing on June 30, 1906, was 484.35 miles, and the total cost of the sewer system at the close of the fiscal year was \$14,827,248.34.

SEWAGE-DISPOSAL PROJECT.

The sewage-disposal project is nearing completion. The substructure of the sewage pumping station has been completed, and the superstructure has been completed with the exception of the coal tower, which will be constructed shortly. It is probable that a portion of the machinery at this station will be in operation by next spring, after which time the work of connecting the older sewers with the trunk sewers of the sewage-disposal system will be actively prosecuted. When this is done, the system will be in service. This will practically complete the question of the disposal of the sewage, but the matter of the disposal of drainage water can not be completed until provision is made by Congress for the construction of dikes along the low portions of the southern part of the city, for which an estimate has been included this year. This system of sewage disposal is based upon the discharge of sewage from a population of 500,000, the discharge to be made at the bottom of the channel of the Potomac River opposite Magazine Point. The flow of the Potomac is sufficient to dilute all such sewage discharge and render it inoffensive. With present growth of the city and District, it is believed that this population of 500,000 will be reached within a comparatively short period, and it will be necessary to make an investigation as to future requirements.

An important feature noted in the work of the sewer division during the year was its increased cost, which is due to the increased cost of materials and labor.

SUBURBAN SEWERS.

The appropriation of \$100,000 made in the District appropriation act for the present fiscal year has permitted of the extension of a number of service sewers into the outlying districts, but in order to adequately provide sewage facilities for these rapidly growing sections the construction of several trunk sewers is necessary to provide outlets for service sewers. Among these is a sewer in the valley of Broad Branch, estimated cost \$28,800; a sewer along the west side of Rock Creek, estimated cost \$298,000; an extension of the east side intercepting sewer to Brookland, which will serve the subdivisions of Langdon, Montello, South Brookland, and University Heights, estimated cost \$242,000, and a sewer in the valley of Stickfoot Branch, between Nichols avenue and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is intended to prevent the flooding of a section of Barry Farm subdivision during the rain storms of exceptional severity.

The development of the outlying parts of the District is being seriously hampered by lack of sewer facilities. The Commissioners earnestly request appropriations for the trunk sewers recommended in their estimates.

BUILDING AND BUILDING INSPECTION.

The estimated value of buildings constructed during the year, not including buildings of the United States Government and the District of Columbia, is \$11,789,201, which is a decrease from the estimated value of buildings constructed during the previous year of \$670,649. The number of permits issued was 8,208, an increase of 1,679 over the previous year. The number of dwelling houses constructed was 1,434, a decrease of 114 over the previous year, and the number of apartment houses 53, a decrease of 15. Two hundred and eighty-seven business buildings were erected during the year. The distribution of the value of these improvements and repairs is as follows:

Section.	Buildings.	Repairs.
County.....	\$5,387,233	\$855,441
Northwest.....	3,650,626	197,026
Northeast.....	788,660	67,462
Southeast.....	446,203	46,187
Southwest.....	247,240	44,178
Total.....	10,519,962	1,210,294

There are estimated to be 49,285 brick buildings and 21,691 frame buildings in the District of Columbia.

The following municipal buildings were constructed under the direction of the inspector of buildings:

No. 18 engine house, Virginia avenue SE.....	\$18,243
Ross School, Harvard street.....	41,950
H. T. Blow School, Nineteenth street and Benning road.....	42,693
Business High School, Rhode Island avenue and Ninth street.....	165,544
Fire-boat house, water front.....	10,403
Power plant, Industrial Home School.....	33,842
Total.....	312,675

The average cost of constructing municipal buildings at the present time is about 13 cents a cubic foot, which is the same as the cost during the previous fiscal year, but nearly double the cost in 1897, which was about 7 cents per cubic foot. This increase is due to advance in price of materials, the increased cost of labor, the use of better plumbing and heating systems, and better architectural treatment of the exterior. An increase in the price of lumber during the past fiscal year necessitated an additional appropriation of \$5,000 each for two school buildings in course of construction, which had been appropriated for during the preceding year upon estimates based on the price of lumber during that year.

The Home for the Aged and Infirm and the new workhouse, with the exception of the cell work, and the Cardoza School building were completed shortly after the end of the fiscal year. The following buildings are nearing completion: The Industrial Home School for Colored Children, the police court, and the Anthony Hyde School.

The receipts from permits issued during the year amounted to \$8,042, an increase of \$634 over the previous year. About 5,000 buildings were erected or altered under permits issued by the building inspector, and to look after these constructions but eight assistant inspectors were available. These inspectors made 54,057 visits to the buildings, or about 11 visits for each piece of work. This is more than 20 inspections a day for each man. The number of inspectors is not sufficient to give the work the necessary supervision and care. These figures are given to demonstrate the inadequacy of the present inspection force. The number of visits to each building should be doubled and the force so increased that each man could make ten thorough inspections instead of 20 hasty and unsatisfactory calls at each building, as at present.

Two inspectors are detailed on elevators and fire escapes and at the same time assist in the inspection of engines, boilers, gasoline tanks, heating apparatus, hotels, theaters, etc., and in general all buildings used for purposes requiring licenses, where the public safety is concerned. Eight hundred such inspections were made during the year. The law passed at the last session of Congress requiring fire escapes on certain buildings would require the entire time of these inspectors, but they can not neglect their other work. This work must be done by other inspectors at the sacrifice of supervision of buildings, as no extra help was allowed by Congress to carry out the provisions of that law. This work of carrying out the act of Congress is therefore proceeding very slowly.

The inspector of buildings renews his recommendation for an inspector of heating apparatus, the necessity of which was referred to in the report of the previous fiscal year, and the Commissioners approve the recommendation.

He also recommends that all the assistant inspectors of buildings be rated at \$1,200 each per annum. These men do the same class of work, and five of them get \$1,200 and five \$1,000 per annum. It is difficult to keep good men even at \$1,200 per annum, and practically impossible to get the proper class of inspectors at \$1,000 per annum.

The Commissioners invite attention to the portion of the building inspector's report regarding the licensing of architects and builders.

The Commissioners recognizing the fact that the building regulations were in need of revision in order to meet modern conditions, appointed a committee of prominent citizens representing the various trades and professions engaged in building work, which committee agreed to serve without compensation. The committee is now at work in revising the regulations, and it is hoped to have the revised regulations completed during the present fiscal year.

The extra work placed on the building department by recent acts of Congress without giving additional help has resulted in delays, in an unsatisfactory number of inspections, and in general a less efficient building department than seems proper.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

The duty of supervising the work of this board was assigned to the Engineer Commissioner during the year. The board reports that it held fifty-nine meetings and examined 253 applicants, of which 119 were licensed.

REPAIR WORK.

The amount expended in repair work on school buildings and grounds, engine houses and police stations, was \$79,750. The greater part of this work consisted of small jobs, which were executed by day labor under the supervision of the superintendent of repairs. Most of the work is done during the months of July, August, September, October, and November, when the schools are not in session, and during that period 170 mechanics are employed. The repair work has increased in cost due to the increased rates of labor, the mechanics employed on this work being paid the same wages as those given by contractors and builders. It is impossible with the present appropriations to keep these buildings in an economical and satisfactory state of repair.

PLUMBING BOARD.

In accordance with legislation recommended at the last session of Congress, the membership of the plumbing board was reduced from five to three members, to take effect July 1, 1906. This resulted in a saving of \$600 per annum, and at the same time provided a better organization. During the past fiscal year the board held 25 sessions and examined 46 applicants.

PLUMBING AND PLUMBING INSPECTION.

During the year the plumbing office made 30,185 inspections, which was an increase of 2,848 over the inspections for the preceding year. These inspections increase every year, while the force of the office remains the same. As all plumbing work has to be inspected before it can be covered in, delay has been occasioned to plumbers by reason of the inadequate force. This condition could be relieved by the authorization by Congress of the employment of additional temporary men during the busy season for which the Commissioners have submitted an estimate of \$2,400.

It is recommended in the case of the assistant inspectors of plumbing, as in the case of the assistant building inspectors that their compensation should be increased from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum, the same reason for an increase applying to both cases.

In addition to the inspection of private plumbing work this office also has charge of the installation of repairs to and changes in plumbing in the older school buildings for which the office prepares plans and sees to the proper execution of contracts. An appropriation of \$40,000 was made for this purpose during the year and the statement of how it was expended is given in the report of the inspector of plumbing. Great improvement is being made in the sanitary condition of the older school buildings under this appropriation. This office also has charge of installing plumbing in private residences under the provisions of the drainage act, where, after due notice, the plumbing is not installed by the property owners. The work is done and the cost assessed against the property.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE STATIONS.

The two public convenience stations authorized by Congress are under construction. One is located above ground at the southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street NW., and is nearing

completion, and the other, which is an underground station, is located in reservation No. 33, bounded by Pennsylvania avenue, E street and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NW., and it is expected will be completed shortly after the beginning of the next calendar year.

PUBLIC BATHS.

It is believed by the Commissioners that public bath houses should be established, such as exist in other modern municipalities.

PERMIT CLERK.

The permits issued by the permit clerk during the year amounted to 16,019, an increase of more than 2,000 over those issued in the previous year, and the amount of fees collected by his office shows an increase of \$978 over that received during the previous year, the total amount received being \$10,496. The permit clerk is a member and secretary of the automobile board.

STREET AND ALLEY EXTENSIONS.

The street extension office, in addition to preparing plats and estimates for street extensions and the opening of alleys and minor streets, also conducts negotiations for acquiring all land authorized to be acquired for municipal purposes, including sites for public buildings and rights of ways for public constructions. It prepares all the plats and descriptions necessary for instituting condemnation proceedings for the purpose of acquiring land. The following streets were authorized to be extended during the fiscal year 1906: M street east of Bladensburg road; T street, Lincoln road to Twenty-second street E.; Kalorama road and Prescott place, joining; Rittenhouse, west of Broad branch road; Nineteenth, Woodley road to Biltmore street; and Kalorama road through Little estate.

In addition to these, alleys and minor streets were opened and various rights of way acquired, as shown in the report of the assistant engineer in charge. At the last session of Congress an additional appropriation of \$50,000 was granted, payable from District revenues, for carrying on in a more extensive manner the conversion of various inhabited alleys into minor streets. This is a very necessary civic measure in order to eradicate the deplorable conditions existing in some of the inhabited alleys in the city of Washington. The appropriation did not become available until after the close of the fiscal year 1906, but active measures are being taken by a committee composed of the major and superintendent of police, the secretary of the Board of Charities, and the surveyor of the District of Columbia to convert such alleys into minor streets.

STREET NAMES.

The system of new street names adopted for that portion of the District lying north, west, and east of the city proper, has been in force for some time, and the people have become acquainted with the new names. The system has not yet been extended to that portion of the District of Columbia lying south of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River, but action is being taken in the matter.

STREET RAILWAYS.

No new street railway measures were passed by the last Congress, although changes in the present street railway system in order to meet the new conditions created by the location of the Union Station were recommended by the Commissioners. Due to this failure, the use of the Union Station by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which was proposed by the 1st of September, 1906, was abandoned, and it is earnestly recommended that some legislation authorizing existing lines to extend to the Union Station be enacted.

WATER FRONT.

An appropriation of \$2,500 was made in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1907 for preparing a survey and plat for the improvement of the water front along the Washington channel of the Potomac River. This appropriation became available on July 1, 1906, and steps were immediately taken to begin the survey. Information has been secured from the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore regarding the methods used in those cities for constructing docks and the regulations under which they are leased, and a report with survey and plans will be submitted to Congress at the earliest practicable date. The revenues from wharf leases during the year amounted to \$17,246.67, which is a slight increase over the amount received during the previous fiscal year.

Owing to the construction of a sewer along the east bank of James Creek Canal, a portion of this canal above L street was required to be abandoned by the occupants as the plans provided for the closing of the waterway above this point. The canal will be continued open, however, from L street to the river until Congress appropriates money for the construction of a dike along the line of N street south, which is projected in connection with the sewage-disposal plans.

The Commissioners continue to make leases for wharf property along the Anacostia River at the foot of streets, but the question of their right to make leases for the balance of the frontage between streets still remains unsettled, due to the uncertainty as to the public and private riparian rights along this frontage, and they would again renew the recommendation made in their last annual report that some legal proceedings be instituted to determine the ownership of these riparian rights. In order to permit of the expansion called for by the growth of the city and District, this matter should be definitely settled. This water frontage is very valuable commercially, and now the Commissioners can neither lease the privilege nor authorize private owners to construct wharves along the frontage. The settlement of this question would also be necessary before any action could be taken to reclaim the flats of the Anacostia River.

WATER MAINS.

About 11.4 miles of water mains were added to the water-distribution system during the year. The total mileage of mains is 436.

Thirty-eight new fire hydrants, 3 public hydrants, and 4 horse fountains were erected. There are 2,258 fire hydrants, 299 public hydrants, and 106 horse fountains now in use. There were 53 shallow wells and 32 deep wells in service at the end of the year, 3 of the former and 8 of the latter having been abandoned.

WATER METERS.

In the District appropriation act for the fiscal year 1907 an item of \$100,000 was included for the purchase and installation of water meters to be placed in such private residences as might be directed by the Commissioners, the meters to remain the property of the District. This appropriation was payable one-half from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half by the United States in the same manner as other appropriations, but was required to be repaid from water revenues at the rate of \$20,000 per year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

This action of Congress established the policy of installing meters in private residences, but at the rate at which the appropriation was made it will be from five to seven years before all such residences will be supplied with meters, as the cost will be from \$500,000 to \$750,000. A contract has been let for furnishing these meters and a force organized to install them. The Commissioners are in receipt of numerous requests from citizens to have the meters installed, and it is their intention to comply with all such requests as far as practicable and, in addition, to select a portion of the city in which to begin the installation. About 4,000 such meters will be installed this year.

It is required by law that all large consumers shall place water meters in their premises at their own expense. Such large consumers are determined to be those where the water rent amounts to over \$25 per annum. Two thousand four hundred and one water meters of various sizes and kinds are now in use in the District, which is an increase of 297 over the previous year.

The advantage of installing meters in private residences was demonstrated by experience during the year in installing such meters in squares 234, 235, and 236. A test made of these squares prior to the installation of the meters showed an average daily consumption and waste of about 830 gallons in each premises. Under the meter system this has been decreased 30 per cent and at the end of the year the consumption showed an average of about 573 gallons for each premises. This consumption will probably decrease about 10 per cent more, as the use of water during the first three months was excessive and will be reduced by reason of the fact that the users will understand that they are charged for all the water unnecessarily used.

As a further step toward the economical use of water the Commissioners recommend that meters be placed in all Government buildings. A measurement covering but a short time in each case was made under an act of Congress of the water used in these buildings. The amount was shown to be 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 gallons daily. While of course the water furnished should be amply sufficient, it seems proper that the amount in each case should be known, so that economy can be used when possible. It is suggested that if authority was given the Commissioners to inspect public buildings for the purpose of detecting leaky fixtures and the undue use of water, economy might result.

ADDITIONAL WATER SUPPLY.

The Commissioners again invite attention to the necessity of furnishing an additional water supply by the erection of another conduit from Great Falls to the city. The present conduit was built in 1854

and the consumption of water, which has constantly increased with the growth of the city and District, has been such that the capacity of the conduit has practically been reached. In addition the conduit, on account of its great age, is not in as good condition as it should be, and if any accident should happen to it, which is possible, it would mean that the entire water supply of the District would be cut off until repairs could be made.

The ultimate capacity of the conduit is about 90,000,000 gallons per day and the average daily consumption more than 68,000,000 gallons. During the cold winter season of last year the consumption reached 106,000,000 gallons for a few days, resulting in lowering the water level in the reservoirs five feet. This extraordinary consumption was due to a period of cold weather, when it is the practice of property owners to allow their faucets to run in order to prevent freezing, a thing they would probably not do were the water charged for by meter rates. It is believed by the Commissioners that if such a condition arose during the present winter there would be a partial water famine. In making this statement, the Commissioners do not desire to create any unnecessary alarm, but they have been for some years inviting the attention of Congress to the matter of additional water supply, and they believe that steps should be taken to lay an additional conduit from Great Falls without delay. Even when the rate of consumption is lowered, which it is believed will be done by the installation of water meters in residences, it would still be necessary to provide for this conduit, both on account of the rapidly increasing population and because the present conduit may fail at any time by reason of its great age.

While the present system of mains for distributing water in the District of Columbia is satisfactory, the limit of capacity of these mains and, on some of the services, of the present pumping plant will soon be reached. The following are certain projected works of extending the system of water distribution:

A gravity main from Sixth and I streets NW. to the Washington Barracks, estimated cost of \$35,500. No work had been done on this at the end of the fiscal year, but work is now in progress and will be completed probably during the present fiscal year.

A force main from the District pumping station to Woodley road and Wisconsin avenue to connect with main from Reno reservoir, estimated cost \$95,000. The present main on this service is only 12 inches in diameter, and the limit of its capacity has been nearly reached. This service supplies Tenleytown, Takoma Park, Petworth, and the National Soldiers' Home. A line for this main has been surveyed and platted.

A new pump of 30,000,000 gallons capacity for the first high-service system has been contracted for at a cost of \$80,000. As this service system has no reservoir, the full capacity must be maintained in the pumps now in service, and as a pump of this size will require about two years to build and install, it is necessary that early steps be taken to provide extra capacity.

A main from the city to Anacostia and Congress Heights, estimated cost of \$120,000. Anacostia is at present supplied with water through one line of 12-inch main across the Pennsylvania avenue bridge, and if any injury should happen to this main it would leave that whole

section without water. Congress Heights is without any water supply whatever, except that derived from wells.

Pumping station in Anacostia with partial equipment, estimated cost of \$35,000. The present water pressures are insufficient to supply the higher areas beyond the Eastern Branch.

A main to Benning, D. C., estimated cost \$50,000. This section is at present without public water supply.

A gravity main from the reservoir north and east of Capitol Hill, estimated cost \$302,000.

A gravity main from Sixth and I streets NW. to Virginia avenue and Twenty-second street, estimated cost \$91,000.

In addition to these within a few years it will be necessary to erect an additional pumping engine for the second high-service system, estimated cost \$80,000. Further minor extensions and improvements will be also necessary, bringing the cost up to about \$1,000,000, exclusive of smaller mains laid under the assessment system. It is expected that all of this should be gradually completed within about ten years and that the income from water rents will be sufficient to pay for the improvements.

Existing law provides that the cost of supplying water to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia shall be paid entirely from revenues of the water department. These revenues are made up from water rents and assessments for water mains. Generally the assessments for service mains cover the cost of the mains and do not provide for the large trunk systems, pumping plants, etc. The cost of these has to be borne from the water rents. The water service has in late years been increasing rapidly. In 1896 only 4,000,000 gallons per day were pumped. During the last fiscal year (1906) 25,000,000 gallons per day were pumped.

In order to meet the expenses mentioned above, it has been necessary to increase the water rates about 25 per cent, this increase taking effect at the beginning of the present fiscal year. It is estimated that with this increase of rates the revenues will amount to \$453,000, which will make a per capita rate of \$1.41.

WATER REVENUES.

During the year 1,686 additional buildings were connected with the public water system, making the total number of buildings so connected 253,936. With the growth of the District the work of this office increases, as will be seen by the comparative statement of revenues given in the annual report of the water registrar. The office must keep a constant inspection of premises to prevent leakage and wastage of water. The amount of loss can be seen when it is stated that of 81,417 inspections made for leaks and wastage, leaks were found in 22,782 cases, or 18,549 premises. This shows that there is a leakage or wastage in about one out of every five houses. While it is often argued that such leaks amount to very little in themselves, often consisting only in a slight drip from faucets, such a slight wastage when it occurs in such a large number of premises represents a very large quantity of water used unnecessarily. When the cost of furnishing water has been so much increased by the construction of the filtration plant and the new pumping station and large mains, every gallon of water wasted represents a corresponding waste of

money. When a waste of water is found the responsible party is notified to have it stopped and informed that unless he does the water will be cut off. It is seldom that such action has to be taken, but not only is authority given by law to do this but the offending party may be prosecuted in the police court.

TRANSFER OF THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT AND FILTRATION PLANT TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners repeat the recommendation made in their report of last year for the transfer from the War Department to the Board of Commissioners of the jurisdiction and control over the Washington Aqueduct and the filtration plant. The filtration plant is practically completed, and the present time is opportune for making the transfer. It would be much better administration for the entire water supply of the District of Columbia to be under one control rather than to be divided as it is at present, causing division of responsibility, work necessarily to be duplicated, and additional employees to be necessary. Part of the water mains throughout the District are under the control of the War Department and part under the control of the Commissioners, the water flowing from one to the other and back, in supplying the Government buildings and private establishments. Manifestly better results would be obtained if all the water supply were under one control and with one responsibility. The Chief of Engineers, United States Army, under whose control the Washington Aqueduct and the filtration plant now are, has for several years recommended such a transfer. As an indication of the inconvenience resulting from the present divided control, the Commissioners would cite the case of the Conduit road, the control of which is now under the Chief of Engineers. To all intents and purposes this is a public road, but the Commissioners have been informed by the Comptroller of the Treasury that they can not expend public funds in maintaining and lighting the road, and it is also impossible to collect assessments for furnishing sewer and water facilities to private property abutting on the road, so that under the law these can not be laid. This, as can readily be seen, withdraws from the property owners abutting on the road certain municipal advantages to which they are entitled, and it also is the cause of nuisances along the road caused by reason of lack of drainage facilities.

It is thought both by the Chief of Engineers and the Commissioners that the change will result in more satisfactory service, concentration of responsibility, and considerable economy in maintenance.

ROCK CREEK PARK.

The appropriation for Rock Creek Park for the year was \$13,300 and was expended generally in the maintenance of the park, very little of it being used for new construction. A good deal of work was done in the way of cutting paths through the woods and in clearing out underbrush. It is the intention of the board of control in charge of the park, which consists of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to recommend only such appropriations at present as are necessary to maintain existing improvements in the park and to open up to pedes-

trian travel such portions as are at present inaccessible. The idea is to keep the park in as near a state of nature as possible. The Commissioners would again recommend, however, the acquisition of small parcels of land necessary for rounding out the lines of the park and protecting what is already park land. They prepared and submitted to Congress at its last session a bill to acquire the valley of Piney Branch from Sixteenth street to the park limits, but this bill failed of passage. A bill was also introduced last year, and favorably reported upon by the Commissioners, to acquire additional land for the park on the line of Massachusetts avenue extended, containing about 100 acres, at a cost of about \$433,000, but the bill did not become a law.

The amount needed for maintenance during the fiscal year 1908 is estimated at \$15,000, which is the amount that was appropriated for the year 1907.

SIXTEENTH STREET BOULEVARD.

The Commissioners again urge the desirability of legislation with the object of preserving Sixteenth street as a permanent residence street and the limiting to a still greater degree of the height of buildings along that thoroughfare. The development of Sixteenth street as a great boulevard is deserving of the most careful consideration at the present time, and parks along its length are extremely desirable. There seems to be a prospect of the establishment of a large park on the hill north of Florida avenue, and Congress at its last session provided for two small parks farther out, which are now being acquired.

PARKS.

The Commissioners again invite attention to the desirability of extending throughout the District the system of small parks, such as now exist within the city limits. When the city of Washington was established parks and reservations were laid out in the city, but beyond Florida avenue, the old city boundary, practically no such parks exist. With the exception of Rock Creek Park, bought about ten years ago, practically nothing has been done to extend beyond Florida avenue the system applied so successfully in laying out the city. The beauty of the city of Washington, as well as the health of its inhabitants, depends very largely upon these parks, and it would seem extremely desirable that a system of parks should extend throughout the District as it is built up. Immediately outside of Florida avenue, in such localities as Columbia Heights, Washington Heights, Kalorama Heights, Mount Pleasant, etc., the necessity for the establishment of such parks is very apparent, as these sections are rapidly building up, so that the amount of vacant ground is becoming smaller each year. Immediate action in this matter would seem desirable.

Steps toward the establishment of a general park system throughout the District similar to what is being done by almost every large city in the United States should be undertaken as soon as practicable, especially as to the purchase of the necessary land. Every citizen of the United States must be interested in the beauty of Washington and in keeping up the high standard set by those who originally laid out the city.

TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF PARKS TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners again recommend that the system of parks in the city of Washington, exclusive of the grounds around the White House and the Government buildings, be transferred from the Chief of Engineers to the Commissioners, or to a board of control such as that which has charge of Rock Creek Park, and which consists of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and the Commissioners. The cost of maintaining these parks is borne, one-half by the citizens of the District of Columbia and the other half by the United States Government; and it would seem but proper that the Commissioners, who are responsible for the collection of District revenues, as well as the recommendation of their judicious expenditure, should have the control of estimating for and the expending of funds on these parks. The Commissioners, in preparing their estimates to Congress, have to take into consideration the amount of the District revenues and to base their recommendations upon the necessities of the case and the amount of money available. In doing this they are very often compelled to forego some necessary public improvements by reason of the fact that the revenues at the particular time do not warrant such expenditure. The estimates for parks, however, are made up under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, who has no immediate knowledge of the revenues of the District, and who can not therefore base his recommendations upon the amount of money that can be reasonably expended for park purposes. If the control of the parks were under the Commissioners, however, the park system could be considered together with other public improvements and the parks given their relative share of the money available.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
HENRY L. WEST,
JOHN BIDDLE,

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.WASHINGTON, *November 1, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: Copies of the orders of a general nature passed by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, are herewith submitted for the information of Congress, pursuant to the requirements of the organic act of June 11, 1878.

No special occasion appears for recommendation for change in the methods of business of this office, except as has been outlined in previous reports, but the office is seriously hindered by the drafts upon its clerical and messenger force for services not germane to its specific duties. Whatever room there may be for theoretical improvement in those methods, the office suffers no practical difficulty with the present system, which, with the aid of the intelligent suggestions of the office force, is modified from time to time to meet exigencies as they arise.

I take pleasure in expressing my acknowledgments to the personnel in the office for the zeal, fidelity, and public spirit which they have manifested, and which has rendered the conduct of the office business efficient, as well as satisfactory to the public.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM TINDALL,
*Secretary to the Board of Commissioners
of the District of Columbia.*

The COMMISSIONERS.

ORDERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

OCTOBER 18, 1905.

That article 7 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section, to be known as section 5a, as follows:

"Any person keeping, owning or controlling any fowl, who shall permit or allow the same to run on any inclosed parking within the District of Columbia, or who shall place any fowl-coop, crate, or other receptacle on any inclosed parking within said District, whether any fowl be confined in such coop, crate or receptacle at the time the same is on such parking or not, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than two dollars nor more than five dollars for each and every offence; provided, that this regulation shall not interfere with the right of owners or occupants of stores on business streets or avenues to display fowls under the provisions of section 5, article 12, of the police regulations."

NOVEMBER 10, 1905.

That section 5 of article 10 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The drivers of vehicles in motion and following each other on any street, avenue or alley within the District of Columbia shall maintain

a clear interval of not less than fifteen feet between every two consecutive carriages, carts or wagons, including the animals drawing the same; and the driver of every carriage, cart or other vehicle shall at all times keep either upon the seat thereof, or at the head of the animal or team drawing the same, and shall at all times be on the lookout, and also shall guard against the running away of such animal or team. Vehicles shall not be allowed to stand or be driven two or more abreast on either side of streets upon which are double street-car tracks, unless the roadway is more than fifty feet wide."

NOVEMBER 23, 1905.

That section 33 of the building regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby stricken out, and that the following, to be known as section 33 of the building regulations of the District of Columbia, is substituted in lieu thereof, to take effect on and after December 1, 1905, viz:

"LIGHT AND VENTILATION.

"Par. A. Every building hereafter erected in the District of Columbia shall have sufficient light and ventilation for the purposes for which it is to be used, and in the determination of the sufficiency of light and ventilation, due consideration will be given to the permissible construction on adjacent lots or parcels of land of buildings authorized by the building regulations.

"Par. B. Every building hereafter erected, designed for habitation, except stables fronting on an alley or alleys, shall be constructed so as not to occupy more than ninety per centum of a corner lot and seventy-five per centum of an interior lot, provided that if such building is adjacent to a public alley or alleys either on its rear or any side, or on both rear, side or sides, half the width of the alley or alleys on which such building abuts may be considered in calculating the area of lot or lots or parcel of ground permitted to be built over; provided, that no building on any interior lot or parcel of ground shall occupy more than ninety per centum of the area of such lot or parcel of ground; and provided further, that wherever building restriction lines exist that portion of every lot or lots or parcel of ground between such building restriction line or lines and the street line shall not be considered in computing the per centum of area herein permitted to be occupied by any building or buildings; and the area occupied by shafts or wells for closets, bathrooms, and other similar purposes, shall not be considered in calculating the area of the lot to be occupied by such building or buildings.

"Par. C. Every building hereafter erected, designed for habitation, shall have in its rear a yard extending across the entire width of the lot, which yard may be included in computing the space reserved for light and ventilation as required in paragraph "A" of this regulation, and which yard shall be unobstructed from ground to sky, except that approved fire escapes, uninclosed stairways, or uninclosed porches, may be erected within such space, provided they do not project more than five feet from the rear of such building. The depth of such yard where the building occupying the lot is twenty feet or less in height shall be not less than nine feet, and for each increase

of five feet over twenty feet in height of building there shall be an increase of six inches in depth of yard, provided that, if a public alley exists adjacent to the rear of such lot, one-half of the width of such alley may be included in calculating the depth of such yard, but in no case shall there be less than five feet of unobstructed yard. The height of such building for this purpose shall be measured from the established grade of the adjacent alley, or if there be no alley of the adjacent street, to the highest point of the adjacent cornice or cornices in accordance with the provisions of subsection 6 of section 39 of the building regulations. Lots of triangular or irregular shape or corner lots where the adjacent lot extends from street to street, or from street to a public alley, not less than ten feet wide may be excepted from the requirements of paragraphs "B" and "C" of this regulation.

"Par. D. No inclosed court, for a building twenty feet or less in height, shall be less than twelve feet in each dimension of unobstructed space open from ground to sky. For each additional five feet in height of building, there shall be an increase of six inches in each dimension of unobstructed space. The measurement of height of buildings shall be taken from the bottom of the court to the highest point of the cornice or cornices of the adjacent roof or roofs. Every inclosed court shall have one or more horizontal intakes situated at or near the bottom of the court and connecting directly with the street or yard, which intake shall be not less than twenty feet cross-section and shall be so designed as to allow a free passage of air.

"Par. E. No court open at one end shall be less than four feet wide. No court open at one end longer than twenty feet for a building twenty feet or less in height shall be less than five feet in width of unobstructed space, open from bottom of court to sky. For each increase of five feet in height of building over twenty feet there shall be an increase of six inches in width, and for each additional thirty feet or fraction thereof in excess of thirty feet in length there shall be an increase of six inches in width. The measurement of height of buildings shall be made as provided in paragraph "C" of this regulation.

"Par. F. No side passage, extending from street to alley or from street to open yard, shall be less than five feet wide of unobstructed space, open from ground to sky.

"Par. G. Buildings on streets which have been denominated by the Commissioners as business streets may cover the entire area of a lot or lots or parcel of ground for such of the stories beginning with the lower one as are used for storage or salesroom purposes only, but shall be subject to the provisions of this regulation as to stories intended for habitation.

"Par. H. Business buildings, not designed for habitation, hereafter erected on residence streets shall have rear yards as required in paragraph "C" of this regulation, but shall not be subject to the requirements of paragraph "B."

"Par. I. No building shall hereafter be altered or enlarged to encroach upon the space reserved for light and air, either on the lot or lots or parcel of ground on which it is erected or on adjoining lot or lots or parcel of ground.

"Par. J. Fire escapes shall be located so as not to interfere, in the judgment of the Commissioners, with the provisions for lights and ventilation."

DECEMBER 11, 1905.

That section 8 of article 8 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended to read as follows:

"No paper, handbills, dodgers, cards, circulars, or advertising matter of any kind, shall be thrown, pushed, cast, deposited, dropped, scattered, or left in or upon any of the places designated in section one of this article or upon the parking or doorsteps of any premises in the District of Columbia, or within the building line, vestibule, or yard of any premises, if likely to be taken up by the wind and scattered in the streets, or in or upon any of the places mentioned in said section 1: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not prevent the delivery of newspapers, and addressed envelopes, within the building line of any premises within the said district."

DECEMBER 15, 1905.

That section 4 of article 9 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"No gun, air gun, rifle, air rifle, pistol, revolver, or other firearm, cannon, torpedo, firecracker, squib, or other fireworks, shall be discharged or set off within the city of Washington, or the fire limits of the District of Columbia, without a special written permit therefor from the major and superintendent of police, nor within five hundred yards of the Potomac River, Eastern Branch, or Anacostia River, Rock Creek, or any public road, highway, schoolhouse, building or buildings, shed, barn, outhouse, public park, reservation, graveyard, or burial place, playground, golf course, tennis court, picnic ground, camp ground, or any place where people are accustomed to congregate, inclosure for stock, railroad track, outside of such fire limits for the District of Columbia, without the written consent of the owner or occupant thereof and a special written permit from the major and superintendent of police: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to licensed shooting galleries, between 6 o'clock a. m. and midnight of the secular days of the week, nor to discharge of firearms or explosives in a performance conducted in or at a regular licensed theater or show, and that the major and superintendent of police may by a general order, suspend the operation of this regulation for a time limited therein."

DECEMBER 19, 1905.

That section 1, article 22, of the police regulations of the District of Columbia, is hereby amended by adding after the words "Engineer Department" in line seven the following sentence:

"Solid fences or walls not to exceed three feet in height will be allowed when approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia."

DECEMBER 26, 1905.

That section 27 of article 10 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Steam railway trains or engines shall not move within the city limits at a greater rate of speed than twelve (12) miles an hour."

Motormen of street cars before crossing the tracks of a steam railroad shall bring their cars to a full stop. The conductor of any such car shall thereupon alight and go forward in advance thereof to the railroad track and look along the same in all directions, and upon satisfying himself from observation that the said railroad track may be crossed with safety shall so notify the motorman of such car, who shall not attempt to cross said railroad track until directed by the conductor after such observation so to do."

JANUARY 20, 1906.

That article 22 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding the following sections thereto, to be known as sections 12 and 13, and by changing the number of the present section 12 to section 14:

"SEC. 12. No person shall in the District of Columbia in any street or highway, or upon any sidewalk or footway, engage in obstructing the passage along any of the said streets or highways, or upon any of the said sidewalks or footways, by catching hold of or soliciting any person or persons, or in any way interfering with their free passage along any of the said streets, highways, sidewalks, or footways, for the purpose of inducing or compelling them to buy any article or thing from any store or stand.

"SEC. 13. No person shall remain in front of or enter any store where goods are sold at retail for the purpose of enticing away or in any manner interfering with any person or persons who may be in front of or who may have entered therein for the purpose of buying."

FEBRUARY 10, 1906.

That section 4 of article 24a of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended to read as follows:

"If any occupant of premises into which water has been introduced shall permit the same to run or waste unnecessarily from any water pipe, hydrant, jet, cock, street washer, or other fixture; or to overflow or flood the sidewalk or foot pavement, and thus become annoying or dangerous to foot passengers; or to flow from his fountain into adjacent premises and there be used, or be taken from or used by any person other than said occupant or a member or a visitor of his family, except in case of fire; or if any water pipe, hydrant, jet, cock, street washer, or other fixture be found leaking, the said occupant, owner, or agent of the premises shall refuse or neglect to have the necessary repairs made without delay; or refuse admission to the water registrar or his authorized agent into the premises when in the official discharge of his duty, the water registrar shall stop the supply of water to said premises until arrangements satisfactory to him have been made to prevent such waste or such unlawful use; and in addition the person so offending shall be liable to a fine of not less than one nor more than forty dollars for each and every such offense."

FEBRUARY 17, 1906.

That the second paragraph of section 24, article 10, of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Street cars shall stop on the signal of the fire apparatus bell before crossing at intersection of any of the streets, avenues, or highways whatsoever within the District of Columbia whenever a fire company is about to cross the tracks on which such cars are running, and whenever any fire apparatus is approaching on or across a route on which a street car is moving and in sight of the motorman or the conductor of such car; such cars shall also stop before any part thereof crosses the near building line of the intersecting streets, avenues, or highways at the intersection of the following common fire runs of the fire department."

MARCH 8, 1906.

That section 3 of article 22 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz:

"No person shall without the written authority of said Commissioners lower the grade of any parking, or pave or cover any portion thereof, or construct any walls, steps, coping, fences, or other structures thereon, and every day such lowering of grade, paving, or covering thereof, or said walls, steps, coping, fences, or other structures thereon shall remain or continue, shall constitute and be a separate offense: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the person having control of premises abutting on said parking from sodding such parking or beautifying the same with flowers."

MARCH 15, 1906.

That the following method of procedure is adopted for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress, approved May 19, 1896, entitled "An act to provide for the drainage of lots in the District of Columbia:"

1. That the health officer shall initiate any action necessary to require any lot referred to in the first paragraph of the act to be connected with a public sewer or water main when such are available.

2. That the health officer shall serve the notices referred to in section 2 of the act. Where the same can not be personally served on account of the fact that the owner or owners be a nonresident or nonresidents, or can not be found therein, the health officer shall forward the case to the inspector of plumbing of the engineer department.

3. That the inspector of plumbing upon receipt of any such cases referred to in the preceding paragraph shall carry out the provisions of section 4 of the law regarding the notice by publication—which shall be advertised through the secretary to the Board of Commissioners—and the making of the connections by the District.

4. That the appropriation made for carrying out the provisions of this act shall be placed under the control of the inspector of plumbing and an account thereof shall be kept by the bookkeeper of the engineer department.

5. That the secretary of the Board of Commissioners shall forward to said bookkeeper the cost of advertising, which advertising shall be

done in the method prescribed in the opinion of the corporation counsel of December 19, 1905, namely, that a separate advertisement shall be made in each case and a separate record be kept of the cost thereof.

6. That the inspector of plumbing shall take all necessary steps to carry out the provisions of the law regarding the actual making of connections for property belonging to nonresidents and to persons who can not be found in the District of Columbia, and shall keep an itemized account of the charges in each particular case, including the cost of advertising, which he can ascertain from the bookkeeper of the engineer department, and forward the papers to the auditor for the District of Columbia.

7. That the auditor shall verify the accounts and state that same have been paid and that he shall prepare an order to be signed by the Commissioners, making the assessment in accordance with the law.

8. That the papers after such an assessment has been made by the Commissioners shall be forwarded to the assessor for the District of Columbia, to be assessed and collected in accordance with section 4 of said act of Congress.

9. That a record of the papers involving this assessment work shall be kept by the chief clerk of the engineer department in the same manner as other assessment work.

APRIL 17, 1906.

That the building regulations of the District of Columbia are hereby amended by adding after section 170 thereof the following, to be known as section 170a, viz:

"No dairy nor establishment for the storage or sale of milk or other dairy products, which shall involve in its use or operation more than two wagons, shall be established or located in any square or block fronting on any street or avenue where more than one-half of the improved property in such square or block fronting on such street or avenue is used for residential purposes, nor shall any such dairy or establishment be located in any square or block fronting on any alley of which more than three-fourths of the improved property in such square or block is used for residential purposes, except with the written consent of the owners of three-fourths of the property within two hundred feet of the boundaries of the site on which such dairy or establishment is proposed to be located: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not apply to any case of rebuilding or enlarging, in the same location, any existing dairy or establishment for the storage or sale of milk or other dairy products."

APRIL 24, 1906.

That section 14, of article 4, of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding after the word "hotels," where it first occurs therein, the words "and it shall be unlawful for the driver of any hotel omnibus to take passengers to any place other than the hotel for which he is the driver," so that said section shall read as follows, viz:

"That so much as may be necessary of the west half of Sixth street from the south building line of B street northwest, to the line of the south wall of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company's station building, is hereby designated and set apart as a stand for licensed

hotel omnibuses carrying only guests of or for their respective hotels, and it shall be unlawful for the driver of any hotel omnibus to take passengers to any place other than the hotel for which he is driver; and so much of the west half of said street from the line of said south wall to the line of the south end of the train shed as may not be required for the convenient transaction of public business pertaining to or connected with said railroad station, and including the receiving, handling, and delivery of the mails, baggage, express, and freight, is hereby designated as a stand for hacks and vehicles plying for hire."

APRIL 24, 1906.

That, pursuant to the authority vested in the Commissioners by the "Joint resolution authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to alter, amend, or repeal certain health ordinances" approved February 28, 1899, "An ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown" as amended by the Commissioners' order of January 2, 1902, April 21, 1903, and October 6, 1904, is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following:

"SEC. 6c. No person shall expose for sale, on any public highway or in any open market, stand, or stall in the District of Columbia, candy, cake or bread, dates or figs, or any other food of a kind not ordinarily cooked, peeled, or washed before being eaten, unless such candy, cake, bread, dates, figs, or other articles of food is effectually wrapped, or covered and enclosed, so as to protect it from dust and insects.

"SEC. 6d. No person selling candy, cake, bread, dates, figs, butter, or other articles of food of a kind not ordinarily cooked, peeled, or washed before being eaten shall wrap or cover the same with newspaper or with any other paper previously used for any other purpose.

"SEC. 6e. No person shall expose any article of food for sale, on any public highway in the District of Columbia, within twenty-four inches from the surface of the ground, unless said article of food is covered or enclosed so as to prevent access of dogs or is constantly in the immediate presence of the owner of such article of food or of the proper representative of such owner having custody thereof.

"SEC. 6f. No vendor or distributor of foods or beverages in the District of Columbia for immediate consumption on or about the place of business of such vendor or distributor shall permit any cup, glass, spoon, or fork that has been used for or in connection with the consumption of any such food or beverage to be used again for the same purpose until after it has been thoroughly washed in clean water.

"Any person violating any of the provisions of section 6c, section 6d, section 6e, or section 6f shall be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such violation."

MAY 3, 1906.

That section 3 of article 22 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"Parking division fences on streets and avenues shall be at right angles with the building line; on circles they shall be on the radii of

the circle. Parking leads shall not be over six feet in width without the approval of the Engineer Commissioner. Permits to cross a sidewalk for building purposes shall be granted as provided in section 32 of the building regulations. Permits to cross sidewalks for any other purpose shall be granted by the permit clerk of the engineer department upon the application of the owner of the abutting property or his authorized representative upon the deposit of five dollars with the collector of taxes under conditions similar to those named in said section 32, to guarantee against any injury to the sidewalk."

MAY 26, 1906.

That section 5 of article 24a of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended to read as follows, viz:

"Any person who shall use any exterior fountain, street washer or hose connection of any kind in the District of Columbia at any other time than between the hours of five o'clock and eight o'clock p. m. and five o'clock and eight o'clock a. m. shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars for each and every such offense."

JUNE 12, 1906.

That article 24a of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"It is hereby made the duty of all police officers to report in writing or otherwise to the water registrar all leaks or breaks in the water mains, service pipes, fire-plug hydrants, and street washers; all valves, stopcocks, and street washers without proper or secure covers or plates; or all openings made in the avenues, streets, or alleys for repairing, renewing, or laying down service pipes, and the name of the person doing the work; to attend all fires, assist in opening all fire-plug hydrants, and see that they are properly and securely closed when no longer in use; report the number and location of the building destroyed; if supplied with water; the discharge from the fire-plug hydrants during the fire, whether free or obstructed; and generally all violations of this and other water ordinances; and communicate such further information as in their judgment may be lawful or important."

JUNE 18, 1906.

That the head of each department of the District government shall make on the first of July, 1906, a certified classified inventory of the unexpendable property of such department on that date, and make return thereof to the office of the property clerk on blank forms to be prepared by that official for that purpose, except with respect to the engineer and water departments, which, as they already make quarterly return of such property, shall only add a certificate to their returns for the quarter ending the 30th instant, that the property has been counted.

JUNE 20, 1906.

That article 13 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia be and the same is hereby amended by adding a new section thereto, to be inserted after section one (1) thereof and to be known as "Section 1b," which shall read as follows:

"That the woodwork, draperies, and readily combustible decorations of booths and the like to be used in any church, theater, hall, or other public place of assembly or amusement in the District of Columbia shall, before use thereof, be thoroughly treated with a solution of fire-resisting material in manner approved by the chief engineer of the fire department; and before any permit shall be granted for any entertainment for which a permit is required, the application therefor shall be submitted to and receive the approval of the chief engineer of the fire department: *Provided*, That approval or refusal of the chief engineer of the fire department may be reviewed, affirmed, or changed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia."

REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

NOVEMBER 9, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your order of July 5, 1906, I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, together with a statement of the assessed value of the taxable real estate and an estimate of the taxable personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, also such suggestions and recommendations as to my mind seem necessary for the future benefit of the service.

The assessment of real property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and the total amount of taxes subject to collection thereunder are as follows:

Washington City:	
Assessed valuation of land.....	\$105,283,675.00
Assessed valuation of improvements	89,039,745.00
Total assessed valuation.....	\$194,323,420.00
Washington County:	
Assessed valuation of land.....	31,490,724.00
Assessed valuation of improvements	21,492,350.00
Total assessed valuation.....	52,983,074.00
Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.....	247,306,494.00
Real-estate tax for fiscal year 1907:	
Washington City.....	2,914,851.32
Washington County.....	794,746.11
Total real-estate tax.....	3,709,597.43

For the fiscal year 1906 the assessed valuation of real estate was as follows:

Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1906.....	\$239,461,985.00
Real-estate tax for fiscal year 1906:	
Washington City.....	2,845,932.95
Washington County.....	745,996.83
Total real-estate tax.....	3,591,929.78

The increases for the year ending June 30, 1907, over 1906 in assessed valuation are as follows:

Washington City.....	\$4,594,557.00
Washington County.....	3,249,952.00
Total increase.....	7,844,509.00

The assessment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, due to new buildings, etc., shows an increase in the tax over the fiscal year 1906 of \$117,667.64.

The total tax on real and estimated tax on personal property for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, will be:

Real.....	\$3,709,597.43
Personal.....	700,000.00
Total.....	4,409,597.43

PERSONAL TAXES.

The board of personal tax appeals will not adjourn according to law until the second Monday in March, and as a consequence it is impossible at this time to certify the levy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, but the estimate is considered to be very conservative.

Our citizens are rapidly becoming more reconciled and accustomed to the personal-tax law. There will always be more or less friction in the operation of such a law, if conscientiously enforced, but I believe our law, taxing as it does only franchises and tangible property, is as moderate and equitable a personal-tax law as may be found throughout the United States.

The law makes each taxpayer his own appraiser in the first instance, and perhaps the most difficult portion of the duties of the tax appraiser is that of reconciling the widely divergent ideas of values held by citizens as to the same kind of personal property.

I do not claim that the present personal-tax law is by any means perfect, and I believe certain material changes should be made therein, especially in relation to national banks and trust companies, which I consider to be overtaxed at present.

When the bill relating to personal taxes was first started there seemed to be a disposition in certain quarters to hit hard at the banks, on account of their having escaped taxation, as it was called at the Capitol, on gross earnings for many years. However, it was not the fault of the banks; it was the fault of an invalid law, and I think the banks have suffered long enough at the exorbitant rate of 6 per centum on account of the fact that for some years they did not pay, due to the inoperation of an invalid personal-tax law, and I heartily recommend that hereafter they be required to pay 5 per centum per annum on the amount of their gross earnings, less amount of interest received from Government bonds, in lieu of the present rate of 6 per centum per annum.

The trust companies of the District have been even harder hit than the national banks, in view of the fact that ever since their incorporation, under the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, they have paid, up until the new law, the amount of tax prescribed by said act upon their gross earnings without any quibble whatever, and I most earnestly recommend in the case of trust companies that their tax be reduced from 6 to 4 per cent per annum upon their gross earnings less amount of interest paid to depositors. I believe that the wisdom of this recommendation will be readily seen by those in authority and the lawmakers on Capitol Hill.

REFUNDING OF TAXES.

The act of August 14, 1894, in part provides as follows:

* * * *Provided*, That no property, which has escaped taxation, shall be liable under this section for a period of more than three years prior to such assessment, except in the case of property involved in litigation.

It would seem to be a poor rule that does not work both ways, and as the District is estopped from assessing real property which has escaped assessment for more than three years, I do not think that any refund should be made whether overpayment on account of excessive area, duplicate payment, or any other cause, for more

than three years, for the reasons above recited, and I urgently recommend that a bill be prepared providing that hereafter no erroneous payment of taxes shall be refunded for more than three years prior to date of application.

COUNTY PLATS.

The act of February 23, 1905, entitled "An act to designate parcels of land in the District of Columbia for the purposes of assessment and taxation, and for other purposes," provided for the rearrangement and redesignation of all parcels of land in the county of Washington, and, for the purpose of preparing maps and performing the work contemplated, appropriated the sum of \$15,000.

The work incident to this act has been completed and is a magnificent tribute to the ability of the surveyor, who so ably managed the work and assisted so conscientiously in carrying it out even to the part to be performed by this office that I consider it a standing monument to him.

Special commendation is made of Mr. Charles M. Davis for the able way in which he carried out the part of this work assigned to him. Five thousand of the \$15,000 was assigned to this office for the preparation of the work to be done here, and I am glad to say that we were enabled to get through and have \$200 or more left out of the appropriation.

This work, as finally completed, gives a succinct and specific designation to every parcel of land in the District of Columbia, outside the city of Washington, and will prove a great benefit to the District of Columbia.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AND REVIEW.

The act of August 14, 1894, provided that the board of equalization and review of real-estate assessments shall convene on the first Monday in January for the hearing of complaints against the return of the board of assistant assessors and shall continue in session up until the first Monday of June following of every third year, after which time they shall receive no more complaints.

In view of the fact that there are very few complaints received until about the last ten days of the time prescribed by law, after which said board has not sufficient time to consider all appeals fairly and make return to the assessor's office in time for the assessment ledgers to be compared, I recommend that the time for said board of equalization and review shall be changed so that hereafter it shall meet on the second Monday in January in every third year and receive appeals from the assessment of said board of assistant assessors up to and including the third Monday in April, after which time no more appeals should be received or considered. This would give the board ample time to do justice to both the citizens and the District, and enable them to turn over the books to the assessor for compilation of the tax ledgers in ample time to be made up for the November collection.

REGULATING CERTAIN LICENSES.

In my last annual report I strongly recommended a bill regulating certain licenses in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Unfortunately, after the preparation of this bill, it was held back from one cause or another until it was too late to be acted upon at the last session of Congress, but I am sincerely in hopes, as some of the provisions of this bill are absolutely necessary for equitable administration of the assessor's office, that said bill shall be enacted into law.

The provision relating to power of the Commissioners to order the refusal or revocation of certain licenses I consider very needful. Also the provision in relation to the annual tax on dealers in cigars, smoking or chewing tobacco, cigarettes, or any form of manufactured tobacco.

They are the most important, but there are several other provisions that I think are very needful, and I trust the bill will early be enacted into law.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

During the fiscal year 1906 there were, by authority of recorded deeds, probated wills, etc., transferred on the records of this office, 8,393 parcels of land—i. e., 4,739 in the city and 3,654 in the county. This is an increase over the preceding year of 1,265.

This office maintains a card record, at all times current, by which the ownership of any parcel of land may be readily ascertained.

TAX CERTIFICATES.

During the fiscal year 1906 there were issued 7,839 tax certificates, for which a fee of 50 cents each was paid, the revenue therefrom being \$3,919.50.

During the preceding year there were issued 7,303 tax certificates of this character, making an increase in the fiscal year 1906 of 536 certificates.

In addition to these certificates there were issued during the fiscal year 1906 many free certificates accompanying subdivisions, tax deeds, etc.

WATER-MAIN TAXES.

Amount of assessments levied during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. \$34,352.70
Amount of assessments collected in the same period, arrears and current.. 28,688.75

This branch of the office has been faithfully and conscientiously conducted by those in charge of the same. The assessor feels the loss of Mr. William F. Sullivan, who has been taken, by executive order, to other fields of duty.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS LEVIED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

Assessment and permit work.....	\$124,171.71
Improvements and repairs.....	1,854.70
Construction of county roads.....	1,911.66
Sewers, main and pipe, and suburban.....	6,725.10
Total.....	134,663.17
Total decrease.....	21,929.14

The system for many years in vogue of mailing notices, and in other ways of reminding property owners of delinquency, has reduced the arrears of taxes, and also current taxes, to a very large extent.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

The board of assistant assessors of real property has submitted to me its report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

The clerical force of this branch of the department deserves a great deal of credit for the work accomplished.

Relative to this work, it is to be said that its results far exceed any former return, giving evidence thereby of the rapid as well as prosperous conditions of the District of Columbia. Finer buildings and homes prevailed over other years, showing a growing confidence in the stability of the District's realty. Guided by the new law governing assessments, the board endeavored to fulfill its duties in this respect to the letter as also the spirit of the law. Difficulties and problems were confronted which were seemingly improbable of solution, but were overcome by diligent application and perseverance.

In applying the rule of assessing improvements "at not less than two-thirds of the true value" the investigations into true values of this class of property were reached by personal examinations of premises, by conference with owners and contractors, through information given in appeals as well as other reliable sources. Apparent satisfaction to taxpayers has resulted, so far as the board can learn, and this fact is emphasized by the very few appeals received.

From contact with property owners it was found that a very general knowledge of the intent and meaning of the new law assessing properties prevailed, and that now a fuller appreciation of the value of the law exists.

A retrospect of the board's work from 1897 to 1906 in one section of the county alone for that period gives an idea of the progress of building operations. In 1897 Bloomingdale had 61 houses; now it has 557 so far assessed. Le Droit Park addition had 20 houses; now 698 are there. Dobbins' addition was vacant land; at the present time there are 182 buildings. Moore and Barbour's addition, which was in 1897 a tract of 27 acres with one old building, now possesses 237 fine houses. These subdivisions, lying contiguous to one another, have a total of 1,674 dwellings and 6 very substantial church edifices, with an estimated population of about 8,000, a city to itself.

Other subdivisions in the county have similarly progressed, and if space permitted mention would be made of them, but the ones mentioned being newest among the important ones were spoken of as illustrating the city's rapid growth.

A noticeable feature of the year's progress was the removal of so many old buildings and their immediate replacement with fine structures. In regard to class of buildings it is to be noted that year by year for the past decade the values of these structures have been found to increase as well as in variety and attractiveness of architectural skill.

Summary of the new buildings, additions, and improvements, etc., made during the fiscal year 1906 for assessment for the fiscal year 1907.

	City.	County.	Total.
Assessment of new buildings.....	\$6,516,900	\$6,814,100	\$13,331,000
Additions and improvements.....	620,842	195,200	816,042
Gas, conduits, railroad tracks, etc.....	108,642	.....	108,642
Total assessment.....	7,246,384	7,009,300	14,255,684
Off.....	376,300	10,500	386,800
Remaining assessment.....	6,870,084	6,998,800	13,868,884
Number of new brick buildings.....	854	579	1,433
Number of new frame buildings.....	32	347	379
Total number of new buildings.....	886	926	1,812
Number of buildings removed.....	343	19	362
Increase in number of buildings.....	543	907	1,450

BUILDINGS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

District of Columbia.....	\$153,000	\$261,000	\$414,000
Churches, etc.....	50,000	43,000	93,000
United States property.....	1,695,000	2,964,000	4,659,000
Total.....	1,898,000	3,268,000	5,166,000

RECAPITULATION.

Remaining assessment.....	\$6,870,084	\$6,998,800	\$13,868,884
Exempt from taxation.....	1,898,000	3,268,000	5,166,000
Total net assessment.....	4,972,084	3,730,800	8,702,884

By sections.

Section.	New buildings.		Repairs.		Off.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Northwest.....	175	\$2,492,200	127	\$453,842	150	\$255,600
Southwest.....	101	1,391,800	18	43,900	92	61,000
Northeast.....	469	1,747,200	76	98,500	78	44,100
Southeast.....	110	885,700	24	24,600	23	15,600
Total.....	855	6,516,900	245	620,842	343	517,300

Average assessed value per building.

Section:	Value.
Northwest.....	\$14,242
Southwest.....	13,780
Northeast.....	3,725
Southeast.....	8,052
Average for the city.....	7,655

Number of "flat buildings" assessed in city.

Section.	Number.	Value.
Northwest.....	171	\$1,748,000
Southwest.....	22	41,100
Northeast.....	46	208,900
Southeast.....	45	196,700
Total.....	284	2,194,700

Assessed values in county, North Capitol street being the dividing line east and west.

Section.	New buildings.		Repairs.		Off.		Total value.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
East.....	242	\$481,100	8	\$7,700	8	\$3,300	\$488,800
West.....	684	6,333,000	84	187,500	11	7,200	6,520,500
Total.....	926	6,814,100	92	195,200	19	10,500	7,009,300

Number of "flat buildings" assessed.

Location.	Number.	Value.
In the city.....	285	\$2,222,700
In the county.....	64	1,497,600
Total.....	349	3,720,300

Average assessed value of "flat buildings" (city)..... \$7,798
 Average assessed value of "flat buildings" (county)..... 7,334

Statement showing the improvements made and assessed in the important subdivisions in the county.

Subdivision.	New build-ings.	Assessed valuation.	Average assessed value per building.
Cleveland Park.....	7	\$24,400	\$3,429
Kalorama Heights.....	6	97,500	16,250
Todd and Brown's subdivision.....	51	106,400	2,086
Columbia Heights.....	44	259,600	5,900
S. P. Brown's subdivision.....	24	58,100	2,420
Ingleside (plat 9).....	9	46,200	5,134
Lanier Heights.....	13	57,600	4,430
Meridian Hill.....	34	123,400	3,626
Washington Heights (Commissioner's subdivision).....	16	141,000	8,812
Ingleside (plat 10).....	53	152,500	2,876
Pleasant Plains.....	19	137,800	7,252
Petworth.....	62	115,500	1,863
Bloomington, including Moore and Barbour's addition, Dobbins's addition, and Le Droit Park addition.....	147	351,500	2,391

Total assessment of new buildings for the years 1895 to 1906, inclusive.

Amount of assessments.....	\$44,724,691
Reductions.....	3,868,884
Increase.....	40,855,807
Number of new buildings.....	12,109
Number of buildings removed.....	2,371
Increase in number of buildings.....	9,738

Number of buildings in the District of Columbia.

City.....	52,017
County.....	11,770
Total.....	63,787

Average assessed value per new building, 1907.

East of North Capitol street.....	\$1,988
West of North Capitol street.....	6,839
Average assessed value for the county.....	7,358

DETAILS.

During the fiscal year 1906 one messenger, at \$600 per annum, was detailed to this department from the property clerk's office, executive pay roll, and in return one clerk, at \$900 per annum, was detailed from this office to the office of the property clerk.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUES.

In compliance with your order of September 17, 1906, we submit below joint estimate of the revenues which will be available to meet the appropriations to be made for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908. These estimates are exclusive of the revenues of the water department:

Realty:	
Current taxes. }	
Arrears. }	\$4, 100, 000
Personal:	
Current taxes. }	
Arrears. }	780, 000
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1, 250
Penalty and interest on taxes.....	35, 000
Fees:	
Dog pound.....	800
Inspector of gas and meters.....	1, 400
Justices of the peace.....	26, 000
Landing and storing wood.....	124
Sealer of weights and measures, etc.....	6, 000
Surveyor.....	18, 000
Tax certificates.....	4, 000
Health department permits.....	350
Sewer and gas permits.....	3, 238
Water permits.....	1, 546
Railing permits.....	964
Building permits.....	8, 042
Electrical permits.....	3, 100
Police court fines.....	95, 000
Supreme court, District of Columbia, fines.....	205
Liquor licenses.....	465, 000
Plumbers' licenses.....	54
Insurance licenses.....	80, 000
Engineers' licenses.....	318
Dog taxes.....	20, 000
Miscellaneous licenses.....	107, 286
Market rents.....	17, 500
Hay scales and fish wharves, franchise rental.....	2, 000
Rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings.....	11, 366
Advertising taxes.....	2, 500
Street-extension assessments and interest on same.....	20, 000
Bathing-beach receipts.....	400
Sale of old material.....	2, 000
Municipal lodging house, labor of inmates.....	400
Sale of old houses.....	1, 000
Tuition, public schools.....	460
Forfeit of contractors' deposits.....	500
Miscellaneous items.....	5, 000
Surplus fees, recorder of deeds, register of wills, sale of old material and products by District institutions.....	8, 000
Total.....	5, 828, 803
Less estimated amount to be deducted from police court fines and dog taxes for credit of police and firemen's relief funds.....	98, 000
Total available.....	5, 730, 803

Respectfully,

J. R. GARRISON,
Auditor, District of Columbia.

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

E. G. DAVIS,
Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia.

The general work of the office necessarily increases each year. It has been particularly heavy during the last year, due to the replatting and transferring of the county plats on the books of this office.

The present force of the assessor's office is especially commended for its faithfulness, zeal, and ability in dealing with the heavy work incident to the many trying problems confronting it. The office, with one exception, is as nearly perfect as possible.

I desire to take this opportunity, in my last annual report, to heartily thank the Commissioners for their consideration and support of my every effort to properly administer the affairs of this office.

Respectfully,

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX.

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1908.

	Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1907.	Estimated, 1908.
1	H. H. Darneille.....	Assessor District of Columbia, \$3,500; chairman excise and other boards, \$500.	\$4,000	\$4,000
2	T. F. Alvey.....	Assistant assessor.....	2,000	2,000
3	J. T. Petty.....	do.....	2,000	2,000
4	W. D. Montague.....	Clerk.....	1,400	1,400
5	Richard Hamilton.....	Clerk, board assistant assessors.....	1,500	1,500
6	Peter S. Lesh.....	Clerk, arrears division.....	1,400	1,400
7	H. M. Fitzhugh.....	Clerk.....	1,400	1,400
8	F. M. Langston.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
9	C. M. Davis.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
10	S. D. Gage.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
11	B. F. Adams.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
12	A. D. Waring.....	Draftsman.....	1,200	1,200
13	H. E. Woodward.....	License clerk.....	1,200	1,200
14	W. J. Donovan.....	Inspector of licenses.....	1,200	1,200
15	W. H. Coombs.....	Assistant inspector of licenses.....	1,200	1,200
16	G. W. Thomas.....	Clerk.....	1,000	1,000
17	M. S. Herring.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
18	Lydie Addison.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
19	J. E. Boteler.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
20	P. T. Coyle.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
21	A. F. Entwisle.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
22	H. R. Hall.....	Clerk in charge of records.....	1,000	1,000
23	B. K. Winchell.....	Clerk.....	1,000	1,000
24	J. L. Davidson.....	do.....	900	900
25	M. G. Dent.....	Assistant or clerk.....	900	900
26	William Moten.....	Messenger.....	900	900
27	E. W. W. Griffin.....	Assistant assessor.....	600	600
28	Matthew Trimble.....	do.....	3,000	3,000
29	S. T. Kalbfus.....	do.....	3,000	3,000
30	F. A. Griffin.....	Messenger and driver to board assistant assessors.....	3,000	3,000
31	.....	Temporary clerk hire.....	600	600
	Total.....		500	500
	EXCISE BOARD.		43,500	43,500
32	R. Williams.....	Chief clerk.....		
33	Henry Naylor.....	Clerk.....	2,000	2,000
34	C. S. Cotton.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
35	H. A. Darneille.....	Messenger.....	1,200	1,200
	Total.....		600	600
	PERSONAL-TAX BOARD.		4,800	4,800
36	A. McKenzie.....	Assistant assessor.....		
37	Francis Nye.....	do.....	3,000	3,000
38	F. A. Gunther.....	Appraiser of personal property.....	3,000	3,000
39	J. S. Kirk.....	Clerk, board personal tax appraisers.....	1,800	1,800
40	C. M. White, jr.....	Assistant clerk.....	1,400	1,400
41	H. B. Bolton.....	Inspector.....	1,000	1,000
42	A. Bradshaw.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
			1,200	1,200

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1908—Continued.

	Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1907.	Estimated, 1908.
	PERSONAL-TAX BOARD —continued.			
43	D. H. Edwards.....	Inspector.....	\$1,200	\$1,200
44	.....	Extra clerk hire.....	2,000	2,000
	Total.....	.....	15,800	15,800
	SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OFFICE.			
45	J. W. Daniel.....	Special-assessment clerk.....	1,700	1,700
46	E. W. Bishopp.....	Clerk.....	1,200	1,200
47	D. M. Cridler.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
48	W. H. De Shields.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
49	J. Hendershot.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
50	H. W. Hamilton.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
51	J. W. Harkness.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
52	M. E. Evans.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
53	N. H. Stellwag.....	do.....	900	900
54	J. E. Poole.....	do.....	900	900
55	M. L. Jones.....	do.....	750	750
	Total.....	.....	12,650	12,650
	Grand total.....	.....	76,750	76,750

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor District of Columbia.

LICENSES.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, this office issued to the collector of taxes 1,773 certificates for miscellaneous deposits, classified as follows:

Miscellaneous receipts.

Births, marriages, and deaths, health department.

Deposits:

Washington Market Company, credit poor fund.

Credit—

Taxes on property purchased by District of Columbia.

Firemen's relief fund.

Appropriation streets, District of Columbia.

Street lighting.

Matthew Wright legacy.

Interest on District of Columbia bonds.

Escheated relief fund, District of Columbia.

Judgments.

Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits.

Receipts of bathing beach.

Forfeited deposits.

Receipts of municipal lodging house.

Receipts from engineers' licenses.

Receipts of Industrial Home School (sale of products).

Proceeds sale of old material.

Proceeds sale of school site.

Fees:

Inspection of gas meters.

Sealer of weights and measures.

Justices of the peace.

Fines:

Credit police fund.

Police court, United States cases.

Police court, District of Columbia cases.

Supreme Court, United States and District of Columbia.

Rents:

By reason of elimination of grade crossing and construction of new Union Station.

Property along Potomac River.

Property along James Creek Canal.

Miscellaneous sources.

Rock Creek Park.

Occupancy by railroads of public lands.

Repayments to various appropriations.

Receipts from licenses during the year ended June 30, 1906.

	Business.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in each class.
1	Apothecaries.....	\$1,327.00	\$10.50	.....	228
2	Auctioneers.....	1,683.34	216.65	.....	18
3	Automobile storage.....	537.17	229.09	.....	14
4	Banks and bankers.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	4
5	Bill posters.....	211.69	.....	\$136.68	14
6	Billiard, pool, and other tables, bowling alleys...	6,911.00	461.00	.....	200
7	Brokers.....	5,533.36	158.32	.....	57
8	Barrooms.....	421,344.40	4,567.80	.....	518
9	Brewers and brewers' agents.....	2,625.00	187.50	.....	11
10	Boarding houses.....	488.34	55.84	.....	31
11	Baths, mediums, clairvoyants, palmists, etc.....	891.68	127.09	.....	39
12	Cattle dealers.....	526.25	88.75	.....	41
13	Commission merchants.....	1,743.34	.....	63.33	46
14	Claim agents.....	50.00	.....	627.09	2
15	Cigar dealers.....	17,884.00	423.00	.....	1,590
16	Contractors.....	1,643.76	.....	2,118.79	71
17	Carriage and wagon makers.....	275.00	.....	50.00	11
18	Confectioners.....	816.00	.....	21.00	69
19	Dealers in second-hand personal property.....	6,600.04	213.17	.....	198
20	Dealers in market.....	2,613.79	.....	228.45	535
21	Dealers in fireworks.....	54.81	54.81	.....	261
22	Dealers in gasoline.....	45.09	45.09	.....	27
23	Entertainments (all kinds).....	4,891.00	946.00	.....	1,051
24	Fuel hucksters.....	298.75	123.72	.....	38
25	Florists.....	586.25	.....	73.75	40
26	Hotels.....	4,937.00	27.00	.....	81
27	Intelligence offices, etc.....	375.93	.....	34.15	44
28	Investment companies.....	300.00	100.00	.....	3
29	Livery stables.....	3,484.07	276.73	.....	61
30	Laundries.....	2,052.50	.....	70.19	192
31	Land and improvement companies.....	50.00	.....	.....	1
32	Peddlers.....	670.96	.....	183.31	79
33	Public halls.....	916.67	33.33	.....	10
34	Public parks.....	183.33	183.33	.....	3
35	Public passenger vehicles.....	2,182.00	.....	346.00	384
36	Pawnbrokers.....	800.00	.....	.....	8
37	Produce dealers.....	7,226.50	.....	1,234.01	629
38	Railroad ticket brokers.....	200.00	.....	.....	8
39	Restaurants and eating houses.....	9,885.00	96.00	.....	644
40	Real estate agents.....	11,468.45	1,214.15	.....	245
41	Slot machines.....	128.34	74.34	.....	13
42	Storage warehouses (oil).....	20.00	.....	.....	2
41	Theaters.....	700.00	100.00	.....	7
42	Transfer fees.....	92.50	.....	5.50	185
43	Undertakers.....	1,347.92	.....	4.16	55
44	Wholesale liquor dealers.....	43,871.20	1,614.90	.....	137
	Total.....	572,473.43	11,628.11	5,196.41	7,905

Total receipts from licenses, 1905-6.....	\$572,473.43
Total receipts from licenses, 1904-5.....	566,041.73
Total increase.....	6,431.70
Total increase, 1905-6.....	11,628.11
Total decrease, 1905-6.....	5,196.41
Net increase.....	6,431.70

List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Agricultural exhibits.....	Nov. 1	\$100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Amusements not otherwise provided for.....do...	do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Apothecaries.....do	do	6	Per annum.
Art exhibits.....do	do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Athletic grounds.....		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Auctioneers.....	Nov. 1	100	Per annum.
Automatic machines. (See Slot machines.)			Do.
Automobiles, autovehicles, etc.....	July 1	9	Do.
Automobile establishments.....	Nov. 1	25	License for 10 vehicles or less, per annum.
		2	Each additional vehicle.
Balls.....		3	Per night.
Bankers, private (not incorporated).....	July 1	500	Per annum.
Barrooms.....	Nov. 1	800	Do.
Baseball grounds.....		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Baths.....	Nov. 1	25	Turkish, Russian, or medicated, per annum.
Billposters.....do	do	20	Per annum.
Billiard rooms.....do	do	12	Per annum for each billiard, bagatelle, jenny lind, or pool table, shuffleboard or other legitimate game table.
Boarding houses, public.....do	do	1	Per annum for each room.
Bowling alleys.....do	do	12	Per annum.
Boxing schools.....do	do	12	Do.
Brewers.....do	do	250	Do.
Brewers' agents.....do	do	250	Do.
Brokers, real-estate.....do	do	50	Do.
Brokers, railroad-ticket.....do	do	25	Do.
Brokers, general.....	July 1	250	Do.
Brokers, general (members of stock exchange).....do	do	100	Do.
Brokers, note.....do	do	100	Do.
Building contractors.....	Nov. 1	25	Do.
Carnivals.....do	do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Carriages for hire.....	July 1	6	Drawn by 1 animal, per annum.
		9	More than 1 animal, per annum.
		9	By other motive power, per annum.
Carriage and wagon establishments.....	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Cattle dealers.....do	do	15	Do.
Cattle exhibits.....do	do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Cigar dealers.....do	do	12	Per annum.
Circuses.....		200	Per day.
Claim agents.....	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Clairvoyants.....do	do	25	Do.
Commission merchants.....do	do	40	Do.
Concerts.....		3	Per night.
Confectionery establishments.....	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Contractors of all kinds.....do	do	25	Do.
Cook shops.....do	do	18	Do.
Dairy lunches.....do	do	18	Do.
Dealers in markets.....do	do	5	Do.
Distillers or rectifiers.....do	do	250	Do.
Druggists.....do	do	6	Do.
Eating houses.....do	do	18	Do.
Electromobiles.....	July 1	9	Do.
Employment agencies.....	Nov. 1	25	Per annum. (Act June 19, 1906.)
Entertainments.....		3	Per night.
Entertainment halls.....	Nov. 1	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Exhibition halls.....do	do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.

List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902—Continued.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Exhibits.—Agricultural, art, cattle, floral, food, freaks, industrial, mechanical, museums, poultry, side shows, etc.	Nov. 1	\$100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Explosives.....	do	1	Per annum. (Act Feb. 9, 1906.)
Fairs.....	do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Fencing schools.....	do	12	Per annum.
Florists.....	do	15	Do.
Flying horses. (See Merry-go-rounds.)			
Football grounds.....		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Fireworks.....	Nov. 1	50	Per annum. (Act Feb. 9, 1906.)
Fortune tellers.....	do	25	Per annum.
Fuel hucksters.....	do	5	Do.
General brokers.....	July 1	250	Do.
General brokers (members of stock exchange).	do	100	Do.
Golf grounds.....		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Gasoline.....	Nov. 1	5	Per annum. (Act Feb. 9, 1906.)
Gymnasiums.....	do	12	Per annum.
Hacks. (See Carriages.)			
Hand laundries.....	do	10	Do.
Hotels.....	do	1	Per annum for each room for accommodation of guests.
Hucksters.....	Apr. 1	12	Per annum for each vehicle.
Ice-cream parlors.....	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Improvement and land companies. (See Land and improvement companies.)			
Inflammable oils.....	do	1	Per annum for storing. (Act Feb. 9, 1906.)
Information bureaus.....	do	10	Per annum.
Intelligence offices.....	do	10	Do.
Investment associations.....	do	100	Do.
Land and improvement companies.....	do	50	Do.
Laundries.....	do	20	Steam or other power, per annum.
		10	Per annum, operated by hand.
Lawn fetes. (See Picnics.)			
Lecture halls.....	do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Livery stables.....	do	25	Per annum for 10 stalls.
		2	Each additional stall.
Liquor dealers, retail.....	do	800	Per annum.
Liquor dealers, wholesale.....	do	300	Do.
Liquors, brewers or manufacturers of.....	do	250	Do.
Market dealers of all kinds.....	do	5	Do.
Massage establishments.....	do	25	Do.
Maturity associations.....	do	100	Do.
Medicated baths. (See Baths.)			
Mediums.....	do	25	Do.
Merry-go-rounds.....		12	Per week.
		10	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Note brokers.....	July 1	100	Per annum.
Omnibuses.....	do	6	Per annum, 1 animal.
		9	Per annum, more than 1 animal.
Oyster houses.....	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Palmists.....	do	25	Do.
Passenger transportation lines.....	do	6	Per annum for each vehicle not exceeding 10 passengers.
			Exceeding 10 passengers.
Pawnbrokers.....	do	100	Per annum.
Peddlers.....	Apr. 1	25	Do.
Picnic grounds.....	Nov. 1	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week
		3	Per day.
Polo grounds.....		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Pool rooms.....	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Private banks or bankers (not incorporated).	July 1	500	Do.
Produce dealers.....			
Race tracks.....	Apr. 1	12	Per annum for each vehicle.
		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.

List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902—Continued.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Real-estate brokers. (<i>See</i> Brokers, real estate.)			
Rectifiers. (<i>See</i> Distillers.)			
Restaurants	Nov. 1	\$18	Per annum.
Russian baths. (<i>See</i> Baths.)			
Secondhand dealers of all kinds.....	do	40	Do.
"Seeing Washington cars." (<i>See</i> Passenger transportation lines.)			
Shooting galleries	do	12	Do.
Skating rinks.....	do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Slot machines.....	do	2	Per annum, each machine.
		50	Per annum, unlimited number.
Soothsayers.....	do	25	Per annum.
Stock exchange, Washington.....	July 1	500	Do.
Theaters.....	Nov. 1	100	Do.
		20	Per week.
		10	Less than one week.
Ticket brokers, railroad. (<i>See</i> Brokers, ticket.)			
Tournaments. (<i>See</i> Race tracks.)			
Turkish baths. (<i>See</i> Baths.)			
Undertakers.....	do	25	Per annum.
Vehicles for hire.....	July 1	6	Per annum, 1 animal.
		9	More than 1 animal.
		9	Horseless or motor.
Victualers.....	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Wagon-making establishments. (<i>See</i> Carriage-making establishments.)			
Washington Stock Exchange.....	July 1	500	Do.

Steam engineers' licenses are of three grades—first, second, and third—the fee for each being \$3. Examination before board of engineers is required. Licenses are good until revoked or changed to higher grade. (Act of Feb. 28, 1887.)

Dealers in deadly and dangerous weapons are required to file bonds of \$1,000 each, but no fee is charged. (27 Stat. L., 117.)

The fee for transferring a license is 50 cents. (Act of July 1, 1902.)

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

WASHINGTON, *October 20, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business transactions in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

The financial and other statistics relating to the business of the office during said period are set forth in the tabulated statements marked "A" to "P," inclusive, herewith submitted.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.

As shown by consolidated statement marked "A," the total income of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, including the total cash balances on hand July 1, 1905, the deposits of revenues, trust funds, and special funds in the United States Treasury, the advances made by the United States in excess of District revenues, and the amount paid by the United States as its proportion of District of Columbia appropriations during said fiscal year was \$12,651,170.26.

The total net expenditures on account of District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year 1906 were \$11,437,053.37, and on account of trust and special funds \$864,077.58, making the total net expenditures on all accounts	\$12,301,130.95
The total of the cash balances on July 1, 1906, in the hands of the disbursing officer of the District, in the hands of the special disbursing agent for the municipal building commission and Rock Creek Park, and the balances to the credit of trust and special funds in the United States Treasury, aggregate.....	350,039.31
	12,651,170.26

DEBT.

As shown by consolidated statement marked "A," the funded debt of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1906, as shown by the report of the Treasurer of the United States as ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund, and verified by the books kept in this office, was	11,587,700.00
The unfunded actual indebtedness due to the United States on June 30, 1906, as set forth in detail in statement "C," and also shown by the statement of the revenue account of the District of Columbia by the Auditor for the State and other Departments, and by the auditor of the District, made pursuant to law, was.....	2,931,259.49
Total debt of the District of Columbia, funded and unfunded, on June 30, 1906	14,518,959.49

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, there was a decrease of \$463,650 in the funded debt, and an increase of \$691,229.35 in the unfunded debt.

ACCOUNT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES WITH THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The total receipts by the collector of taxes from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, deposited in the Treasury of the United States, as detailed in Statement B and verified by the collector's daily reports audited and checked by comparison with the auditor's coupons detached from the bills receipted by the collector, as also by the audit of his annual account by the auditor of the District and the Auditor for the State and other Departments, agreeing with the certificates of deposit issued by the Treasurer of the United States, was \$6,124,593.74, as follows:

Receipts on account of general fund, District of Columbia.

Taxes on real property	\$3, 548, 235. 63	
Penalties thereon	27, 051. 69	
		\$3, 575, 287. 32
Taxes on personal property	696, 438. 26	
Penalties thereon	3, 109. 41	
		699, 547. 67
Special reimbursable taxes	1, 250. 33	
Penalties thereon	61. 13	
		1, 311. 46
Sundry receipts as follows:		
Licenses	646, 087. 53	
Rents	30, 747. 38	
Fines	19, 878. 29	
Fees	73, 039. 34	
Miscellaneous collections	40, 720. 80	
Taxes on property purchased by the District of Columbia	173. 85	
		810, 647. 19
Total receipts on account of the general fund, District of Co- lumbia, deposited in the Treasury by the collector of taxes ..		5, 086, 793. 64
Receipts on account of water fund	\$405, 785. 90	
Receipts on account of trust and special funds	199, 997. 02	
Receipts on account of miscellaneous trust fund de- posits, District of Columbia.	253, 619. 20	
Total received on account of water fund and other trust and special funds		859, 402. 12
Total collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of miscellaneous receipts belonging to the United States ..		24, 254. 19
Collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of repayments to various appropria- tions of the District of Columbia:		
Account of special assessments for improvements, one-half of the cost of which is assessed against the property pursuant to law	\$143, 494. 42	
Account of special assessments for opening alleys and minor streets, the total cost of which is assessed against the property pursuant to law ..	6, 726. 96	
Miscellaneous repayments received from corpora- tions and individuals for work done and mate- rial furnished on their account at the expense of the District and paid from District appropria- tions	3, 922. 41	
		154, 143. 79
Total collections deposited by the collector of taxes with the Treasurer of the United States during the fiscal year 1906, as above stated		6, 124, 593. 74

The total revenues deposited by the collector of taxes on account of the general fund of the District during the fiscal year 1906 exceed the total deposits on said account for the fiscal year 1905 in the sum of \$244,729.29.

The total deposits on account of the water fund during the fiscal year 1906 exceed the like deposits for the fiscal year 1905 in the sum of \$9,987.38.

The balance due by the collector of taxes to the District of Columbia on June 30, 1906, on account of uncollected taxes, was \$630,859.65, as follows:

Uncollected realty taxes	\$504,209.76
Uncollected personal taxes	119,866.10
Uncollected special reimbursable taxes	6,783.79
Balance due June 30, 1906, as above stated	630,859.65

This balance is \$73,109.71 more than the balance due by the collector of taxes on account of uncollected taxes on June 30, 1905.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WITH THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

As shown by Statement C, the total actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia to the Treasury of the United States on July 1, 1906, including the interest charged, pursuant to law, on the excess of advances payable from District revenues over and above the amount of such revenues, was \$2,931,259.49. The like indebtedness of the District on July 1, 1905 (as shown by the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1905, pages 5, 23), was \$2,240,030.14. Increase in indebtedness during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, \$691,229.35.

The above increase in the actual indebtedness of the District to the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, is accounted for as follows:

The total amount advanced and paid from the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, on requisitions, transfer settlements, and statements made directly by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of District of Columbia appropriations for said fiscal year and prior fiscal years (as detailed in Statement C), was \$12,072,715.51.

Proportionate part charged to the revenues of the District	\$6,101,582.24
Amount of interest charged for the fiscal year 1906 (as shown by Statement C)	44,800.60
Total	\$6,146,382.84
From which deduct as follows:	
Amount of revenues received by the collector of taxes during the fiscal year 1906 and deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the revenues of the District (as shown by Statements B and C)	5,086,793.64
Receipts from sundry sources during the fiscal year 1906, deposited directly in the Treasury by other officers, pursuant to law, to the credit of the revenues of the District (as detailed in Statement C)	7,951.33
Total revenues deposited during the fiscal year 1906 to the credit of the general fund of the District	5,094,744.97

Proportionate part of repayments and transfers accruing to the credit of the District during the fiscal year 1906 (as detailed in Statement C)	\$360, 408. 52
Total credits from revenues, repayments, and transfers during the fiscal year 1906	\$5, 455, 153. 49
Increase in indebtedness for the fiscal year 1906, as above stated	691, 229. 35

The increased indebtedness of the District on July 1, 1906, over that which existed July 1, 1905, arises from the large increase in expenditures during the fiscal year 1906, on account of appropriations for projects of permanent public improvements which are nearing completion or are practically completed. The outlay on account of these projects of permanent public improvements was naturally and necessarily enhanced as they approached completion.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPORTION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS CHARGED TO ITS REVENUES, TOGETHER WITH THE PROPORTION OF AVAILABLE UNDRAWN BALANCES CHARGEABLE THERETO, ON JUNE 30, 1906, AND ITS REVENUES TO SAID DATE.

As shown by the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1905 (pp. 6, 25, 31), the proportionate part of all appropriations for said fiscal year and prior years charged and chargeable to the revenues of the District, had such appropriations been drawn in full on or before June 30, 1905, including interest charges, exceeded the District revenues to said date in the sum of	\$4, 638, 598. 68
As set forth in Statement D, the total District appropriations for the service of the fiscal year 1906, payable in part and wholly from its revenues, amount to \$9,387,113.37. The proportionate part of said appropriations for the fiscal year 1906 charged and chargeable to the revenues of the District is	4, 748, 608. 11
The interest charged for the fiscal year 1906, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, on the actual indebtedness of the District to the United States on July 1, 1905, namely, \$2,240,030.14, as required by section 8 of the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 914, 915), is	44, 800. 60
Total obligations (including interest) charged and chargeable to the revenues of the District to June 30, 1906, on account of appropriations payable in part and in whole from said revenues	9, 432, 007. 39
Less credits, as follows:	
Total revenues of the District deposited to the credit of the general fund (by the collector of taxes and directly by other officers) for the fiscal year 1906, as shown in Statement C	\$5, 094, 744. 97
Proportion of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations credited to the general fund of the District on June 30, 1906, as shown by Statement D	65, 429. 86
Total credits	5, 160, 174. 83
Excess of obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1906, on account of the proportion of all appropriations charged and chargeable to its revenues, to said date (including interest charges), over and above its revenues	4, 271, 832. 56

In stating the above excess of obligations of the District to June 30, 1906, had all appropriations chargeable wholly and in part to its revenues been drawn in full at said date, no account has been taken of the appropriation of \$1,500,000, payable one-half from the revenues of the District, provided by section 8 of the act of Congress approved

February 12, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 778), to be paid to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, under the conditions specified in said act. Said section provides for yearly payments of \$150,000 out of the revenues of the District of Columbia to the Treasurer of the United States, beginning July 1, 1901, and annually thereafter for investment in interest-bearing bonds of the United States or of the District of Columbia, until the full sum of \$750,000 provided in said act as the one-half of the said appropriation to be paid from revenues of the District shall have been paid. There having been no surplus revenues of the District on July 1, 1901, and subsequent to said date, no payments to the Treasurer of the United States under the provisions of said act have been made. If the payments required by section 8 of said act to be made to the Treasurer of the United States (namely, \$150,000 July 1, 1901, \$150,000 July 1, 1902, \$150,000 July 1, 1903, \$150,000 July 1, 1904, and \$150,000 July 1, 1905) be treated as obligations of the District, the foregoing amount of \$4,271,832.56, stated as the excess of the obligations of the District under appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues to June 30, 1906, would be increased in the sum of \$750,000, making the total excess of obligations under appropriations on June 30, 1906, \$5,021,832.56.

EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1906.

The revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, exceeded the proportion of District of Columbia appropriations chargeable thereto for said fiscal year (excluding the available undrawn balances for prior fiscal years) in the sum of \$366,766.12, as shown by Statement D, sub 1. The like appropriation charges for the fiscal year 1905 exceeded the revenues for said fiscal year in the sum of \$1,315,143.28, as shown by auditor's report for the fiscal year 1905, page 32.

BALANCE AVAILABLE ON JUNE 30, 1906.

The total balances in the Treasury of the United States on account of District of Columbia appropriations on June 30, 1906, available for requisition, as detailed in Statement E, amounted to \$2,632,651.30.

NET EXPENDITURES.

The net expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, are set out in summary and in detail in Statement F, amounting to \$12,301,130.95, of which the sum of \$11,437,053.37 is on account of District of Columbia appropriations and \$864,077.58 on account of trust and special funds.

Net expenditures on all accounts by the disbursing officer of the District on vouchers audited and approved by the District auditor	\$8, 483, 886. 86
Net expenditures by special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission	374, 753. 40
Net expenditures by special disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park	12, 353. 95
Advances to sundry disbursing officers and fiscal agents (other than disbursing officer, District of Columbia, and special disbursing agent, municipal building, and Rock Creek Park), less cash repayments; and payments on settlements made directly in the Treasury Department.	2, 962, 673. 68
Net debit transfers on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District	467, 463. 06
Total net expenditures, as above stated	12, 301, 130. 95

TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.

Statement G shows in summary and in detail the receipts and expenditures on account of trust and special funds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

WATER FUND.

Balance in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the water fund on July 1, 1905 (auditor's report, 1905, p. 53).....	\$7,573.08
Balance to the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District on said date (auditor's report, 1905, p. 57).....	29,021.73
Aggregate available balance July 1, 1905	36,594.81
The revenues deposited to the credit of the water fund during the fiscal year 1906, as shown by Statement B, was	405,785.90
Total amount available for expenditure during fiscal year 1906....	442,380.71
The net expenditures of the water department during the fiscal year 1906, as detailed in Statement F, is	410,473.83
Balance available for expenditure June 30, 1906	31,906.88
As follows:	
Balance in United States Treasury, as shown by Statement G	30,153.44
Balance to official credit of the disbursing officer of the District, as shown by Statement H	1,753.44
• Total available balance June 30, 1906, as above stated.....	31,906.88

TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS OTHER THAN RECEIPTS OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

The detail of receipts and expenditures on account of trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, other than the water fund (including miscellaneous trust fund deposits created by the act of April 27, 1904, 33 Stat. L., 368), is given in Statement G. The total amount available for expenditure on account of said trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1906 was \$626,754.71; the net expenditures were \$453,603.75, leaving a balance on June 30, 1906, of \$173,150.96, as follows:

Balance in United States Treasury, as shown by Statement G	\$156,728.08
Balance to official credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, as per Statement H	16,422.88
Balance June 30, 1906, as above	173,150.96

CASH ACCOUNT OF DISBURSING OFFICER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The details of the cash account of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year 1906 on account of general expenses of the District, on account of the water department, and on account of trust and special funds (including miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia) are set forth in Statement H. The advances by requisitions on account of general expenses of the District were \$8,241,997.58, on account of the water department, \$408,487.90, and on account of trust and special funds (including miscellaneous trust fund deposits), \$444,282.58, aggregating \$9,094,768.06.

The disbursements by checks, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District, were \$7,929,695.24 on account of general expenses of the District; on account of the water department, \$419,940.63, and on account of trust and special funds (including miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia), \$443,436.86, aggregating \$8,793,072.73.

The repayments by the disbursing officer on account of unexpended balances of requisitions, to the credit of the respective appropriations during the fiscal year 1906, amount to \$402,017.31.

The balance to the official credit of the disbursing officer with the Treasurer of the United States, subject to check, on June 30, 1906, was \$155,247.81, as follows:

On account of appropriations for general expenses, District of Columbia.	\$137,071.49
On account of the water department.....	1,753.44
On account of trust and special funds (including miscellaneous trust fund deposits)	16,422.88
Balance June 30, 1906, as above stated	155,247.81

CASH ACCOUNT OF THE SPECIAL DISBURSING AGENT OF THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING COMMISSION.

Statement I gives the details of the cash account of the special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission for the fiscal year 1906 with the Treasurer of the United States. The amount advanced on requisitions was \$373,500; the amount disbursed by checks issued on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District was \$374,753.40; and the balance remaining to the official credit of the special disbursing agent with the Treasurer of the United States on June 30, 1906, subject to check, was \$6,854.36.

CASH ACCOUNT OF THE SPECIAL DISBURSING AGENT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL, ROCK CREEK PARK.

The cash account of the special disbursing agent of the board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year 1906, is detailed in Statement J, showing the balance on hand July 1, 1905, \$106.65; the amount advanced on requisition, \$13,297.56; the amount disbursed on checks issued on vouchers audited and approved by the District auditor, \$12,348.59, and the balance remaining to the official credit of the special disbursing agent with the Treasurer of the United States on June 30, 1906, subject to check, \$1,055.62.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, UNITED STATES.

The miscellaneous collections from sundry sources received by the collector of taxes during the fiscal year 1906 and deposited pursuant to law, one-half to the credit of the general revenues of the District and one-half to the credit of the revenues of the United States, aggregate \$48,508.38.

The total amount deposited to the credit of the revenues of the United States, namely, \$24,254.19, is detailed in Statement K.

TRANSACTIONS OF SINKING-FUND OFFICE.

Since July 1, 1904, accounts pertaining to the sinking fund of the District of Columbia have been kept in the office of the auditor of the

District of Columbia, and trial balances thereof taken quarterly and duly verified and checked with the books, accounts, and securities kept in the office of the Treasurer of the United States as ex officio Commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia.

The result of the transactions pertaining to the sinking fund to June 30, 1906, are set forth in Statement L. In addition, a numerical register is kept in the auditor's office of outstanding District of Columbia registered bonds and a ledger account of coupon bonds, in which entries are made from time to time upon official information and vouchers received from the Treasurer of the United States as ex officio Commissioner of the sinking fund, the details of which are set forth in the District auditor's report for the fiscal year 1904, page 22.

MATTHEW WRIGHT LEGACY.

Statement M gives the details as to the investment of the Matthew Wright legacy, the custody thereof, and the receipts and disbursements on account of the interest thereon during the fiscal year 1906.

The amount received during said fiscal year on account of interest on this fund and paid out to the beneficiaries named in the will of said Matthew Wright, deceased, was \$850.44.

WILLIAM GALT LEGACY.

A statement of the origin of the William Galt legacy is given in the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1905, page 10. The details of the investment of said legacy, aggregating \$2,000, and of the available balance of interest (\$226.50) on June 30, 1906, subject to expenditure for the purpose in said will provided, are set forth in Statement N.

The bonds in which this fund is invested are kept in the safe-deposit box assigned to the District in the vaults of the American Security and Trust Company, and, pursuant to directions of the Commissioners, access thereto can be had only by the secretary to the Board of Commissioners, with the auditor or the chief clerk of the auditor's office, accompanied by and in the presence of an officer of said company.

CENTENNIAL INAUGURAL RELIEF FUND.

A statement as to the change of the investment of the centennial inaugural relief fund is given in the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1905, page 10. The fund is now invested in approved bonds aggregating \$34,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 and 5 per centum per annum. The details of this investment, together with the description and numbers of the bonds and a summary of the interest account, are given in Statement O. The bonds referred to are kept in the safe-deposit box assigned to the District in the vaults of the American Security and Trust Company. Pursuant to direction of the Commissioners, access to said box can be had only by the secretary to the Board of Commissioners, with the auditor, or the chief clerk of the auditor's office, accompanied by and in the presence of some officer of said company. The balance to the credit of the interest account on June 30, 1906, was \$600. Said account is kept with the American Security and

Trust Company, subject only to checks signed by each of the Commissioners, for the purpose of purchasing fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia, in accordance with an opinion of the attorney of the District (now corporation counsel) addressed to the Commissioners under date of March 7, 1898.

WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The accounts of receipts and disbursements on account of the construction of the Washington Public Library, under donations of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, as authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1372), are audited by the auditor of the District and filed in his office, under authority of a resolution adopted June 26, 1899, by the library commission created by said act. The details of the account for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, are given in Statement P. The disbursements during the fiscal year 1906, on this account, by checks drawn by Mr. Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction on the Central National Bank of Washington, D. C., on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District, amount to \$1,663.16, leaving a balance to the credit of the said superintendent of construction in the Central National Bank on June 30, 1906, of \$1,914.89.

OFFICE WORK PERFORMED.

The work of the auditor's office during the past fiscal year has increased with the expanding volume of the business and expenditures of the District government. The amount of work performed during the fiscal year 1906 is largely in excess of that for the fiscal year 1905, a summary of which is given in the auditor's report for said fiscal year, page 13.

Summary of the more important items of work performed during the fiscal year 1906.

Number of claims audited (involving the examination of about 80,000 bills for supplies and services, requiring the signature of the auditor to 40,128 original and duplicate vouchers)	20, 064
Weekly returns of fees by the clerk of the police court, audited and verified by comparison with 23,280 cases on the docket of said court (requiring preparation of abstracts and accounts transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments).....	52
Monthly returns of fees by the justices of the peace of the District of Columbia, audited and verified by comparison with 17,396 cases on the dockets of said justices (requiring preparation of abstracts and accounts transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments).....	90
Vouchers comprised in the quarterly accounts of 8 charitable institutions, examined and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments	1, 025
Daily reports of the collector of taxes examined, verified, and checked with auditor's coupons detached from bills for taxes, water rents, permits, special assessments, and miscellaneous fees, paid to and receipted by the collector, 305 daily reports, involving the examination of about 169,000 coupons	305
Estimated number of coupons compared and checked with the books of the assessor and the water registrar, in audit of said books.....	160, 000
Number of checks prepared in the auditor's office and duly countersigned by the auditor in connection with the settlement of claims and pay rolls which are paid by the disbursing officer of the District (a single audit of a pay roll on which payment is made by checks frequently requires the issue of a large number of checks). 51, 324	

Number of check's prepared in the auditor's office and countersigned by the auditor in connection with the settlement of claims and pay rolls which are paid by the special disbursing agent of the board of control, Rock Creek Park	90
Number of checks countersigned by the auditor in connection with the settlement of claims and pay rolls which are paid by the special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission.....	197
Total number of checks, aggregating \$9,582,358.03.....	51,611
Number of checks countersigned by the auditor in connection with settlements on account of the construction of the Washington Public Library, paid by the superintendent of construction of said library, aggregating \$1,663.16	19
Number of monthly consolidated accounts of the disbursing officer of the District, prepared in the auditor's office, examined, verified, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments, including 926 abstracts.....	12
Number of monthly accounts of the special disbursing agent of the board of control, Rock Creek Park, prepared in the auditor's office, examined, verified, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments, including 12 abstracts.....	12
Number of monthly accounts of the special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission, prepared in the auditor's office, examined, verified, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments, including 12 abstracts	12
Number of requisitions for advances of money from the Treasury, prepared in the auditor's office for signature of the Commissioners.....	283
Number of requisitions on the Commissioners for supplies and services for the various branches of the District government, examined and passed by the auditor	8,799
Number of official letters and papers received, card indexed, and proper action taken thereon.....	4,147
Number of official letters, indorsements, and reports prepared, press copied, and indexed	3,330
Number of appropriation accounts (129), and accounts under subheads of appropriations (345), opened and posted on appropriation ledgers.....	464
Number of journal entries of vouchers audited and approved and duly posted in the proper ledgers.....	20,064
Number of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits posted to proper accounts, requiring the opening of about 1,900 new accounts.....	2,788
Number of deposits for half cost of permit work posted to credit of permit fund, District of Columbia, requiring the opening of 146 new accounts....	146
Number of transfer vouchers audited, posted in appropriation ledgers, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments	485
Number of assessments against plumbers, individuals, and corporations, audited, and charged to deposit accounts.....	3,531
Number of trial balances taken on accounts under miscellaneous trust-fund deposits (12) and on accounts of sinking fund, District of Columbia (4) ..	16
Number of monthly statements prepared and furnished to the permit clerk of the Engineer Department, showing balances to credit of plumbers' deposit accounts.....	12
Number of check statements from Treasurer United States, verified by comparison with stubs in check books, involving the examination of 51,611 check stubs	36
Number of bathing-beach tickets received, numbered, delivered to the superintendent of the bathing beach, and checked in auditing his weekly returns of fees.....	3,470
Number of inspectors' reports on street-cleaning work (consisting of machine work, alleys and unimproved streets) examined and audited during the fiscal year 1906, comprising an actual area swept of 373,386,844 square yards.....	3,120
Number of official bonds and bonds of indemnity received, certified as to sufficiency of sureties, and entered in bond register.....	128
Number of contracts with bonds attached, received, examined, and filed ...	179
Number of cases examined and passed upon as to titles, taxes, areas, etc., in cases where land was purchased by the District	41

Number of cases examined and passed upon as to titles, taxes, area, etc., in the matter of acquiring land under condemnation proceedings.....	102
Number of District of Columbia registered 3.65 per cent bonds issued in lieu of bonds surrendered for cancellation, countersigned by the auditor and posted in numerical bond register (aggregating \$1,828,000)	403
Number of registered and coupon District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds purchased for sinking fund and canceled, entered in bond register and ledger (aggregating \$429,100).....	200

The foregoing summary does not embrace a large amount of work necessarily performed, which, from its character, is not susceptible of detailed classification.

WORK IN ARREARS.

As stated in the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1904 (p. 24), the auditing of the books of the assessor's office and the office of the water registrar began with July 1, 1903. Only one clerk from the auditor's office can be spared for this work, in addition to which he is required to audit the weekly returns of fees rendered by the clerk of the police court in connection with the cases entered on the dockets of said court, the monthly returns of fees rendered by the justices of the peace for the District of Columbia in connection with the cases appearing on the dockets kept by said justices, and to prepare the abstracts and accounts pertaining to such audits for transmission to the Auditor for the State and other Departments; also to examine the books and records of the permit clerk of the engineer department, the insurance department, the surveyor's office, the office of the inspector of buildings, and the office of the electrical engineer with respect to bills issued for miscellaneous fees, payable to the collector of taxes.

In auditing the books and records of the assessor, the water registrar, the insurance department, and all other officers where bills are prepared for miscellaneous fees payable to the collector of taxes, the auditor's coupons detached from the tax bills, bills for special assessments, water-rent bills, and other bills for miscellaneous fees, paid to and receipted by the collector of taxes, are compared and checked with the entries in such books and records. The number of such coupons so compared and checked during the fiscal year 1906 is about 160,000.

The books and records of the water registrar have been examined and audited to July 1, 1905; those of the permit clerk of the engineer department to April 1, 1906; those of the assessor to March 1, 1906; those of the insurance department to July 1, 1906; those of the surveyor's office to July 1, 1906. No audit has yet been made of the books and records in the office of the inspector of buildings and that of the electrical engineer. This work will be taken up at an early date. The audit of the books and records referred to, so far as completed, has demonstrated the importance and necessity of this work, as shown by detailed statements from time to time submitted to the Commissioners. In order that the best results may be attained, these audits should be kept current, so that errors discovered may be promptly corrected.

The audit of the returns of fees of the police court is required by law (sec. 59, Code) to be made "at the end of every quarter," and the audit of the returns of the fees of the justices of the peace to be made monthly (sec. 6, Code). The accounts of the clerk of the police court have been audited to October 1, 1906, and the accounts of the justices of the peace to July 1, 1906.

AUDIT OF DAILY REPORTS OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

Attention is respectfully invited to the suggestions submitted in detail in the auditor's reports for the fiscal year 1904, page 25, and for the fiscal year 1905, pages 15, 16, as to the desirability and importance of having a clerk from the auditor's office stationed in the office of the collector of taxes to stamp the auditor's countersign upon each bill for taxes and other revenues receipted by the collector of taxes and to detach therefrom the auditor's coupon, verifying the same by comparison with the receipted bill, retaining all coupons so detached in his possession until delivered to the auditor at the close of each day. Unless an appropriation for an additional clerk for this purpose shall be provided by Congress this important work, which would afford a more effective check in accounting for the public revenues, can not be carried into effect.

PERIODICAL EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICES IN WHICH MONEYS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT ARE COLLECTED AND TRUST FUNDS ARE RECEIVED.

It is respectfully suggested that it would secure better safeguards in accounting and tend to obviate errors and possible losses if periodical examinations could be made by a competent accounting clerk from the auditor's office of all institutions and offices connected with the District government in which fees and moneys belonging to the District are collected, such as the Industrial Home School, the office of the inspector of gas and meters, the office of the sealer of weights and measures, the offices of the several market masters, the superintendent of the bathing beach, the pound master, and the superintendent of the municipal lodging house; also of such institutions, offices, and departments in which moneys are received in the nature of trust funds, such as the accounts of the Washington Asylum of moneys and valuables received from inmates, the accounts of collaterals received at the several police precinct stations, and the accounts of trust funds and moneys received in the police department.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations are respectfully submitted:

1. That the Commissioners endeavor to secure an appropriation of \$63,059.96, payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia, to be included in the next deficiency appropriation act, in order to make good the shortage arising from the Watson defalcation, which has been fully explained in the auditor's reports for the fiscal years 1903, 1904, and 1905.

2. That an effort be made to secure legislation by Congress providing for a deputy auditor in lieu of the chief clerk in the auditor's office as now authorized by law, such legislation to be in the terms set forth in the estimates for the auditor's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, which were submitted to the Commissioners under date of August 23, 1906. Such legislation would tend to facilitate the transaction of business in the auditor's office by providing a more satisfactory method of administration and division of labor between the auditor and the deputy auditor.

3. That an effort be made to secure an appropriation for at least two clerks in the auditor's office, in addition to the present clerical force, in order to keep current the audit of the books and records of

the assessor, the water registrar, and all other offices where bills for miscellaneous fees to be paid to the collector of taxes are prepared, and to perform the duties hereinbefore specifically referred to under the heads of "Audit of daily reports of the collector of taxes" and "Periodical examination of offices in which moneys belonging to the District are collected and trust funds are received." This additional force is asked for in the estimates submitted by this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

CLERICAL FORCE.

The efficient and valuable services rendered by the chief clerk, the chief bookkeeper, and the clerks and employees of the auditor's office deserve official recognition and commendation. The amount of work performed during the fiscal year 1906, as shown by the statement hereinbefore submitted, is largely in excess of that for the fiscal year 1905. It has required constant and untiring effort to dispatch this increased volume of business. No clerk has taken the full amount of leave to which he was entitled, and many of the clerks have worked in excess of the prescribed office hours.

Very respectfully,

J. R. GARRISON,
Auditor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT A.—*Consolidated statement showing the income of the District of Columbia from all sources, and expenditures on account of District appropriations, trust and special funds, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and the debt of the District of Columbia at said date.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
INCOME.			
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1905 (detailed in Statement H), on account of:			
District of Columbia appropriations.....	\$210,970.90		
District of Columbia trust and special funds.....	44,598.89		
Cash balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1905, on account of the appropriation for the construction of a new municipal building (detailed in Statement I).	8,107.76		
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1905 (detailed in Statement J).....	106.65		
Cash balance to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1905 (detailed in Statement G).....	149,180.46		
Total cash balances, July 1, 1905		\$412,964.66	
Revenue collected and deposited to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1906 (detailed in Statement D).....		5,094,744.97	
Cash collections deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1906 (detailed in Statement G).....		875,356.07	
Amount advanced to the District of Columbia by the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, under the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1905, being the excess of advances from appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia over the revenues collected during said fiscal year (detailed in Statement C, sub. 1)		646,428.75	

STATEMENT A.—Consolidated statement showing the income of the District of Columbia from all sources, and expenditures on account of District appropriations, etc.—Cont'd.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
INCOME—continued.			
Amount paid by the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, on account of the proportion of advances from District of Columbia appropriations payable by the United States (detailed in Statement C, sub. 2), under the act of June 11, 1878.		\$5,621,675.81	
Total income of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906			\$12,651,170.26
EXPENDITURES.			
Amount of net expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 (detailed in Statement F), on account of:			
District of Columbia appropriations	\$11,437,053.37		
District of Columbia trust and special funds	864,077.58		
Total net expenditures of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906		12,301,130.95	
BALANCES.			
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1906 (detailed in Statement H), on account of:			
District of Columbia appropriations	137,071.49		
District of Columbia trust and special funds	18,176.32		
Cash balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1906, on account of the appropriation for municipal building, District of Columbia (detailed in Statement I)	6,854.36		
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1906 (detailed in Statement J)	1,055.62		
Cash balance to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1906 (detailed in Statement G)	186,881.52		
Total cash balances of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1906		350,039.31	12,651,170.26
DEBT.			
Outstanding funded debt of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1906 (detailed in Statement L)		11,587,700.00	
Unfunded debt of the District of Columbia to the United States, June 30, 1906, arising from advances made by the United States from appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof (detailed in Statement C)		2,931,259.49	
Total debt of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1906			14,518,959.49

STATEMENT B.—*Account of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia with the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DEBITS.			
To balance due the District of Columbia, July 1, 1905, on account of:			
Uncollected realty taxes	\$458,710.74		
Uncollected personal taxes	94,134.22		
Uncollected special reimbursable taxes	4,904.98		
Total uncollected taxes, July 1, 1905		\$557,749.94	
To amount of levies based on new assessments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, on account of:			
Realty taxes	3,591,929.78		
Personal taxes	724,334.69		
		4,316,264.47	
To amount of increases in levies, as per assessor's certificates, on account of:			
Realty taxes	21,238.12		
Personal taxes	580.18		
Special reimbursable taxes	3,129.14		
		24,947.44	
To collections in excess of the amount charged to the collector of taxes, on account of:			
Penalty on realty taxes	27,051.69		
Penalty on personal taxes	3,109.41		
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes	61.13		
Miscellaneous items	810,647.19		
		840,869.42	
To amount collected on account of District of Columbia trust and special funds:			
Water fund	405,785.90		
Washington redemption fund	83,724.46		
Permit fund	16,681.73		
Surplus fund	2,591.00		
Industrial home school fund	3,722.22		
Police relief fund	67,183.77		
Firemen's relief fund	23,860.86		
Escheated estates relief fund	2,232.98		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	253,619.20		
		859,402.12	
To amount collected on account of miscellaneous receipts belonging to the United States		24,254.19	
To amount collected on account of repayments to various District of Columbia appropriations		154,143.79	
Total debits to the collector of taxes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906			\$6,777,631.37
CREDITS.			
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as verified by this office on certificates of deposit issued by the said Treasurer, on account of:			
Realty taxes	3,548,235.63		
Personal taxes	696,438.26		
Special reimbursable taxes	1,250.33		
Penalty on realty taxes	27,051.69		
Penalty on personal taxes	3,109.41		
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes	61.13		
Miscellaneous items	810,647.19		
Total amount deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia		5,086,793.64	
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of trust and special funds of the District of Columbia:			
Water fund	405,785.90		
Washington redemption fund	83,724.46		
Permit fund	16,681.73		
Surplus fund	2,591.00		
Industrial home school fund	3,722.22		
Police relief fund	67,183.77		
Firemen's relief fund	23,860.86		
Escheated estates relief fund	2,232.98		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	253,619.20		
Total amount deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of trust and special funds of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1906		859,402.12	

STATEMENT B.—*Account of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia with the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
CREDITS—continued.			
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of miscellaneous receipts belonging to the United States		\$24,254.19	
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of repayments to various appropriations of the District of Columbia, as follows:			
Account of special assessments for improvements, one-half of the cost of which is assessed against the property, pursuant to law	\$143,494.42		
Account of special assessments for opening alleys and minor streets, the total cost of which is assessed against the property, pursuant to law....	6,726.96		
Miscellaneous repayments received from corporations and from individuals for work done and materials furnished on their account at the expense of the District and paid from District appropriations.....	3,922.41	154,143.79	
Total collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906		6,124,593.74	
By amount of reductions in levies, as per assessor's certificates, on account of—			
Realty taxes.....	19,433.25		
Personal taxes.....	2,744.73	22,177.98	
Total credits to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.....			\$6,146,771.72
BALANCE.			
By balance due the District of Columbia June 30, 1906, on account of—			
Uncollected realty taxes		504,209.76	
Uncollected personal taxes		119,866.10	
Uncollected special reimbursable taxes.....		6,783.79	630,859.65
			6,777,631.37

STATEMENT C.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for advances from appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues, with interest thereon, and receipts from all sources (other than trust and special funds) deposited in the Treasury of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia on account of advances under the acts of Feb. 11, 1901, and July 1, 1902, in excess of revenues to meet appropriations charged to the District of Columbia for the fiscal years that follow:			
Fiscal year 1901.....	\$220,182.57		
Fiscal year 1902.....	1,539,055.77		
	1,759,238.34		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1903, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of July 1, 1902, on the above \$1,759,238.34	\$5,184.76		
	1,794,423.10		
Surplus of receipts over advances for the fiscal year 1903.....	140,905.59		

STATEMENT C.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES—continued.			
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia July 1, 1903, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues, to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia.....	\$1,653,517.51		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1904, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1903, on the above \$1,653,517.51	33,070.35		
	1,686,587.86		
Surplus of receipts over advances for the fiscal year 1904.....	336,926.17		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia July 1, 1904, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues, to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia.....	1,349,661.69		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1905, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Apr. 27, 1904, on the above \$1,349,661.69	26,993.23		
Amount advanced by the United States during the fiscal year 1905, under the act of Apr. 27, 1904, from appropriations charged to the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof for said fiscal year.....	863,375.22		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia July 1, 1905, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues of the District to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia.....		\$2,240,030.14	
ADVANCES.			
Total amount advanced by the United States on account of appropriations payable wholly and in part from the revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, on account of—			
Requisitions on the Treasury of the United States.....	11,560,124.94		
Transfers between District of Columbia appropriations: Settlement transfers debiting District of Columbia appropriations	102,595.58		
Transfers to District of Columbia trust and special funds: Settlement transfers debiting District of Columbia appropriations.....	45,091.67		
Transfers to United States appropriations: Settlement transfers debiting District of Columbia appropriations	322,407.45		
Direct settlements effected in the United States Treasury Department: Debiting District of Columbia appropriations.....	42,495.87		
Total advances and charges by transfer settlements on account of District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year 1906....	12,072,715.51		
Proportion of the above advances and charges to District of Columbia appropriations charged to the revenues of said District:			
Requisitions on the Treasury of the United States.....	5,845,286.95		
Transfers between District of Columbia appropriations: Settlement transfers debiting District of Columbia appropriations.....	51,297.79		
Transfers to District of Columbia trust and special funds: Settlement transfers debiting District of Columbia appropriations.....	22,545.83		
Transfers to United States appropriations: Settlement transfers debiting District of Columbia appropriations	161,203.73		
Direct settlements effected in the United States Treasury: Debiting District of Columbia appropriations	21,247.94		
Total proportion of advances and charges on account of District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year 1906, charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia.....		6,101,582.24	

STATEMENT C.—Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
ADVANCES—continued.			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1906, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1905, on \$2,240,030.14, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1905, for advances made by the United States on account of appropriations charged to the revenues of said District in excess of the revenues thereof		\$44,800.60	
Total to June 30, 1906, charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia.....			\$8,386,412.98
RECEIPTS.			
Revenues collected by the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia and by him deposited in the Treasury of the United States, as verified by his daily reports audited in this office		5,086,793.64	
Receipts from sundry sources forming part of the revenues of the District of Columbia deposited directly in the Treasury of the United States:			
By the recorder of deeds, surplus fees.....	\$6,184.90		
By the register of wills, surplus fees.....	105.69		
One-half of proceeds derived from sales of old material by the warden of the jail	80.28		
All of proceeds of sale of old material by the recorder of deeds.....	40.00		
One-half of proceeds derived from sale of farm products and work of shops at Reform School for Boys	1,540.46		
Total revenue from sundry sources.....		7,951.33	
Total revenues deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1906 to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia.....		5,094,744.97	
Total repayments to District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year 1906.....	568,102.32		
Transfers between District of Columbia appropriations: Settlement transfers crediting District of Columbia appropriations.....	102,595.58		
Transfers from District of Columbia trust and special funds: Settlement transfers crediting District of Columbia appropriations.....	39,168.68		
Total repayments and credit transfers on account of District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year 1906.....	709,865.98		
Proportion of the above repayments and settlement transfers credited to the District of Columbia:			
Repayments to appropriations	239,526.69		
Transfers between District of Columbia appropriations: Settlement transfers crediting District of Columbia appropriations	51,297.79		
Transfers from District of Columbia trust and special funds: Settlement transfers crediting District of Columbia appropriations.....	19,584.04		
Total proportion of repayments and settlement transfers credited to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1906.....		360,408.52	
Aggregate of revenues and credits to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1906.....			5,455,153.49
Actual deficiency in the receipts from revenues of the District of Columbia and its proportionate share of repayments and sundry credits to meet the advances made by the United States Treasury on account of the proportionate part of the appropriations charged to said District during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906			2,931,259.49

SUBSTATEMENT 1.—*Receipts of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and proportion of advances made by the United States from all appropriations during said fiscal year, charged to the revenues of said District.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the United States on account of appropriations for the general expenses of the District of Columbia, and sundry charges made on account of such appropriations, charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1906, as shown by above Statement C			\$6,101,582.24
RECEIPTS.			
Revenues collected and deposited to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1906, as shown by above Statement C		\$5,094,744.97	
Proportion of repayments and sundry credits to appropriations during the fiscal year 1906, credited to the District of Columbia, as shown by above Statement C		360,408.52	
Total revenues and credits accruing to the credit of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1906			5,455,153.49
Amount advanced to the District of Columbia by the United States during the fiscal year 1906, on account of appropriations charged to the District during said year in excess of the revenues collected			646,428.75
INTEREST.			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1906, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1905, as shown by above Statement C			44,800.60
Total amount of advances and charges to the District of Columbia during fiscal year 1906 in excess of revenues			691,229.35

SUBSTATEMENT 2.—*Amount paid by the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, under the act of Congress of June 11, 1878, as its proportion of advances from District of Columbia appropriations during said fiscal year.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Total advances made from District of Columbia appropriations by requisitions on the Treasury of the United States, and sundry debits to said appropriations on account of settlement transfers and direct settlements, as shown by above Statement C			\$12,072,715.51
Proportion of such requisitions and sundry settlements, charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia, as shown by above Statement C		\$6,101,582.24	
Proportion of repayments to appropriations and sundry credits during the fiscal year 1906 credited to the United States		349,457.46	6,451,039.70
Amount actually paid by the United States under the act of Congress of June 11, 1878, during the fiscal year 1906, on account of its proportion of advances from District of Columbia appropriations during said fiscal year			5,621,675.81

STATEMENT D.—*Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, including interest on advances in excess of revenues, and the revenues collected, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations from the revenues of the District of Columbia.</i>			
SUMMARY.			
Showing the obligations of the District of Columbia under all appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and prior years, as against the revenues for said fiscal year.]			
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1905, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and prior years (including interest charges) over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year.....			\$4,638,598.68
Total amount of appropriations for the service of the fiscal year 1906, payable in part and in whole from the revenues of the District of Columbia.....	\$9,387,113.37		
Proportional part of the said appropriations for the fiscal year 1906 chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia.....		\$4,748,608.11	
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1906, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1905, on \$2,240,030.14, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia to the United States, July 1, 1905.....		44,800.60	4,793,408.71
Total obligations (including interest charges) chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia to June 30, 1906, under appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues			9,432,007.39
From which deduct—			
Revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906		5,094,744.97	
Proportion of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia		65,429.86	5,160,174.83
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1906, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues (including interest charges) over and above the revenues of the District to said date.....			4,271,832.56
DETAIL.			
DEFICIENCIES.			
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1905, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and prior years (including interest charges) over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year.....			4,638,598.68
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1905:			
Salaries, offices of the District of Columbia, 1906 ..	549,210.00		
Salaries, sinking fund office, District of Columbia, 1906.....	2,500.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1906.....	90,640.00		
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1906.....	627,610.00		
Sewers, District of Columbia, 1906.....	131,000.00		
Sewage disposal system, District of Columbia.....	635,830.00		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1906.....	324,250.00		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1906.....	1,552,834.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia	141,200.00		

STATEMENT D.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total..
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1905—Continued.			
Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1906.	\$33,000.00		
Militia, District of Columbia, 1906.....	62,670.00		
Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, 1906...	829,175.00		
Fire department, District of Columbia, 1906.....	429,320.00		
Electrical department, District of Columbia, 1906.	356,215.00		
Health department, District of Columbia, 1906....	81,280.00		
Emergency fund, District of Columbia, 1906.....	8,000.00		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1906.....	56,000.00		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1906.....	2,500.00		
Interest and sinking fund, District of Columbia, 1906.....	975,408.00		
Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, 1906.....	13,300.00		
Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1906...	45,000.00		
Salaries of employees, court-house, District of Columbia, 1906.....	12,960.00		
Salary, warden of the jail, District of Columbia, 1906.....	2,000.00		
Support of prisoners, District of Columbia, 1906...	50,000.00		
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, District of Columbia, 1906.....	4,000.00		
Washington Asylum, District of Columbia, 1906...	104,051.00		
Reform School (for boys), District of Columbia, 1906.....	20,000.00		
Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia, 1906.	18,405.00		
Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia, 1906.	274,800.00		
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, District of Columbia, 1906.....	10,500.00		
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, District of Columbia, 1906.....	25,500.00		
Industrial Home School, District of Columbia, 1906.....	19,550.00		
Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia, 1906.....	74,720.00		
Relief of the poor, District of Columbia, 1906.....	16,800.00		
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, District of Columbia, 1906.....	10,000.00		
Children's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1906...	15,000.00		
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, District of Columbia, 1906.....	22,000.00		
Eastern Dispensary, District of Columbia, 1906....	2,000.00		
German Orphan Asylum Association, District of Columbia, 1906.....	1,500.00		
Hope and Help Mission, District of Columbia, 1906.....	2,000.00		
National Association for Colored Women and Children, District of Columbia, 1906.....	9,900.00		
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, District of Columbia, 1906.....	8,500.00		
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, District of Columbia, 1906.....	5,400.00		
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, District of Columbia, 1906.....	5,500.00		
Washington Home for Incurables, District of Columbia, 1906.....	3,500.00		
Washington Hospital for Foundlings, District of Columbia, 1906.....	6,000.00		
Women's Christian Association, District of Columbia, 1906.....	2,000.00		
Women's Clinic, District of Columbia, 1906.....	750.00		
Working Boys' Home and Children's Aid Association, District of Columbia, 1906.....	750.00		
Garfield Hospital, isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1906.....	4,000.00		
Providence Hospital, isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1906.....	4,000.00		
Removal of dangerous buildings, District of Columbia, 1906.....	2,000.00		
Connecticut Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek, District of Columbia.....	244,000.00		
Highway bridge across the Potomac River, District of Columbia.....	200,000.00		
Sixteenth Street Bridge across Piney Branch, District of Columbia.....	20,000.00		
Police court building, District of Columbia.....	75,000.00		
Buildings, Washington Asylum, District of Columbia.....	62,500.00		

STATEMENT D.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1905—Continued.			
Municipal almshouse, District of Columbia	\$75,000.00		
Rent of quarters for police court building, District of Columbia	3,000.00		
Emergency care and treatment of indigent patients, District of Columbia, 1906	5,000.00		
Extension of Fourteenth street NW, District of Columbia	27,245.00		
Municipal building, District of Columbia	300,000.00		
Total	8,696,773.00		
Sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1905:			
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients, District of Columbia, 1906	19,000.00		
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital, District of Columbia, 1906	19,000.00		
National Zoological Park, 1906	95,000.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia, 1906	137,550.00		
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia, 1906	4,505.00		
Total	275,055.00		
Legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act approved Feb. 3, 1905:			
Salaries, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1906	36,000.00		
Salaries and expenses, Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, 1906	30,120.00		
Total	66,120.00		
Urgent deficiency appropriation act approved Feb. 27, 1906:			
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1906	30,612.00		
Education of colored deaf mutes, District of Columbia, 1906	4,500.00		
Salaries and expenses, Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, 1906	1,125.00		
Total	36,237.00		
Urgent deficiency appropriation act approved Apr. 16, 1906:			
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1906	279.09		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1906	46,646.42		
Fire department, District of Columbia, 1906	2,500.00		
Total	49,425.51		
District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 27, 1906, immediately available appropriations:			
Streets, District of Columbia, 1906-7	18,000.00		
Militia, District of Columbia, 1906-7	4,700.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia	25,200.00		
Total	47,900.00		
Public act No. 147: Care and maintenance of public-convenience stations, District of Columbia, 1906			
Public act approved Apr. 22, 1904: Damages, changes of grade, Union Station, District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation)	5,000.00		
	100,500.00		
Total	105,500.00		
Summary of foregoing appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia, by acts:			
District of Columbia act approved Mar. 3, 1905	8,696,773.00		
Sundry civil act approved Mar. 3, 1905	275,055.00		
Legislative, executive, and judicial act approved Feb. 3, 1905	66,120.00		
Urgent deficiency act approved Feb. 27, 1906	36,237.00		

STATEMENT D.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
Summary of foregoing appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia, by acts—Continued.			
Urgent deficiency act approved Apr. 16, 1906.....	\$49,425.51		
District of Columbia act approved June 27, 1906, immediately available appropriations	47,900.00		
Public act No. 147, approved Mar. 3, 1905, care and maintenance of public-convenience stations....	5,000.00		
Public act approved Apr. 22, 1904, damages, changes of grade, Union Station, District of Columbia (indefinite).....	100,500.00		
Aggregate	9,277,010.51		
One-half of which, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, is.....		\$4,638,505.25	
<i>Appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia.</i>			
Refunding erroneously paid taxes and fines, District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation).....	28,896.40		
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation).....	47,871.46		
Total appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia.....		76,767.86	
<i>Proportions of appropriations not included in the Commissioners' estimates, but chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia.</i>			
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc., 1906 (sundry civil act approved Mar. 3, 1905).....	4,200.00		
Salaries, employees, public buildings and grounds, 1906 (legislative, executive, and judicial act approved Feb. 3, 1905)	29,135.00		
Total of special charges to the revenues of the District of Columbia.....		33,335.00	
Total appropriations for the fiscal year 1906, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia.....			\$4,748,608.11
<i>Interest on advances.</i>			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1906, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1905, on \$2,240,030.14, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia to the United States, July 1, 1905			44,800.60
Grand total of appropriations, including interest, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1906.....			9,432,007.39
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia (from what source derived).</i>			
Tax collections:			
Tax on realty.....	3,529,110.13		
Tax on personalty.....	552,571.47		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1,250.33		
Tax on street railroads, realty.....	19,125.50		
Tax on street railroads, personalty.....	143,866.79		
Taxes on property purchased by the District of Columbia.....	173.85		
Taxes on property purchased by the United States.....	257.48		
Penalty on realty taxes.....	27,051.69		
Penalty on personal taxes.....	3,109.41		
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes.....	61.13		
Total		4,276,577.78	
Licenses:			
Liquor licenses—			
Wholesale	43,853.20		
Retail	421,144.40		
Transfers.....	218.00		
Plumbers' licenses.....	54.00		

STATEMENT D.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia (from what source derived)—Continued.</i>			
Licenses—Continued.			
Insurance licenses.....	\$73,088.60		
Engineers' licenses.....	318.00		
Tax on dogs.....	^a 145.50		
Miscellaneous licenses.....	107,265.83		
Total		\$646,087.53	
Market rents:			
Eastern Market	3,488.50		
Western Market.....	5,588.50		
Georgetown Market.....	894.00		
Washington Market Company, franchise rental ..	7,500.00		
Total		17,466.00	
Miscellaneous rents:			
Rent of hay scales, franchise rental	1,710.10		
Rent of fish wharves, franchise rental.....	205.80		
Rent of wharves, street termini and buildings ...	9,715.48		
Rent of pipe line in public space, franchise rental.	1,650.00		
Total		13,281.38	
Fines:			
Supreme court of the District of Columbia	205.00		
Police court fines.....	^b 19,673.29		
Total		19,878.29	
Fees:			
Fees from recorder of deeds, surplus	6,184.90		
Fees from register of wills, surplus	105.69		
Fees from sealer of weights and measures.....	5,996.88		
Fees from surveyor.....	17,706.40		
Fees for health department certificates.....	321.50		
Fees, justices of the peace	25,976.17		
Dog pound fees.....	790.00		
Fees for inspecting gas meters, one-half.....	1,358.65		
Permit fees for sewer and gas, one-half	3,238.50		
Permit fees for water, one-half.....	1,546.00		
Permit fees for railings.....	964.00		
Fees from tax certificates	3,918.50		
Fees from building permits	8,042.00		
Fees from electrical permits.....	3,056.00		
Fees from landing and storing wood.....	124.74		
Total		79,329.93	
Miscellaneous collections:			
Advertising delinquent taxes, one-half	2,135.25		
Receipts from assessments for benefits, street extensions	25,521.42		
Interest on assessments for benefits, street extensions	2,204.67		
Bathing beach receipts.....	414.15		
Sale of old material, one-half.....	2,581.73		
Proceeds of labor, municipal lodging house.....	432.37		
Reimbursement of judgment rendered against and paid by the District of Columbia to Joseph Brashears (at law No. 45991, reimbursement by Max A. Beuter), one-half.....	25.00		
Judgment in favor of District of Columbia in case of District v. Malcolm Hufty, trustee in bankruptcy of Henry F. Getz, one-half.....	4.25		
Sale of old houses on property acquired by the District of Columbia.....	3,249.60		
Tuition, public schools, nonresident pupils, one-half	453.39		
Forfeited deposit of contractor on bid to construct a house for the fire boat	500.00		
^a Total collections on account of dog taxes.....		\$18,411.77	
Used for deficiencies, police relief fund.....		18,266.27	
Balance credited to revenues of District.....		145.50	
^b Total fines, police court, District of Columbia.....		90,098.09	
Used for deficiencies, police relief fund		46,579.94	
Used for deficiencies, firemen's relief fund		23,844.86	
Balance credited to the revenues of the District		19,673.29	

STATEMENT D.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia (from what source derived)—Continued.</i>			
Miscellaneous collections—Continued.			
Forfeited guaranty deposit of Washington and University Railroad Company (act of Congress, approved July 8, 1898, entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington and University Railroad Company in the District of Columbia," sec. 10)	\$1,000.00		
Forfeited guaranty deposit of Washington and Gettysburg Railway Company (act of Congress, approved Mar. 3, 1889, entitled "An act to authorize the Washington and Gettysburg Railway Company to extend its line of road into and within the District of Columbia," sec. 8)...	1,000.00		
Reimbursement for care and maintenance of certain indigent persons at the Government Hospital for the Insane, one-half.....	743.84		
Reimbursement on account of damages to fire engine.....	125.00		
Excess collection for recording tax sales of March, 1906, over the cost of recording.....	72.65		
Sale of old material by the warden of the jail, one-half	80.28		
Sale of old material by the recorder of deeds	40.00		
Proceeds of sale of farm products and work of shops, Reform School for Boys, one-half	1,540.46		
Total		\$42,124.06	
Total revenues collected and deposited to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.....		5,094,744.97	
<i>Unexpended balances of appropriations.</i>			
Total unexpended balances of lapsed District of Columbia appropriations, June 30, 1906.....	130,859.66		
Proportion of the above unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the general fund of the District of Columbia.....		65,429.86	
Grand total of revenues and credits to the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.....			\$5,160,174.83
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1906, under all appropriations payable in whole and in part from its revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and prior years (including interest charges), over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year.....			\$4,271,832.56

^a The sum of \$4,271,832.56, stated above as the obligated indebtedness of the District of Columbia under appropriations to June 30, 1906, does not include any payments required by section 8 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 12, 1901, entitled "An act to provide for eliminating certain grade crossings of railroads in the District of Columbia, to require and authorize the construction of new terminals and tracks for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the city of Washington, and for other purposes" (31 Stat. L., 778). The payments required by said section to be made to the Treasurer of the United States July 1, 1901, to and including July 1, 1905, at \$150,000 per annum, would increase the above-named obligated indebtedness to \$5,021,832.56.

SUBSTATEMENT 1.—*Relation of the proportion of appropriations made for the service of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, including interest on advances, and the revenues collected by the District of Columbia during said fiscal year.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
REVENUE.			
Total revenue collected and deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, as shown by above Statement D.....		\$5,094,744.97	
Proportion of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the general fund of the District of Columbia June 30, 1906, as shown by above Statement D.....		65,429.86	
Total revenue and credits to the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1906, as shown by above Statement D.....			\$5,160,174.83
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Proportion of appropriations provided for the service of the fiscal year 1906, chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, as shown by above Statement D.....		4,748,608.11	
INTEREST.			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1906, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1906, on \$2,240,030.14, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia to the United States, July 1, 1905, as shown by above Statement D.....		44,800.60	
Total charges to the revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1906, as shown by above Statement D.....			4,793,408.71
Excess of revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1906, over the proportion of appropriations provided for the service of said fiscal year chargeable to the revenues of said District			366,766.12

STATEMENT E.—*Available appropriations and advances therefrom by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and the balances remaining in the Treasury at said date.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Balances in the United States Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1905, subject to requisition on account of appropriations for the fiscal year 1905 and prior years.....		\$4,739,247.12	
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Appropriations provided for the general expenses of the District of Columbia by the act approved Mar. 3, 1905, as shown by Statement D.....	\$8,696,773.00		
District of Columbia appropriations made by the sundry civil act approved Mar. 3, 1905, as shown by Statement D.....	275,055.00		
District of Columbia appropriations made by the legislative, executive, and judicial act approved Feb. 3, 1905, as shown by Statement D.....	66,120.00		
Appropriations made by the urgent deficiency act approved Feb. 27, 1906, as shown by Statement D...	36,237.00		
Appropriations made by the urgent deficiency act approved Apr. 16, 1906, as shown by Statement D...	49,425.51		
Immediately available appropriations made by the District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 27, 1906, as shown by Statement D.....	47,900.00		

STATEMENT E — Available appropriations and advances therefrom by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
APPROPRIATIONS—continued.			
Appropriation made by public act No. 147, approved Mar. 3, 1905, as shown by Statement D	\$5,000.00		
Appropriation raised under public act approved Apr. 22, 1904, for damages, changes of grade, and union station (indefinite), as shown by Statement D	100,500.00		
Appropriations raised payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia (indefinite), as shown by Statement D	76,767.86		
Direct charges under appropriations to the revenues of the District of Columbia by sundry civil act approved Mar. 3, 1905, and legislative act approved Feb. 3, 1905, as shown by Statement D	33,335.00		
Total appropriations, fiscal year 1906		\$9,387,113.37	
REPAYMENTS AND CREDIT TRANSFER.			
Repayments to appropriations during the fiscal year 1906, as shown by Statement C	568,102.32		
Settlement transfers crediting appropriations during the fiscal year 1906, as shown by Statement C	141,763.66		
		709,865.98	\$14,836,226.47
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced upon requisition on account of appropriations during the fiscal year 1906, as shown by Statement C		11,560,124.94	
Settlement transfers debiting appropriations during the fiscal year 1906, as shown by Statement C		512,590.57	
Total advances and transfer charges		12,072,715.51	
LAPSED APPROPRIATIONS.			
Unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia June 30, 1906, and to the United States surplus fund, as shown by Statement D		130,859.66	12,203,575.17
Balance of appropriations in the United States Treasury June 30, 1906, subject to requisition on account of District of Columbia appropriations for the fiscal year 1906 and prior years			2,632,651.30

DEMONSTRATION OF STATEMENTS C, D, AND E.

Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1906, subject to requisition on account of District of Columbia appropriations for the fiscal year 1906 and prior years, as shown by Statement E		\$2,632,651.30	
Proportion of the above balances of appropriations payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia			\$1,340,573.07
Amount due the United States June 30, 1906, on account of advances from District of Columbia appropriations charged to the revenues of the District in excess of the revenues thereof, as shown by Statement C			2,931,259.49
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1906, under all appropriations payable in part or in whole from its revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and prior years (including interest charges) over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year, as shown by Statement D			4,271,832.56

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, trust funds, and special funds, expended on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia.</i>			
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Balances of District of Columbia appropriations, July 1, 1905:			
In the United States Treasury	\$4, 739, 247. 12		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States	210, 970. 90		
To the credit of the special disbursing agent, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States	8, 107. 76		
To the credit of the disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, with the Treasurer of the United States	106. 65		
Total balances July 1, 1905		\$4, 958, 432. 43	
Amount of appropriations provided by Congress for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the service of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906		9, 387, 113. 37	
Total			\$14, 345, 545. 80
EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATIONS.			
Amount of gross expenditures from appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906		11, 688, 063. 76	
Less repayments to appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:			
From special assessments	149, 768. 64		
From miscellaneous sources	28, 087. 45		
Less amount of settlement transfers credited to appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.	68, 964. 53		
Less amount of repayments to appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, in excess of expenditures therefrom:			
From special assessments	452. 74		
From miscellaneous sources	3, 591. 58		
Less amount of settlement transfers credited to appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, in excess of expenditures therefrom	145. 45		
Total deduction		251, 010. 39	
Total actual net expenditures from appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906		11, 437, 053. 37	
UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF LAPSED APPROPRIATIONS.			
Amount of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations charged to the United States surplus fund and the District of Columbia general fund, June 30, 1906		130, 859. 66	
APPROPRIATION BALANCES.			
Balances of District of Columbia appropriations June 30, 1906:			
In the Treasury of the United States	2, 632, 651. 30		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States	137, 071. 49		
To the credit of the special disbursing agent, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States	6, 854. 36		
To the credit of the disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, with the Treasurer of the United States	1, 055. 62		
Total balances, June 30, 1906		2, 777, 632. 77	14, 345, 545. 80
TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.			
Balances to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia July 1, 1905:			
In the United States Treasury	149, 180. 46		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States	44, 598. 89		
Total balances July 1, 1905		193, 779. 35	

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.*

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, trust funds, and special funds, etc.—Continued.</i>			
TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS—Continued.			
Amount of collections deposited to the credit of the several District of Columbia trust and special funds in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.....		\$875,356.07	\$1,069,135.42
EXPENDITURES FROM TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.			
Amount of gross expenditures from the several District of Columbia trust and special funds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.....		940,390.77	
Less amount of repayments credited to the several District of Columbia trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1906.....	\$334.32		
Less amount of settlement transfers credited to the several District of Columbia trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1906.....	75,978.87		
Total deductions.....		76,313.19	
Total actual net expenditures from the several District of Columbia trust and special funds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.....		864,077.58	
BALANCES OF TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.			
Balances to the credit of the several District of Columbia trust and special funds, June 30, 1906:			
In the United States Treasury.....	186,881.52		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.....	18,176.32		
Total balances, June 30, 1906.....		205,057.84	
<i>Detail of expenditures.</i>			
IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, SUBURBAN STREETS AND COUNTY ROADS.			
Georgetown schedule:			
1906.....	3,175.26		
1905.....	25.91		
Northwest schedule:			
1906.....	8,176.15		
1905.....	459.32		
Southwest schedule:			
1906.....	5,124.41		
1905.....	7,256.00		
Southeast schedule:			
1906.....	13,866.42		
1905.....	6,206.22		
Northeast schedule:			
1906.....	6,352.12		
1905.....	3,614.93		
Third street, D to E streets, SE., replacing pavement, 1906.....	3,465.58		
Pennsylvania avenue extended, grade:			
1906.....	9,761.24		
1905.....	4,223.49		
Clifton street, Eleventh to Thirteenth streets, grade, 1906.....	6,918.80		
Sherman avenue, Florida avenue to Irving, improve, 1906.....	6,059.88		
Nichols avenue, Anacostia, macadamize, 1906.....	4,709.44		
Erie street and Euclid place, grade and improve, 1906.....	2,853.00		
Twentieth street, Brentwood road to Queens Chapel road, grade and improve, 1906.....	1,910.00		
Bladensburg road, grade and improve, 1906.....	4,775.00		
Messmore street, grade and improve, 1906.....	1,668.89		
Grant street, School street to Mount Pleasant, grade and improve, 1906.....	2,198.87		
Streets in Anacostia, grade and improve:			
1906.....	1,714.81		
1904.....	49.50		
Trumbull street NW., First to Four-and-a-half street, grade and improve, 1906.....	3,728.89		
Lowell street, Eighteenth street to Columbia avenue, grade and improve, 1906.....	4,662.46		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, SUBURBAN STREETS AND COUNTY ROADS—continued.			
Streets in American University Park, grade and improve, 1906.....	\$2,864.70		
S street, First street to LeDroit street, grade and pave, 1906	4,291.90		
Tenth street SW., G street to Water street, repaving, 1905.....	101.88		
Seventh street NW., Pennsylvania avenue to E street, and G street to New York avenue, pave, 1905.	180.18		
Q street NW., Twenty-second street to Twenty-third street, paving, 1905.....	293.85		
California avenue, Phelps place to Massachusetts avenue, grade and improve, 1905.....	13.00		
Woodley road, Wisconsin avenue to Idaho avenue, grade and improve, 1905	129.25		
Dover street, Twelfth street to Thirteenth street, grade and improve, 1905	73.25		
Eighth street, Petworth, grade and improve, 1905	3,174.85		
Grant street NW., Eighteenth street to Nineteenth street, grade and improve, 1905	1,294.02		
Seventh street NE., Bunker Hill road to Rhode Island avenue, grade and improve, 1905	20.00		
Rhode Island avenue NE., Fourth street to Brentwood road, grade and improve, 1905.....	2,967.28		
Wisconsin avenue, grade and improve, 1905	1.50		
Bennings and Anacostia roads, grade and improve, 1905.....	5,184.11		
Harrison street, grade and improve, 1905	37.25		
Twenty-second street, Decatur place to S street, improve, 1905.....	4,797.65		
Fourteenth street, Lydecker avenue to Piney Branch road, grade and macadamize, 1906	38,730.99		
Total		\$177,112.25	
Assessment and permit work:			
Sidewalks, sewers, etc.—			
1906.....	65,709.32		
1905.....	88,094.72		
1904.....	50.19		
Paving roadways, permit system, 1904	49.00		
Total		153,903.23	
Permanent system of highways, plans, 1905.....		132.70	
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues:			
Payment of awards—			
Highways, east and west sides National Zoological Park.....	29,859.55		
Joining Kalorama avenue	23,941.00		
Expenses of condemnation—			
Highways, east and west sides National Zoological Park.....	151.10		
Eighth street, or Wrights road	.95		
Joining Kalorama avenue	12.15		
Albemarle street	1.05		
Wyoming avenue to Twenty-third street	2.15		
M street east of Bladensburg road.....	294.88		
Joining Kalorama avenue and Prescott place.	193.15		
Extension of T street.....	281.90		
Nineteenth street, Woodley road to Baltimore street.....	15.00		
Twenty-third street, S street to California avenue	116.10		
Sixteenth street NW	315.70		
S street, Twenty-second street, Decatur street, etc	5.52		
Sherman avenue	167.75		
Rittenhouse street	140.90		
Fourteenth street NW.....	3.75		
Total		5,502.60	
Grading streets, avenues, alleys, and county roads by chain gang:			
1906.....	9,414.81		
1905.....	428.32		
Total		9,843.13	

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.*

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, SUBURBAN STREETS AND COUNTY ROADS—continued.			
Surveys on account of subdivisions of land, 1905		\$13. 32	
Condemnation or purchase of land for streets:			
1906.....	\$829. 40		
1905.....	79. 90		
Total		909. 30	
Elimination of grade crossings in connection with the construction of a new Union Station for steam railroads		318, 157. 18	
Grand total, improvement of streets, avenues, alleys, suburban streets, and county roads			\$715, 573. 71
CARE AND LIGHTING OF STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, SUBURBAN STREETS, AND PARKING.			
Sweeping and cleaning streets, avenues, and alleys:			
1906.....	177, 850. 76		
1905.....	11, 719. 88		
Alterations to street-sweeping stables, 1906	1, 975. 13		
Total		191, 545. 77	
Cleaning snow and ice from sidewalks, cross walks, and gutters, 1906		2, 869. 63	
Collection and disposal of city refuse:			
1906.....	131, 133. 07		
1905.....	4, 489. 85		
Total		135, 622. 92	
Repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys, including repairs to concrete pavements:			
1906.....	193, 306. 29		
1905.....	6, 214. 12		
1904.....	16. 36		
Total		199, 536. 77	
Repairs to county roads and suburban streets:			
1906.....	81, 544. 57		
1905.....	3, 188. 29		
Total		84, 732. 86	
Parking commission, expenses of:			
1906.....	23, 641. 91		
1905.....	396. 02		
Total		24, 037. 93	
Replacing sidewalks and curbs around public reservations and municipal buildings:			
1906.....	2, 848. 41		
1905.....	5, 648. 21		
Total		8, 496. 62	
Lighting streets, avenues, alleys, county roads, and parking:			
Gas and oil—			
1906.....	191, 777. 63		
1905.....	19, 941. 57		
Electric arc lighting—			
1906.....	69, 177. 30		
1905.....	6, 780. 53		
Total		287, 677. 03	
Grand total, care and lighting of streets, avenues, alleys, suburban streets, and parking			934, 519. 53
BRIDGES.			
Ordinary care of bridges, 1905		282. 92	
Construction and repair of bridges:			
1906.....	11, 701. 40		
1905.....	4, 792. 91		
Total		16, 494. 31	

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.*

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued</i>			
BRIDGES—continued.			
Constructing bridge over Rock Creek at Connecticut avenue		\$313,728.50	
Constructing bridge across the Anacostia River		39,038.21	
Constructing bridge over Piney Branch at Sixteenth street		9,666.05	
Grand total, bridges			\$379,209.99
SEWERS AND BASINS.			
Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins:			
1906	\$37,774.57		
1905	8,544.68		
Total		46,319.25	
Constructing main and pipe sewers:			
1906	15,586.81		
1905	23,913.13		
1904	2,004.13		
Total		41,504.07	
Constructing suburban sewers:			
1906	24,599.01		
1905	10,043.58		
1904	336.38		
Total		34,978.97	
Sewage-disposal system:			
Constructing sewage pumping station and machinery therefor	321,261.07		
Constructing B street and New Jersey avenue trunk sewer—			
Section B	78,668.95		
Section C	59,305.91		
Section D	87,934.44		
Section F	35,830.01		
Constructing outfall sewer and siphons, including necessary payments for land acquired by purchase or condemnation	243,939.68		
Constructing Four-and-a-half street intercepting sewer	67,991.93		
Constructing boundary sewer	25,699.39		
Constructing Rock Creek and B street intercepting sewer	18,710.75		
Constructing Water and L street intercepting sewer	47,865.45		
Preparation of plans and specifications for sewage-disposal system	1,007.34		
Payments for constructing various parts of the sewage-disposal system from balances remaining of appropriations for completed portions	12,768.02		
Total		1,000,982.94	
Grand total, sewers and basins			1,123,785.23
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES.			
Executive office:			
Salaries of employees, 1906	92,325.67		
Temporary employment of additional assistant inspectors of buildings, 1906	2,379.50		
Total		94,705.17	
Assessor's office:			
Salaries of employees, 1906	62,800.00		
Temporary clerk hire, personal tax board, 1906	1,959.75		
Temporary clerk hire, 1906	498.50		
Preparation of numerical book, 1906	1,999.50		
Total		67,257.75	
Collector's office:			
Salaries of employees, 1906	19,391.67		
Preparation of tax sale certificates, 1906	799.60		
Total		20,191.27	
Auditor's office, salaries of employees, 1906		29,131.66	
Corporation counsel's office, salaries of employees, 1906		12,716.11	

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.*

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES—continued.			
Sealer of weights and measures' office, salaries of employees, 1906.....		\$6,066.10	
Special assessment office, salaries of employees, 1906 ..		12,610.42	
Coroner's office:			
Salaries of employees, 1906.....	\$2,982.67		
Expenses of, 1906	2,199.76		
Total		5,182.43	
Engineer department:			
Salaries of employees, 1906.....	176,042.54		
Stables, expenses of—			
1906.....	4,610.30		
1905.....	622.08		
Total		181,274.92	
Surveyor's office:			
Salaries of employees—			
1906.....	20,339.18		
1905.....	41.25		
Services of temporary employees, 1906.....	4,499.25		
Total		24,879.68	
Board of charities (secretary's office):			
Salaries of employees, 1906	12,294.00		
Traveling expenses, 1906.....	311.90		
Total		12,605.90	
Street sweeping office:			
Salaries of employees, 1906.....		46,714.03	
Markets, salaries of market masters and assistants, 1906 ..		4,800.00	
Insurance department:			
Salaries of employees, 1906	6,900.00		
Services of temporary clerks, 1906.....	1,200.00		
Total		8,100.00	
Board of steam engineers, salaries, 1906.....		900.00	
Contingent expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, including the police court:			
1906.....	33,346.98		
1905.....	7,046.57		
Total		40,393.55	
Rents of District offices, etc.:			
Rent of District offices, 1906	9,000.00		
Rent of department of insurance—			
1906.....	630.00		
1905.....	140.00		
Rent of old record vault—			
1906.....	300.00		
1905.....	150.00		
Rent of property yards, 1905.....	26.00		
Rent of storeroom for property clerk, 1906.....	225.00		
Rent of storeroom for property clerk, 1905.....	75.00		
Total		10,546.00	
Postage on official mail matter:			
1906.....	6,000.00		
1905.....	297.17		
Total		6,297.17	
General advertising authorized and required by law:			
1906.....	2,787.87		
1905.....	75.00		
Advertising notices of taxes in arrears, 1906	2,000.00		
Total		4,862.87	
Collection of overdue personal taxes by distraint:			
1906.....	2,716.00		
1905.....	58.00		
Total		2,774.00	
Repairs to old record vault, 1905		179.55	
Metal shelving for office of recorder of deeds, 1905.....		3,948.70	
Resurvey of Meridian Hill subdivision, 1905		60.00	
Resurvey of certain squares in east Washington, 1905.....		506.92	
Grand total, salaries and expenses of offices.....			\$596,704.20

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.*

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
METROPOLITAN POLICE.			
Salaries of officers and members:			
1906.....	\$767, 445. 19		
1905.....	815. 13		
Total		\$768, 260. 32	
House of detention:			
Salaries of employees, 1906	5, 292. 78		
Maintenance—			
1906.....	3, 421. 84		
1905.....	235. 27		
Total		8, 949. 89	
Harbor patrol:			
Salaries of employees, 1906	4, 644. 00		
Maintenance—			
1906.....	1, 409. 56		
1905.....	320. 09		
Total		6, 373. 65	
Contingent expenses:			
1906.....	28, 784. 55		
1905.....	3, 949. 28		
1904.....	198. 78		
Total		32, 932. 61	
Rent of headquarters:			
1906.....	2, 000. 00		
1905.....	200. 00		
Total		2, 200. 00	
Rent of substation, Anacostia:			
1906.....	440. 00		
1905.....	40. 00		
Total		480. 00	
Repairs to station houses:			
1906.....	4, 202. 73		
1905.....	323. 33		
Total		4, 526. 06	
Enforcing game and fish laws:			
1906.....	240. 75		
1905.....	23. 23		
Total		263. 98	
Flags and halyards for station houses:			
1906.....	35. 86		
1905.....	52. 05		
Total		87. 91	
Fuel:			
1906.....	3, 377. 95		
1905.....	46. 68		
Total		3, 424. 63	
Maintaining public order during inaugural ceremonies of Mar. 4, 1905.....		101. 38	
Buildings:			
Constructing station and stable, fifth precinct....	108. 77		
Constructing substation, Tenleytown	. 75		
Total		109. 52	
Grand total, metropolitan police.....			\$827, 709. 95
FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of officers and members:			
1906.....	329, 391. 89		
1905.....	327. 03		
Total		329, 718. 92	
Contingent expenses:			
1906.....	17, 085. 91		
1905.....	2, 191. 34		
Total		19, 277. 25	

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.*

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
FIRE DEPARTMENT—continued.			
Repairs to engine houses:			
1906.....	\$7,584.89		
1905.....	472.43		
Total		\$8,057.32	
Repairs to apparatus:			
1906.....	5,032.16		
1905.....	4,200.05		
Total		9,232.21	
Forage:			
1906.....	16,224.66		
1905.....	2,158.59		
Total		18,383.25	
Fuel:			
1906.....	9,087.51		
1905.....	444.43		
Total		9,531.94	
Horses, 1906		12,960.00	
Hose, 1906.....		11,606.00	
Rent of headquarters:			
1906.....	300.00		
1905.....	30.00		
Total		330.00	
New appliances:			
One third-size steam fire engine, 1906	4,625.00		
One second-size steam fire engine, 1905.....	5,100.00		
One combination chemical engine and wagon, 1906.....	1,990.00		
Constructing fire boat.....	23,766.32		
Total		35,481.32	
Buildings:			
House and furniture for engine company in southeast section	17,483.15		
House and furniture for engine company in southwest section	20.23		
House and furniture for fire boat.....	16,045.78		
Total		33,549.16	
Grand total, fire department.....			\$488,127.37
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of employees, 1906		39,801.50	
General expenses:			
1906.....	10,512.42		
1905.....	1,855.11		
Total		12,367.53	
Placing wires underground:			
1905-6.....	15,422.41		
1905.....	113.39		
Total		15,535.80	
Extension of police patrol system:			
1906.....	4,213.39		
1905.....	40.00		
Total		4,253.39	
Purchase and erection of fire-alarm boxes, 1906.....		4,319.79	
Grand total, electrical department.....			76,278.01
COURTS.			
Salaries of police-court judges and employees, 1906.....		20,861.67	
Justices of the peace:			
Salaries—			
1906.....	13,999.98		
1905.....	244.45		
Contingent expenses—			
1906.....	1,749.96		
1905.....	30.56		
Total		16,024.95	

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.*

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
COURTS—continued.			
Pay of jurors in the police court:			
1906.....	\$7,946.00		
1905.....	156.00		
Total		\$8,102.00	
Pay of witnesses in the police court, 1906.....		3,008.25	
Repairs to police-court building, 1905.....		19.77	
Repairs to furniture, police court:			
1906.....	181.06		
1905.....	18.50		
Total		199.56	
Meals of jurors and bailiffs, 1906.....		7.80	
Coverings for hallways, etc., police-court building, 1905.....		553.78	
Purchase of compiled opinions, court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1906.....		110.00	
Judicial expenses:			
1906.....	991.05		
1905.....	3.60		
Total		994.65	
Writs of lunacy, 1906.....		2,194.20	
Rent of temporary quarters for police court.....		2,300.00	
Buildings—constructing new police-court building.....		44,644.79	
Grand total, courts			\$99,021.42
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			
Salaries of officers:			
1906.....	18,568.00		
1905.....	407.78		
Salaries of teachers, 1906.....	1,065,711.60		
Salaries of kindergarten teachers, 1906.....	52,162.00		
Salaries of janitors:			
1906.....	80,291.99		
1905.....	10.38		
Salaries of teachers and janitors, night schools, 1906..	10,000.00		
Salaries of medical inspectors:			
1906.....	5,484.69		
1905.....	483.37		
Salaries of caretakers of small buildings and rented rooms, 1906.....	4,622.79		
Total		1,237,742.60	
Kindergarten instruction—contingent expenses:			
1906.....	2,158.28		
1905.....	733.62		
Total		2,891.90	
Manual training and industrial instruction:			
1906.....	18,387.00		
1905.....	4,075.65		
1904.....	4.00		
Total		22,466.65	
Night schools, contingent expenses, 1906		498.72	
Free public lectures:			
1906.....	1,356.06		
1905.....	139.61		
Total		1,495.67	
Equipment and maintenance of school playgrounds, 1906.....		1,371.36	
Contingent expenses:			
1906.....	36,185.82		
1905.....	4,802.60		
1904.....	18.00		
Total		41,006.42	
Text-books and supplies for first eight grades:			
1906.....	50,361.45		
1905.....	1,499.98		
Total		51,861.43	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.			
Fuel:			
1906.....	\$73,434.81		
1905.....	211.04		
Total		\$73,645.85	
Rent of school buildings and rooms:			
1906.....	12,439.50		
1905.....	3,391.00		
Total		15,830.50	
Repairs to buildings, heating and ventilating apparatus:			
1906.....	59,899.11		
1905.....	3,579.86		
Total		63,478.97	
Repairs to plumbing:			
1906.....	36,495.03		
1905.....	2,937.64		
Total		39,432.67	
Purchase of pianos, 1906.....		2,466.00	
Purchase of United States flags:			
1906.....	933.00		
1905.....	57.25		
Total		990.25	
Furniture and equipment of public schools:			
Furnishing and equipping Business High School, 1906.....	15,140.31		
Furnishing Gage School, 1905.....	37.17		
Furnishing Blow School, 1906.....	1,733.81		
Furnishing J. W. Ross School, 1906.....	1,726.75		
Total		18,638.07	
Purchase of sites and erection of buildings:			
Eight-room building, sixth division (Blow School, No. 145).....	41,064.97		
Eight-room building, first division (J. W. Ross School, No. 146).....	29,843.51		
Site and eight-room building, fifth division (Anthony Hyde School, No. 147).....	14,616.96		
Site and eight-room building, thirteenth division (F. L. Cardozo School, No. 148).....	46,009.39		
Site and eight-room building, sixth division (Ludlow School, No. 142).....	328.63		
Eight-room building, tenth division (Simmons School, No. 134).....	419.28		
Building, Washington Heights (T. P. Morgan School, No. 125).....	174.36		
Building, eleventh division (Syphax, No. 126)....	482.29		
Rebuilding Lovejoy School building (No. 124)....	926.50		
Constructing new Business High School (No. 144).....	64,593.72		
Reconstructing building corner Seventh and G streets, se. (B. B. French School, No. 141).....	23.92		
Replacing wooden stairways with iron or stone stairways.....	15.94		
Total		198,499.47	
Grand total, public schools.....			\$1,772,316.53
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of employees, 1906.....		47,343.00	
Scarlet fever and diphtheria service:			
1906.....	24,175.60		
1905.....	1,940.53		
1904.....	4.32		
Total		26,120.45	
Drainage of lots:			
1906.....	1.46		
1905.....	2,205.55		
Total		2,207.01	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
Traveling expenses of inspectors inspecting dairy farms:			
1906.....	\$1,096.13		
1905.....	207.84		
Total		\$1,303.97	
Contingent expenses incidental to enforcement of act to regulate sale of milk, including the maintenance of a chemical laboratory:			
1906.....	941.52		
1905.....	433.35		
Total		1,374.87	
Maintenance of disinfecting service:			
1906.....	3,742.74		
1905.....	227.01		
Total		3,969.75	
Detection of adulteration of food and drugs, 1906.....		87.15	
Rent of stable:			
1906.....	110.00		
1905.....	10.00		
Total		120.00	
Preventing spread of contagious diseases		2,636.11	
Buildings:			
Erecting and furnishing quarantine buildings.....		1,022.78	
Grand total, health department.....			\$86,185.00
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
Washington Asylum:			
Salaries of employees, 1906	32,526.19		
Temporary labor, 1906.....	2,821.75		
Contingent expenses—			
1906.....	56,751.89		
1905.....	5,090.84		
Repairs to buildings—			
1906.....	1,586.49		
1905.....	200.76		
Improvement of hospital kitchen and purchase of cooking appliances, 1905.....	1,371.69		
Laundry plant and equipment, 1906	3,555.62		
Establishment of workhouse cooking department. Buildings—	391.00		
Erection of workhouse for males	41,837.04		
Total, Washington Asylum.....		146,133.27	
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum:			
Care and treatment of indigent patients, 1906 (under contract with Board of Charities).....	23,375.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1905.....	1,494.05		
1904.....	6.50		
Subsistence, 1905	3,315.48		
Total, Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum.....		28,191.03	
Industrial Home School:			
Salaries of employees, 1906	6,904.60		
Temporary labor, 1906.....	333.99		
Maintenance—			
1906.....	8,690.39		
1905.....	221.65		
Operating sewage pumping plant—			
1906.....	487.48		
1905.....	49.23		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1906.....	1,839.77		
1905.....	427.23		
Total, Industrial Home School.....		18,954.34	

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.*

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—continued.</i>			
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
Garfield Hospital:			
Medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor (under contract with Board of Charities)—			
1906.....	\$18,308.50		
1905.....	1,731.90		
Total, Garfield Hospital.....		\$20,040.40	
Providence Hospital:			
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients (under contract with the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army)—			
1906.....	17,416.63		
1905.....	1,583.35		
Maintenance of isolating ward for minor contagious diseases—			
1906.....	3,666.63		
1905.....	333.35		
Total, Providence Hospital.....		22,999.96	
Government Hospital for the Insane:			
Support of the indigent insane—			
1906.....	249,207.47		
1905.....	21,516.30		
Deportation of the nonresident insane, 1906.....	1,666.36		
Total, Hospital for Insane.....		272,390.13	
National Homeopathic Hospital Association:			
Care and treatment of indigent patients (under contract with Board of Charities)—			
1906.....	6,854.50		
1905.....	653.80		
New building.....	10,204.71		
Total, National Homeopathic Hospital.....		17,713.01	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum:			
Care and treatment of indigent patients (under contract with Board of Charities)—			
1906.....	17,664.40		
1905.....	264.80		
Total, Columbia Hospital.....		17,929.20	
Children's Hospital:			
Care and treatment of indigent patients (under contract with the Board of Charities)—			
1906.....	12,263.55		
1905.....	953.55		
Total, Children's Hospital.....		13,217.10	
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors:			
Salaries, employees, 1906.....	1,914.00		
Maintenance—			
1906.....	3,041.07		
1905.....	378.29		
Total, Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.....		5,333.36	
Relief of the poor:			
Medicines furnished poor, including pay of physicians to poor—			
1906.....	9,841.28		
1905.....	921.44		
Total, relief of the poor.....		10,762.72	
Municipal lodging house:			
Salaries of employees, 1906.....	2,640.00		
Maintenance—			
1906.....	1,460.04		
1905.....	263.67		
Total, municipal lodging house.....		4,363.71	
Municipal Almshouse:			
Erection of new building.....		92,861.01	
Industrial Home for Colored Children:			
Erection of new building.....		48,497.93	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
Transportation of paupers and prisoners:			
Transporting paupers—			
1906.....	\$867.41		
1905.....	476.56		
Conveying prisoners—			
Salary of driver of van, 1906.....	660.00		
Expenses—			
1906.....	1,006.83		
1905.....	481.06		
Total, transportation of paupers and prisoners.....		\$3,491.86	
Hope and Help Mission: Care and maintenance of women and children (under contract with the Board of Charities), 1906.....		2,000.00	
German Orphan Asylum Association: Care and maintenance of children (under contract with Board of Charities), 1906.....		1,435.68	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum; Care and maintenance of children (under contract with Board of Charities), 1906.....		5,025.74	
Education of colored deaf mutes: Maintenance and tuition of colored deaf mutes of teachable age in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf Mutes, 1906.....		4,400.00	
National Association for Relief of Colored Women and Children: Care and maintenance of children (under contract with the Board of Charities), 1906.....		8,657.99	
Reform School (for boys): Care and maintenance of boys committed to the Reform School by the courts of the District (under contract with Board of Charities), 1906.....		18,333.33	
Washington Hospital for Foundlings: Care and maintenance of children (under contract with Board of Charities), 1906.....		6,000.00	
Emergency care and treatment of indigent patients: To enable the Board of Charities to provide for emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients, under contracts or agreements with hospitals and dispensaries, 1906.....		977.20	
Eastern Dispensary: Emergency care and treatment and free dispensary service to indigent patients (under contract with Board of Charities), 1906.....		2,000.00	
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital: Emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients (under contract with Board of Charities), 1906.....		9,767.10	
Grand total, charities and corrections.....			\$781,476.07
MILITIA.			
Incidental expenses, 1904.....			1.92
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES.			
Free public library:			
Salaries of employees, 1906.....	23,410.50		
Extra services, 1906, keeping library open evenings, Sundays, and holidays.....	1,699.98		
Contingent expenses—			
1906.....	5,326.39		
1905.....	652.23		
1904.....	7.75		
Purchase of books, 1906.....	7,004.37		
Binding books—			
1906.....	2,382.70		
1905.....	1,227.04		
1904.....	770.55		
Total, free public library.....		42,481.51	
Emergency fund: For expenditure in all cases of emergency not otherwise sufficiently provided for, 1906.....		5,425.27	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—continued.			
Public pumps:			
Purchase, replacement, and repair of public pumps:			
1906.....	\$1,847.88		
1905.....	8.67		
Total, public pumps.....		\$1,856.55	
Public scales: Repair and replacement of public scales, 1906.....		50.53	
Bathing beach:			
Salaries of employees, 1906.....	1,050.00		
Maintenance—			
1906.....	1,344.10		
1905.....	11.92		
Total, bathing beach.....		2,406.02	
Erection of stable for morgue.....		.60	
Equipment and maintenance of public playgrounds, 1906.....		1,374.20	
Removal of dangerous and unsafe buildings.....		894.16	
Clearing the Potomac River of ice.....		178.00	
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, etc.:			
Taxes.....	19,501.00		
Fines.....	8,962.20		
Total.....		28,463.20	
Designation of certain property for assessment and taxation, services and necessary expenses.....		10,219.07	
Erecting and equipping public-convenience stations, 1906.....		3,372.29	
Damages, on account of changes of grade of streets in connection with the construction of a new union station for steam railroads, payment of awards and expenses.....		99,439.68	
Grand total, miscellaneous expenditures.....			\$196,161.08
Aggregate of net expenditures under appropriations expended on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia.....			8,077,070.10
Less repayments and settlement transfers credited to appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, in excess of expenditures therefrom.....			1,026.61
Aggregate of actual net expenditures under appropriations during the fiscal year 1906, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia.....			8,076,043.49
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.			
Water department:			
Salaries of employees, 1906.....	83,431.13		
Contingent expenses—			
1906.....	2,243.12		
1905.....	230.18		
1904.....	41.40		
General expenses in connection with the distribution of water—			
1906.....	40,613.64		
1905.....	11,821.47		
1904.....	72.00		
Purchase and erection of water meters.....	4,990.98		
Extension of the high-service system of water distribution.....	265,961.36		
Refunding erroneously paid water rents and water-main taxes.....	1,068.55		
Total, water department.....		410,473.83	
Washington redemption fund, redemption of tax-sale certificates.....		88,215.82	
Permit fund, refund of unused balances of deposits, and transfers to appropriations of one-half cost of work paid from appropriations for property owners.....		16,501.88	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS—continued.			
Contractors' guaranty fund, payment on account of work within the guarantee period paid from moneys retained from contractors		\$293.78	
Surplus fund, refund of surplus bids at tax sales		1,152.00	
Industrial home school fund, toward payment of salaries and maintenance from moneys derived from board and care of inmates and sale of farm products		3,622.53	
Police relief fund, payment of pensions		74,337.06	
Firemen's relief fund, payment of pensions		28,112.84	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, payments for work done for depositors and return of unused balances of deposits		234,905.12	
Escheated estates relief fund, expended for relief of the poor		2,232.98	
Washington special tax fund, redemption of tax lien scrip		9.64	
Aggregate of actual net expenditures on account of District of Columbia trust and special funds made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia			\$859,857.48
Aggregate of actual net expenditures under appropriations and on account of trust and special funds made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia			8,935,900.97
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations expended under authority of the municipal building commission and the board of control of Rock Creek Park.</i>			
Constructing a new municipal building		374,753.40	
Rock Creek Park, care and improvement:			
1906	\$12,243.26		
1905	109.49		
1904	1.20		
Total, Rock Creek Park		12,353.95	
Total net expenditures under appropriations expended under authority of the municipal building commission and the board of control of Rock Creek Park, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia			387,107.35
<i>Amount of advances to various disbursing officers and agents (other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia), less repayments; and payments effected by direct settlements.</i>			
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
Board of Children's Guardians:			
Salaries, expenses of office, care of feeble-minded children, and maintenance of wards, 1906		73,820.98	
Garfield Hospital: Maintenance of isolating ward for minor contagious diseases, 1906		4,000.00	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in-Asylum:			
Minor repairs to buildings, 1906		2,000.00	
Women's Clinic: Maintenance, 1906		750.00	
Washington Home for Incurables: Maintenance, 1906		3,500.00	
Working Boys' Home and Children's Aid Association:			
Maintenance, 1906		750.00	
Women's Christian Association: Maintenance, 1906		2,000.00	
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: Expenses attending the instruction of the deaf and dumb, 1906		10,500.00	
Reform School for Girls: Salaries and maintenance, 1906		18,405.00	
Support of convicts:			
1906	36,518.23		
1905	10,499.50		

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.*

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Amount of advances to various disbursing officers and agents, etc.—Continued.</i>			
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
Support of prisoners:			
1906.....	\$49,846.87		
1905.....	6,192.34		
Total, support of convicts and prisoners		\$103,056.94	
Salary, warden of the jail, 1906.....		2,000.00	
Grand total, charities and corrections			\$220,782.92
COURTS.			
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals of District of Columbia, 1906.			
Salaries, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1906....		31,035.00	
Salaries, employees, court-house, District of Columbia, 1906		36,000.00	
		12,960.00	
Grand total, courts.....			79,995.00
MILITIA.			
Rent and repair of armories, expenses of camps and cruises, and other necessary expenses, including payment of troops:			
1906.....		47,000.00	
1905.....		12,866.37	
Payments from fines imposed on and collected from members		4,220.10	
Grand total, militia			64,086.47
WATER SUPPLY.			
Washington Aqueduct, maintenance:			
1906.....		33,000.00	
1905.....		2,547.80	
Completing slow-sand filtration plant.....		908,000.00	
Grand total, water supply.....			943,547.80
PUBLIC GROUNDS AND PARKS.			
Care and improvement of public grounds, 1906		137,545.50	
Salaries, employees, public parks, 1906 (proportion payable by the District of Columbia)		29,135.00	
Lighting public parks.....		4,505.00	
Lighting grounds around Executive Mansion (proportion payable by the District of Columbia), 1906....		4,200.00	
National Zoological Park:			
Salaries, care and improvement of buildings and grounds, erecting buildings, subsistence, purchase and transportation of animals—			
1906.....	94,000.00		
1905.....	1,006.40		
1904.....	1,373.70		
Total, National Zoological Park.....		96,380.10	
Grand total, public grounds and parks.....			271,765.60
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.			
Interest and sinking fund on the bonded debt of the District of Columbia, 1906		975,408.00	
Salaries, sinking fund office, 1906		2,500.00	
Completing the construction of a highway bridge across the Potomac River		415,000.00	
Maintenance, including salaries, of highway bridge across the Potomac River, 1906.....		7,000.00	
Repairs to Aqueduct Bridge		1,200.00	
Grand total, miscellaneous items			1,401,108.00
Aggregate of advances to disbursing officers and agents (other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia), less repayments; and payments effected by direct settlement.....			2,981,285.79

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.*

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Amount of advances to various disbursing officers and agents, etc.—Continued.</i>			
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued.			
Less repayments credited to appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, in excess of expenditures therefrom			\$3,163.16
Aggregate of actual net advances to disbursing officers and agents (other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia) and payments effected by direct settlement			2,978,122.63
Aggregate of net expenditures under appropriations and trust and special funds by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia and net advances from appropriations and trust funds to disbursing officers and agents (other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906			12,301,130.95
RECAPITULATION.			
Aggregate of net expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia on account of:			
Appropriations expended by disbursing officer of the District of Columbia	\$8,076,043.49		
Trust and special funds expended by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia	859,857.48		
Appropriation for municipal building expended by special disbursing agent, municipal building commission	374,753.40		
Appropriation for care and improvement of Rock Creek Park expended by disbursing agent, board of control, of said park	12,353.95		
Aggregate of expenditures from appropriations and trust funds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia		\$9,323,008.32	
Aggregate of net advances to disbursing officers and agents (other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, on account of:			
Appropriations	2,973,902.53		
Trust fund (militia fund from fines)	4,220.10		
Total to disbursing officers and agents (other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia) during the fiscal year 1906		2,978,122.63	
Grand aggregate of net expenditures under District of Columbia appropriations and trust and special funds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906			12,301,130.95

STATEMENT G.—Receipts of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, the expenditures therefrom during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and the balances available for expenditure at said date.

Fund.	Balances, July 1, 1905.		Collections deposited in United States Treasury during fiscal year 1906.	Total available for expenditure during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.	Net expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.	Balances, June 30, 1906.		Total trust and special fund balances, June 30, 1906.
	In the United States Treasury.	To credit of disbursing officer, District of Columbia, with Treasurer of the United States.				In the United States Treasury.	To credit of disbursing officer, District of Columbia, with Treasurer of the United States.	
FUND.	Water fund, District of Columbia.....	\$7,573.08	\$405,785.90	\$442,380.71	\$410,473.83	\$30,153.44	\$1,753.44	\$31,906.88
	Washington redemption fund, District of Columbia.....	12,953.22	83,724.46	98,395.65	88,215.82	10,177.68	2.15	10,179.83
	Permit fund, District of Columbia.....	12,792.66	16,681.73	32,907.26	16,501.88	14,497.87	1,807.51	16,305.38
	Surplus fund, District of Columbia.....	1,285.05	2,591.00	3,959.05	1,152.00	2,776.05	31.00	2,807.05
	Industrial Home School fund, District of Columbia.....	2,944.98	3,722.22	7,195.03	3,622.53	*2,543.71	1,028.79	3,572.50
	Contractors' guaranty fund, District of Columbia.....		*293.78	293.78	293.78			
	Police relief fund, District of Columbia ^a		{ 65,733.71	{ 74,337.06	74,337.06			
	Firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia ^b		{ *8,603.35	{ 28,112.84	28,112.84			
	Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia.....		{ 23,860.86	{ 359,305.38	234,905.12			124,400.26
	Outstanding liabilities, District of Columbia.....	95,770.69	*4,251.98	68.98	2,232.98	110,846.83	13,553.43	68.98
	Escheated estates relief fund, District of Columbia.....	34.18	253,619.20	2,232.98		68.98		
	Sanitary fund, District of Columbia.....	12.35	*34.80	12.35		12.35		12.35
	Washington special tax fund, District of Columbia.....	11,564.58	2,232.98	11,564.58	9.64	11,554.94		11,554.94
	Redemption of assessment certificates, District of Columbia.....	1,167.65		1,167.65		1,167.65		1,167.65
	Redemption of tax-lien certificates, District of Columbia.....	3,082.02		3,082.02		3,082.02		3,082.02
	Militia, fund from fines, District of Columbia.....		*4,220.10	4,220.10	4,220.10			
	Total.....	149,180.46	875,356.07	1,069,135.42	864,077.58	186,881.52	18,176.32	205,057.84

^a Police relief fund, District of Columbia:

Sources of revenue—

From police court fines.....	\$46,579.94
From dog taxes.....	18,266.27
From fines imposed upon and collected from policemen.....	887.50
From amount of \$1 per month retained from pay of officers and members.....	8,603.35
	74,337.06

^b Firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia:

Sources of revenue—

From police court fines.....	\$23,844.86
From fines imposed upon and collected from firemen.....	16.00
From amount of \$1 per month retained from pay of officers and members.....	4,251.98
	28,112.84

* See (*) reference in recapitulation on page 48.

STATEMENT G.—*Receipts of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

Balance to the credit of the several District of Columbia trust and special funds, July 1, 1905:	
In the United States Treasury	\$149,180.46
To the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, with Treasurer of the United States	44,598.89
Total balances, July 1, 1905	\$193,779.35
Amount of collections on account of the several trust and special funds deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:	
By the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia	\$857,952.06
*Amount deposited directly in the United States Treasury	17,404.01
Total collections deposited in the United States Treasury during fiscal year 1906..	875,356.07
Total amount available for expenditure on account of the several trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1906	1,069,135.42
Amount of net expenditure on account of the several trust and special funds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906	864,077.58
Balance available for expenditure on account of the several trust and special funds June 30, 1906:	
In the United States Treasury	\$186,881.52
To the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, with Treasurer of the United States	18,176.32
Total balances, June 30, 1906	205,057.84

STATEMENT H.—*Cash account of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCE.			
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1905, on account of:			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	\$210,970.90		
Water department.....	29,021.73		
Washington redemption fund.....	1,717.97		
Permit fund.....	3,332.87		
Surplus fund	83.00		
Industrial Home School fund.....	527.83		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits.....	9,915.49		
		\$255,569.79	
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on account of:			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	8,241,997.58		
Water department.....	408,487.90		
Washington redemption fund.....	86,500.00		
Permit fund.....	2,000.00		
Surplus fund	1,100.00		
Industrial Home School fund	8,500.00		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits.....	240,000.00		
Escheated estates relief fund.....	2,232.98		
Washington special-tax fund.....	9.64		
Police relief fund.....	75,827.12		
Firemen's relief fund	28,112.84		
		9,094,768.06	
Amount of canceled checks.....		166.00	
			\$9,350,503.85
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Amount of checks drawn by C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on the Treasurer of the United States on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, on account of:			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	7,929,695.24		
Water department	419,940.63		
Washington redemption fund.....	88,215.82		
Permit fund.....	3,525.36		

STATEMENT H.—*Cash account of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, etc.—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			
Amount of checks drawn by C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.			
Surplus fund	\$1,152.00		
Industrial Home School fund	7,999.04		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	236,362.06		
Escheated estates relief fund	2,232.98		
Washington special-tax fund	9.64		
Police relief fund	75,827.12		
Firemen's relief fund	28,112.84		
		\$8,793,072.73	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the credit of the several appropriations and trust funds from moneys to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States	402,017.31		
Amount of repayments to appropriations on account of checks canceled	166.00		
		402,183.31	
			\$9,195,256.04
BALANCE.			
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1906, subject to check, being unexpended balances of requisitions on account of:			
General expenses of the District of Columbia		137,071.49	
Water department	1,753.44		
Washington redemption fund	2.15		
Permit fund	1,807.51		
Surplus fund	31.00		
Industrial Home School fund	1,028.79		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	13,553.43		
		18,176.32	
			155,247.81

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT I.—*Cash account of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission), with the Treasurer of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission), with the Treasurer of the United States July 1, 1905 \$8,107.76

ADVANCES.

Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions approved by the executive officer of the municipal building commission (Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia) and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission), during the fiscal year 1906 373,500.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission), on the Treasurer of the United States on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia 374,753.40

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission), with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1906 6,854.36

ROCK CREEK PARK, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT J.—*Cash account of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent under the board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent under the board of control of Rock Creek Park, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1905..... \$106.65

ADVANCES.

Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions approved by the secretary of the board of control of Rock Creek Park (Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia), and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, during the fiscal year 1906..... 13,297.56
\$13,404.21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia..... 12,348.43
Amount of unexpended balance of requisition repaid to the appropriation from moneys to the credit of the disbursing agent..... .16
12,348.59

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent under the board of control of Rock Creek Park, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1906..... 1,055.62

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT K.—*Showing the one-half of certain collections by the District of Columbia covered into the United States Treasury to the credit of the general revenues of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

One-half of collections for permit fees for sewer and gas connections and for excavations for repairs to sewers and gas mains (act Apr. 23, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 21)..... \$3,238.50
One-half of collections for permits for water connections and for excavations for repairs to water mains (act Apr. 23, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 21)..... 1,546.00
One-half reimbursement for cost of advertising taxes in arrears (appropriation payable one-half from the revenues of the United States)..... 2,132.75
One-half of collections for inspecting gas meters (act July 18, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 316)..... 1,358.65
One-half collections from proceeds of sales of old material (act Mar. 2, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 808)..... 2,581.74
One-half collections for rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings (act July 18, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 316; act Aug. 7, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 252-253; and act Mar. 3, 1899, 30 Stat. L., 1378)..... 8,929.46
Reimbursement of judgment rendered against and paid by the District of Columbia to Joseph Brashears (at law No. 45991), one-half to United States (appropriation payable one-half by the United States)..... 25.00
Judgment in favor of District of Columbia in case of District v. Malcolm Hufty, trustee in bankruptcy of Henry F. Getz, one-half to United States..... 4.25
Sale of old houses on property acquired by the District of Columbia, one-half to United States (appropriation for purchase of property paid one-half from revenues of United States)..... 3,240.61
One-half of collections for tuition of nonresident pupils in the public schools of the District of Columbia (act of Mar. 3, 1899, 30 Stat. L., 1056; public act No. 98, approved Apr. 14, 1906)..... 453.39
One-half reimbursement for board and maintenance of insane patients at the Government Hospital for the Insane, paid from patients' estate (appropriation payable one-half from the revenues of the United States)..... 743.84

Total amount of deposits covered into the United States Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, United States, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906..... 24,254.19

ACCOUNTS OF SINKING FUND OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT L.—Balances on certain accounts June 30, 1906, kept in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, and of which duplicate accounts are kept in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia.

	Debits.	Credits.
CASH OTHER THAN CONTRACTORS' RETENTS.		
Treasurer of the United States, as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of cash covering sundry items other than those affecting contractors' retents.	\$5,890.84	
Cash, special improvement tax.....		\$1,000.00
Unpaid checks held for delivery in the cases of Samuel Strong v. District of Columbia, Nos. 14706 and 15736		385.25
Principal, 3-year Emery bonds.....		100.00
Interest, 3-year Emery bonds.....		10.95
Interest, 6 per cent permanent improvement bonds.....		181.50
Interest, 7 per cent permanent improvement bonds.....		217.00
Interest, 20-year funding bonds.....		30.00
Interest, 30-year funding bonds.....		120.00
Interest, 10-year Bowen bonds.....		51.00
Interest, Washington registered stock		773.38
Interest, registered canal stock		22.50
Interest, Georgetown registered stock		27.87
Proceeds of sale of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds to provide for payment of greenback certificates and residue of 2.35 per cent per annum of unpaid interest on board of audit certificates (being difference between 3.65 per cent and 6 per cent) act of August 13, 1894.....		1,744.57
Interest on bonds held in trust for contractors, pending authority to pay proper party.....		100.88
Contingent account, balance turned over by old sinking fund commission, less disbursements to date.....		361.51
Cash received from sale of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds.....		764.43
Total.....	5,890.84	5,890.84
SECURITIES HELD FOR COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Treasurer of the United States as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of certain securities held for account of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.	104,419.72	
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds.....		75,000.00
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal certificates of indebtedness		9,270.00
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bond, unpaid coupon		15.00
District of Columbia board of audit certificates		20,134.72
Total.....	104,419.72	104,419.72
CONTRACTORS' RETENTS, CASH AND BONDS.		
Treasurer of the United States as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of cash retained and held in trust for sundry District of Columbia contractors.....	67,914.89	
Treasurer of the United States as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of bonds held in trust for sundry District of Columbia contractors.....	208,240.00	
Sundry District of Columbia contractors, on account of retentions under contracts with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.		276,154.89
Total.....	276,154.89	276,154.89
FUNDED DEBT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
District of Columbia, account of bonded indebtedness	11,587,700.00	
District of Columbia registered 3.65 per cent \$5,000 bonds		10,485,000.00
District of Columbia registered 3.65 per cent \$1,000 bonds		490,000.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent coupon bonds, \$50 and \$500 bonds		612,700.00
Total.....	11,587,700.00	11,587,700.00
UNSIGNED BONDS.		
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent coupon bonds, \$50 each		450.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent coupon bonds, \$500 each		41,000.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent registered \$1,000 bonds		696,000.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent registered \$5,000 bonds		5,365,000.00
Total.....		6,102,450.00

MATTHEW WRIGHT LEGACY.

STATEMENT M.—*Investment of the bequest of Matthew Wright, deceased, to the city of Washington, D. C., in trust for the beneficiaries in the said city of Washington, named in the will of said decedent (recorded May, 1847); the interest derived from the investment of the said bequest, and the payments made from said interest during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

INVESTMENT.

Bonds in the custody of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, having been turned over to him by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia May 1, 1888, for safe-keeping and for the collection of the interest thereon: Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds Nos. 2239, 2240, 2241, and 2242, of the denomination of \$5,000 each.....	\$20,000.00
Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds Nos. 1665, 1666, and 1667 of the denomination of \$1,000 each.....	3,000.00
Coupon 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds Nos. 338, 3856, 5094, 6300, 6383, and 8895 of the denomination of \$50 each.....	300.00
Total investment, being the amount of the principal of the Matthew Wright legacy.	<u>23,300.00</u>

DEPOSIT OF INTEREST.

Certificates of deposit Nos. 4794, dated August 1, 1905, and 5010, dated August 31, 1905, to the credit of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia, Matthew Wright legacy, being the interest from the investment of the said legacy for the six months ended July 31, 1905.....	425.22
Certificates of deposit Nos. 6095 and 6096, dated February 1, 1906, to the credit of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia, Matthew Wright legacy, being the interest from the investment of the said legacy for the six months ended January 31, 1906....	425.22
Total interest	<u>850.44</u>

PAYMENTS.

Amount of checks issued by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia charged to the interest account of the said Matthew Wright legacy:	
Ebenezer Station Sunday school.....	\$60.00
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	395.22
Washington City Orphan Asylum	395.22
Total payments.....	<u>850.44</u>

WILLIAM GALT LEGACY.

STATEMENT N.—*Operations of the account of the bequest of \$2,000 made by the will of William Galt, deceased, "to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and their successors in office, to be by said Commissioners and their successors in office invested, and the income from the investments made therewith to be paid over annually to the board of trustees (board of education) of the public schools of said District, or its successors, to be used by said board or its successors in procuring medals or other suitable rewards, in the discretion of said board, for deserving scholars in said public schools."*

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Balance to the credit of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia—interest account, William Galt legacy—subject to expenditure for purpose of the bequest, July 1, 1905	\$76.50
Amount of interest derived from the investment of the William Galt legacy during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia—interest account, William Galt legacy	150.00
Balance to the credit of the interest account of the William Galt legacy, June 30, 1906, subject to expenditure for the purpose of the bequest.....	<u>226.50</u>

NOTE.—For operations of the principal account of the William Galt legacy, see report of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, page 60.

INVESTMENT OF WILLIAM GALT LEGACY.

Potomac Electric Power Company's first mortgage 5 per cent bonds Nos. 378 and 379, at \$1,000 each, maturing in 1929. Coupons payable June and December.....	<u>2,000.00</u>
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CENTENNIAL INAUGURAL RELIEF FUND.

STATEMENT O.—Operations of the centennial inaugural relief fund account for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906. (This fund consists of surplus receipts paid over to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by the centennial inaugural committee and by subsequent inaugural committees for investment, the interest to be used for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia.)

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Balance to the credit of the interest account July 1, 1905, subject to expenditure for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia	\$617.41
Interest derived from the investment of the principal of the centennial inaugural relief fund, deposited to the credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with the American Security and Trust Company, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906	1,799.89
Total interest available for expenditure during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906....	2,417.30

PAYMENTS.

Amount of check issued by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the order of the Citizens' Relief Association for the purchase and distribution of fuel and clothing to the poor of the District of Columbia.....	1,817.30
Balance to the credit of the interest account of the centennial inaugural relief fund, June 30, 1906, subject to expenditure for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia	600.00

NOTE.—For operations of the principal account of the centennial inaugural relief fund see report of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, page 61.

INVESTMENT OF CENTENNIAL INAUGURAL FUND.

Norfolk and Western Railway Company's first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1996; 5 at \$1,000 each, Nos. 4716, 5012, 5366, 21576, 31117; coupons payable April and October.....	5,000.00
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, general mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1995; 4 at \$1,000 each, Nos. M23523, M23524, M23525, and M44609, and 2 at \$500 each, Nos. D11249 and D41278; coupons payable April and October.....	5,000.00
Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1948; 5 at \$1,000 each, Nos. M32945, M32946, M44356, M44357, and M44358; coupons payable April and October.....	5,000.00
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company consolidated 5 per cent bonds, with sinking fund, due 1929; 4 at \$1,000 each, Nos. 221, 443, 643, and 1230; coupons payable January and July.....	4,000.00
Potomac Electric Company 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, due 1929; 10 at \$1,000 each, Nos. 380, 381, 382, 383, 1132, 1412, 57, 58, 60, and 61; coupons payable June and December....	10,000.00
Northern Pacific Railway Company prior lien 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1997; 2 at \$1,000 each, Nos. M14953 and M39748, and 6 at \$500 each, Nos. D4521, D4932, D11000, D11536, D11537, and D13581; coupons payable January, April, July, and October.....	5,000.00
	34,000.00

WASHINGTON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

STATEMENT P.—Operations of the account for the construction of the New Free Public Library for the city of Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, with the Central National Bank, in excess of audited vouchers, July 1, 1905	\$3,578.05
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, on the Central National Bank of Washington, D. C., on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906	1,663.16
Balance to the credit of Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, with the Central National Bank, in excess of audited expenditures, June 30, 1906	1,914.89

NOTE.—The sum of \$375,000 was donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the construction of the New Free Public Library for the city of Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order of July 5, 1906, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, with recommendations deemed advisable for its betterment, together with an estimate of the expenses for the fiscal year to end of June 30, 1908:

SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS.

On account of—

Realty taxes	\$3, 548, 235. 63
Personal taxes	696, 438. 26
Special reimbursable tax	1, 250. 33
Penalties and interest	30, 222. 23
Miscellaneous collections	810, 647. 19

5, 086, 793. 64

Special and trust funds 859, 402. 12 |Repayments to appropriations 154, 143. 79 |Miscellaneous receipts, United States 24, 254. 19 |Aggregate 6, 124, 593. 74 |

COLLECTIONS IN DETAIL.

Receipts from realty and personal taxes.

For year ended June 30—	Realty.	Personal.	For year ended June 30—	Realty.	Personal.
1906	\$3, 186, 028. 58	\$646, 817. 81	1892	\$71. 62	.....
1905	355, 644. 94	48, 754. 00	1891	67. 03	.....
1904	2, 274. 67	798. 27	1890	61. 37	.....
1903	894. 33	68. 18	1889	13. 99	.....
1902	514. 93	.....	1888	12. 81	.....
1901	263. 66	.....	1887	53. 98	.....
1900	336. 60	.....	1886	39. 20	.....
1899	316. 73	.....	1885	3. 78	.....
1898	279. 97	.....	1884	. 45	.....
1897	436. 32	.....	1882	2. 64	.....
1896	356. 90	.....	For special reim- bursable taxes	1, 250. 33	.....
1895	233. 90	.....	Total	3, 549, 485. 96	\$696, 438. 26
1894	182. 72	.....			
1893	144. 51	.....			

Receipts from miscellaneous sources.

On account of fees:

Sealer of weights and measures	\$5, 996. 88
Surveyors	17, 706. 40
Health department	321. 50
Justice of the peace	25, 976. 17
Pound	790. 00
Inspector of gas meters (one-half)	1, 358. 65
Sewer and gas permits (one-half)	3, 238. 50
Water permits (one-half)	1, 546. 00
Railings, etc	964. 00

On account of fees—Continued.

Tax certificates	\$3,918.50
Building permits	8,042.00
Electrical permits	3,056.00
Landing and storage of wood	124.74

On account of fines:

Police court	\$91,548.15
Credited as follows—	
Police fund	\$48,030.00
Firemen's fund	23,844.86
General fund	19,673.29
Supreme court, District of Columbia	205.00

On account of licenses:

Liquor—

Wholesale	43,853.20
Retail	421,144.40
Transfers	218.00
Plumbers	54.00
Insurance	73,053.85
Insurance transfers	34.75
Engineers	318.00
Dog tax	\$18,411.77

Credited as follows—

Police fund	18,266.27
General fund	145.50
Miscellaneous	107,173.33
Miscellaneous transfers	92.50

On account of rents:

Eastern Market	3,488.50
Western Market	5,583.50
Georgetown Market	894.00
Washington Market	7,500.00
Hay scales	1,710.10
Fish wharves	205.80
Wharves, street termini, and buildings	9,715.48
Pipe line	1,650.00

On account of miscellaneous items:

Penalties and interest on taxes, real and personal	30,222.23
Advertising taxes (one-half)	2,135.25
Street-extension benefits	25,521.42
Interest, street-extension benefits	2,204.67
Bathing beach	414.15
Sale of old material (one-half)	2,581.73
Proceeds of labor, Municipal Lodging House	432.37
Taxes on property purchased by District of Columbia	173.85
Judgments in favor of District of Columbia	29.25
Recording tax sales	72.65
Sale of old houses	3,249.60
Damages to District of Columbia property	125.00
Tuition, public schools (one-half)	453.39
Board, insane asylum	743.84
Forfeited bids	2,500.00
Recording tax sales	257.48

Total	840,869.42
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Receipts from special and trusts funds.

On account of water fund:

Water rents	\$371,390.14
Water-main taxes—	
Principal	32,959.61
Interest	1,393.09
Water-service connection—	
Principal	24.98
Interest	18.08

On account of Washington redemption fund:

Principal	\$76,034.16
Interest	7,690.30

On account of—

Permit fund, District of Columbia	16,681.73
Industrial Home School	3,722.22
Surplus fund	2,591.00
Escheated estates relief fund	2,232.98
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	253,619.20

On account police relief fund:

Police-court fines	48,030.00
Fines, policemen	887.50
Dog tax	18,266.27

On account firemen's relief fund:

Police-court fines	23,844.86
Fines, firemen	16.00

Total	859,402.12
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Miscellaneous receipts United States.

On account of—

Inspector of gas meters	\$1,358.65
Sewer and gas permits	3,238.50
Water permits	1,546.00
Advertising taxes in arrears	2,132.75
Tuition, public schools	453.39
Sale of old material	2,581.74
Board, insane patients	743.84
Rent wharves, street termini, and buildings	8,929.46
Judgments	29.25
Sale of old houses	3,240.61

Total	24,254.19
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Deposits to repay appropriations.

On account of—

Assessment and permit work	\$124,073.60
Improvements and repairs—	
Northwest section	\$1,753.57
Southwest section	579.60
Northeast section	53.77
Southeast section	393.76
Georgetown	1,095.16
County roads	4,827.74
	8,703.60
Sewers	10,717.22
Alleys	6,726.96
Electrical department, 1906	2,847.35
Electrical department, 1905-6	145.35
Electrical department, 1905	837.11
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses District of Columbia, 1906 ..	33.90
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses District of Columbia, 1904 ..	27.85
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses District of Columbia, 1903 ..	30.85

Total	154,143.79
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Revision of assessments.

Realty tax:

Increase	\$21,252.19
Reduction	19,447.32

Personal tax:

Increase	584.53
Reduction	2,749.08

Special reimbursable tax:

Increase	3,129.14
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Balance of unpaid taxes, July 1, 1906.

Realty taxes for year ended June 30—

1906.....	\$408,641.69
1905.....	5,425.01
1904.....	3,521.94
1903.....	3,193.21
1902.....	530.83
1901.....	2,600.47
1900.....	3,689.86
1899.....	3,995.24
1898.....	4,524.53
1897.....	5,385.43
1896.....	6,348.79
1895.....	4,579.60
1894.....	4,754.68
1893.....	2,993.37
1892.....	2,525.51
1891.....	2,572.29
1890.....	2,214.04
1889.....	1,731.52
1888.....	1,585.23
1887.....	1,671.16
1886.....	1,202.12
1885.....	1,369.51
1884.....	1,198.67
1883.....	1,984.85
1882.....	2,421.52
1881.....	4,185.99
1880.....	10,590.49
1877.....	8,772.21
Special reimbursable tax.....	6,783.79
Total.....	510,993.55

Personal tax for year ending June 30—

1906.....	77,168.10
1905.....	18,698.68
1904.....	14,683.74
1903.....	9,315.58
Total.....	119,866.10

The above statement shows an increase in the collections on account of realty taxes of \$263,074.04, on account of personal taxes of \$33,740.04, and a reduction on account of miscellaneous sources of \$52,084.79, being a net increase in the general fund of \$244,729.29.

An increase is also shown in the receipts from deposits on account of trust and other funds, and repayments to appropriations of \$54,418.54, making a total increase in the receipts from all sources of \$299,147.83 for the fiscal year of 1906.

The changes deemed necessary for the improvement of the laws governing the collection of taxes, real and personal, are submitted herewith for your consideration and approval. They consist of a change in the realty tax sale law in the matter of recording tax sales, and an amendment to the personal tax law to facilitate the collections of taxes by distraint, and their adoption is considered expedient and desirable.

In my last annual report I submitted the following amendment to the tax-sale law and remarked in relation thereto that a few lawyers who make a specialty of tax-sale cases have attacked the present law at every point with the view of having sales canceled, but with little success. One of the points recently raised is that the report of tax

sales filed with the recorder of deeds for record should remain in that office, while the custom has been, after the report has been duly recorded, to return it to the office of the collector of taxes, where it becomes a permanent record for the information of parties interested. True, there has been no court decision on this point, but in order to remove all doubt on the subject, without depriving this office of the original report of sales bearing the certificate of the recorder of deeds as to the time when filed for record, etc., which the office should have, I recommend that section (5) of the act in relation to taxes and tax sales, approved July 1, 1902, be amended to read as follows:

AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia,' approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section (5) of an act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia,' approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight," is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5. That within twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the last day of sale hereinbefore provided for as aforesaid, the collector of taxes shall present to the recorder of deeds, for record in his office, a written report, in which he shall give a statement of the property sold, other than that sold to the District of Columbia, to whom assessed, amount due, to whom sold, the amount paid, the date of sale, the cost thereof, and the surplus, if any: *Provided*, That said written report shall be returned to the collector of taxes after the same has been recorded. Any surplus remaining after the collection of taxes, penalties, and costs on any real estate shall be collected as hereinbefore provided for, and shall be deposited by the collector of taxes to the credit of the surplus fund, to be paid to the owner or owners, or their legal representatives, in the same manner as other payments made by the District: *Provided*, That if any property sold for taxes, as herein provided, is redeemed from such sale, within two years from the last day of sale, any surplus paid at the time of sale shall be paid by the District of Columbia to the legal holder of the certificate of sale.

The amendment submitted is in line with our efforts to free the law from defects, and we think its adoption both expedient and desirable. The report of the tax sale prior to 1905 was returned*after being recorded and became a permanent record of this office, accessible to the public. In following this custom the convenience of the public was served, and the office was in position to verify the facts of sale promptly and accurately. While the amendment adds nothing to the efficiency of the law, its adoption is recommended in the interest of good administration.

The following statement is submitted, showing the aggregate amount realized, directly and indirectly, due to the operation of this law. The cost of advertising being repaid by sale of property, the only additional expense incurred by sale is for blank forms and the cost of labor in the preparation of tax-sale certificates, which is necessary to be done after office hours.

Amount realized from sales, 1899 to 1906, inclusive.

On account of—

Realty taxes	\$718, 322. 25
Other taxes and assessments	278, 295. 19
Accrued penalties and costs	85, 920. 76
	1, 082, 538. 20
Tax payments between advertising and close of sale	309, 136. 99
Aggregate	1, 391, 675. 19

The provision of the law authorizing the collection of delinquent personal taxes would be more effective if some formalities were required before seizure of goods and chattels. In framing the law it was doubtless the intention to strip it of all causes of delay in its execution, but the actual operation of the law has proved to be tedious and, in many cases, impracticable.

A law to be successfully enforced must be practical, and some semblance of authority be visible to the public. The mandate that the collector of taxes shall distrain sufficient goods and chattels, prescribing no method as to how he shall proceed, other than an uncerimonious taking possession, which lacks dignity and effect and does not serve the purpose of a notice to delinquents that legal preliminaries of some kind would, and without which proceedings appear to many as being irregular and unauthorized.

Much thought has been given to the question of increasing the efficiency of the law, and in our investigation we find that in the city of Baltimore the authorities are meeting with great success in making seizures for unpaid personal taxes upon judgments, the procedure being to sue delinquents before a justice of the peace for all sums of \$100 or less, seize the property on writ of execution, sell or hold the same in abeyance pending the discovery or the ability of the owner to pay. This feature has been demonstrated as being practical and is considered necessary and essential to proper and successful enforcement of the law, and it is recommended that that provision of the law of the District authorizing seizures be so amended as to allow the collector, at his option, to either distrain or sue delinquents in amounts of \$100 or less, and also to make the certificate of the collector of taxes as to amount due, etc., conclusive without requiring the presentation of books in court.

It is safe to assume that after personal taxes become delinquent collections would practically cease but for the appropriation annually made enabling the collector to enforce payment by distraint or otherwise. This appropriation, while inadequate for the employment of a sufficient number of collectors to obtain the best results, provides facilities for the purpose, limited, it is true, but without which it would be impossible to collect any considerable amount of this tax.

With an appropriation of \$5,000 five collectors could be employed the entire year and much better results could be obtained. We find it impossible with only three outside collectors to reach all delinquents in a reasonable time. While the law does not require the formality of personal demands, for obvious reasons demands are made before resorting to extreme measures.

That the best results have been obtained with the limited facilities allowed is fully demonstrated by the success attending the collection of this tax, as shown by the following statement:

Levy 1903	\$563, 533. 06	
Reduction in assessments	7, 378. 69	
	556, 154. 37	
Increase in assessments	982. 76	Number of accounts.
	\$557, 137. 13	11, 611
Collections to July 1, 1906	547, 817. 20	10, 529
Balance unpaid	9, 319. 93	1, 082
Deduct (3) accounts proven and filed	2, 330. 63	3
Balance outstanding	6, 989. 30	1, 079

Levy 1904	\$565, 723. 87		
Reduction in assessments	3, 174. 16		
	562, 549. 71		
Increase in assessments	72, 257. 39		Number of accounts.
	\$634, 807. 10		16, 735
Collections to July 1, 1906	620, 126. 36		10, 368
Balance unpaid	14, 680. 74		1, 367
Deduct (20) accounts proven and filed	3, 527. 84		20
Balance outstanding	11, 152. 90		1, 347
Levy 1905	\$666, 247. 20		
Reduction in assessments	2, 490. 25		
	663, 756. 95		
Increase in assessments	336. 34		
	664, 093. 29		12, 780
Collected to July 1, 1906	645, 396. 71		10, 858
Balance unpaid	18, 697. 58		2, 012
Deduct (18) accounts proven and filed	5, 013. 36		18
Balance outstanding	13, 684. 22		1, 994
Levy 1906, balance unpaid July 1, 1906	77, 156. 30		7, 808

The pursuit of delinquents has been unremitting, many collections have been made through correspondence with parties after they have permanently changed their places of residence, from receivers in bankruptcy, and administrators of estates; and similar accounts are awaiting adjustment before the courts, with fair prospects of satisfactory settlement. The bulk of uncollected accounts comprise those which we are unable to locate after diligent search—accounts void by reason of retirement from business and change of residence, where no tangible property is in evidence on which levy can be made to enforce payment of the tax due; duplicate assessments and assessments made in error, and accounts charged for years subsequent to the last payment, where parties have permanently left the city, no formal application having been filed for cancellation. The accounts enumerated should be eliminated from the books in order that a proper balance could be shown.

The amount appropriated for the preparation of tax-sale certificates (\$800) has heretofore proven inadequate and should be increased to \$1,200. There are other important details attending the advertisement and sale of delinquent property for taxes, in addition to the preparation of certificates of sale, for which provision should be made. I refer more particularly to the reading of proof, which should be done deliberately, and, if possible, after office hours. To increase this appropriation as suggested would therefore be an actual saving to the District, as it would provide better facilities for the careful preparation of this sale and largely reduce the necessity for the cancellation of tax sales caused by errors in the advertising.

The work of this office is now accomplished by a force barely sufficient for the purpose, but being capable and efficient, and aided by a system experience has proven to be the best obtainable, the work is done with accuracy and dispatch, and under present conditions everything appears favorable for its continuation. But as the capacity of the office force is now at its limit, any increase in the work without a

corresponding increase in the facilities for doing it will seriously impair its efficiency.

In this connection I beg to call your attention to the proposed change in the method of collecting water rents, which will materially increase the work of the office and will necessitate an increase in the force of the office to provide the additional facilities required.

Under the appropriation of \$100,000 to install water meters in the District the work of installation has already commenced. I have, therefore, included in my estimate for 1908 a provision for an additional cashier, entry clerk, and coupon clerk, which will be necessary in order to properly accommodate the public.

An analysis of the present situation shows that water rents are collected on 52,000 bills rendered annually, and 2,500 meter bills rendered quarterly, or in the aggregate, 62,000 bills are collected, entered on the books, receipted, stamped and delivered, during each fiscal year. When the change is made, the meter account will aggregate 218,000 bills, or 54,500 bills to be collected every three months, and two of these collections will occur during our busiest season, in March and May, when the force of the office is engaged in the advertisement and sale for delinquent taxes on real estate, and the May collection of taxes on real and personal property. It can be readily seen that to inject this work (54,500 additional bills) into the regular work required to be done during these months it will be necessary to augment the force to meet the requirements of the situation.

The added responsibilities and increase of work are additional reasons to those heretofore submitted for justifying the increase of salaries as estimated. Faithful, competent, efficient services rendered by those for whom advances are asked, is a recognition deservedly earned and should be granted. They are all positions of trust and responsibility, and the salaries attached are inadequate and are less than those paid similar positions under the District of less responsibility. Reasons for these small increases could be multiplied, but feeling that you are familiar with the situation and will give the recommendation your sanction and approval, I leave the matter in your hands.

A detailed estimate of the expenses of this office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1908, is submitted, with reasons for the changes suggested in the force and salaries paid, and it is earnestly urged that you give the same the force of your approval.

No employees were engaged to or from this office during the fiscal year.

The business methods and efficiency of the force of the office is shown in the prompt and accurate dispatch of its business; in consequence there are no changes deemed necessary to recommend.

I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the expenses of this office for the year ending June 30, 1908:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. E. G. Davis, collector of taxes | \$4, 000 |
| 2. C. W. Collins, deputy collector of taxes, who shall in the absence of the collector perform his duties without any additional compensation..... | 2, 500 |

Item No. 2 is an increase of \$700 per annum in the salary of the deputy collector. The duties of the deputy collector are important and exacting. He assumes the duty of the collector during his absence; he is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties, and his salary should in some degree accord with the requirements, dignity, and responsibility of the position.

3. C. M. Towers, cashier..... \$2, 000
4. W. D. Clark, jr., assistant cashier..... 1, 600
- Items Nos. 3 and 4 are an increase of \$200 each in the salaries of the cashier and his assistant.
- The cashier and his assistant receive all payments made the District on account of taxes, etc., which aggregate more than \$5,000,000 annually. The positions are such as to require unremitting care and attention; they are responsible for all losses that may occur on account of errors, and are required to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties.
5. David Warner, bookkeeper..... 1, 800
- Item No. 5 is an increase of \$200 per annum in the salary of the bookkeeper. The bookkeeper is required to keep account of the daily receipts and render daily and monthly statements of the business of the office, furnish data necessary for the refund of duplicate and erroneous payments of taxes, etc.
6. C. R. Unger, clerk..... 1, 400
7. E. P. Page, clerk..... 1, 400
8. Hugh Kelly, clerk..... 1, 200
9. H. E. Berrian, clerk..... 1, 200
10. Lee Ross, bank messenger..... 1, 200
11. E. B. Fletcher, coupon clerk..... 1, 000
12. Philip H. Ward, coupon clerk..... 1, 000
- Items Nos. 11 and 12 are an increase of \$100 each in the salaries of the two coupon clerks.
13. Joseph S. Jones, messenger..... 600
- I have estimated for an additional assistant cashier..... 1, 600
- clerk..... 1, 200
- coupon clerk..... 1, 000
- These new positions are to provide the necessary facilities for the increase of work consequent upon the change in the method of collection of water rents.
14. For extra labor in the preparation of tax-sale certificates, with authority to employ clerks of this and other offices after office hours..... 1, 200
- Item No. 14 is an increase of \$400. Experience has proven the amount heretofore appropriated to be inadequate for the purpose. With increased facilities that this larger amount will give, much better results can be obtained.
15. Contingent expenses..... 1, 200
- Item No. 15 is an increase of \$100. This will be needed for additional books, forms, etc., made necessary by the natural increase of business of the office.

Very respectfully,

E. G. DAVIS,
Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, *July 14, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith report of the business of the office of the corporation counsel for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

The work of the corporation counsel is continually increasing in importance and quantity, occasioned by the natural growth of the District, greater diligence of heads of departments, promulgation of additional regulations, and by acts of Congress.

Among the acts of Congress passed at the session just closed, adding to the work of the corporation counsel, the following may be noted:

Act of March 19, 1906, creating a juvenile court, in section 12 directs "That prosecutions in the juvenile court shall be on information by the corporation counsel or his assistant," and by section 8 it is provided that the court shall have, among other powers, original and exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses of persons under 17 years of age hereafter committed within the District against the United States, not capital or otherwise infamous, and not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, and excepting libel, conspiracy, and other violations of the post-office and pension laws of the United States; and also of all offenses of persons under 17 years of age hereafter committed against the laws or ordinances and regulations of the District of Columbia.

The act of June 8, 1906, relating to compulsory education, provides in section 5 "That any person who induces any child to remain away from school, or who harbors or employs any child while school is in session, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." Section 7 provides "That any parent or other person who makes a false statement concerning the age or school attendance of any child shall be punished by a fine not to exceed twenty dollars."

The act of April 14, 1906, relating to the abatement of nuisances in the District of Columbia, provides in section 2 thereof "That any person interfering with any inspection or work authorized by the act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both."

The act of June 19, 1906, to regulate the keeping of employment agencies, provides in section 11 thereof "That the enforcement of this act shall be intrusted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia." And in the same section provision is made that "The Commissioners shall cause the corporation counsel to institute criminal proceedings for the enforcement of this act before any court of competent jurisdiction."

The act of May 1, 1906, to create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, a board known as the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, is created to condemn those buildings which are in such

insanitary condition as to endanger the health or lives of the occupants thereof, and section 4 prevents the occupation of any condemned buildings after the expiration of a given notice. Section 7 of the act provides for the demolition of condemned buildings and for the assessment of a tax by the Commissioners of the District to cover the cost thereof, which are in such condition as to be beyond repair, and declares that the owner or part owner who shall fail or refuse to demolish and remove said building shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Duties are imposed specifically on the corporation counsel by sections 8 and 9 of the act whenever the title of any condemned building is in dispute. Section 14 provides "That the owner or owners of any building condemned under the act may issue proceedings in the supreme court of the District of Columbia for a modification or vacation of the order of condemnation and the proceedings to be had in such case are set forth."

By act of Congress passed March 23, 1906, it was made a misdemeanor to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances.

Under the juvenile court act, according to the construction given thereto by the Department of Justice, the duty is imposed on the corporation counsel of prosecuting offenders against the United States, as well as those violating laws and ordinances of a municipal character. Thirteen informations were filed by the corporation counsel on the opening day of the court.

I have omitted any reference to the proceedings of the special counsel in charge of damages caused by the elimination of grade crossings by direction of the Commissioners.

There have been approximately 525 written opinions by the corporation counsel and 375 written communications. Many oral opinions have been rendered in matters submitted by various District officials relating to current business arising in their departments, and all contracts and leases and bonds given to the District, it is believed, have been examined and certified as to correctness and sufficiency as to form. Tax deeds to the number of approximately 550 have been prepared and issued.

In the endeavor to simplify the data contained in this report, so that it may be readily understood, I have scheduled the business of this office, and made separate headings for cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, cases in the court of appeals of this District, law cases disposed of and law cases pending in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, equity cases disposed of and equity cases pending in the supreme court of this District, miscellaneous law cases, justice of the peace cases, general condemnations under chapter 16 of the Code, District court cases (street extensions under special acts of Congress), alleys and minor streets in which no action has been taken, lunacy proceedings, and the status of old law and equity cases pending at the time of my appointment, September, 1905, and recently discovered by examination of old papers and records in this office. Mr. Pugh's report is also inclosed.

In the case of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railroad Company, the judgment for \$53,000, reported under miscella-

neous law cases, resulted from an action brought by the said company against the United States and the District of Columbia jointly for reimbursement for the cost and expense incurred by the said company by reason of the removal of its tracks from E street and their relocation under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, such removal being caused by the construction of the municipal building, authorized by the act of Congress approved June 6, 1902, which act also conferred jurisdiction upon the supreme court of the District of Columbia to hear and determine the amount of the cost and expense to the said company for the removal of its tracks from E street by reason of the provisions contained in the act, and to award judgments against the United States and the District of Columbia in such amount as might be so determined. The cause was referred to the auditor of the court to ascertain and report the amount of the cost aforesaid. The plaintiff company claimed the sum of \$59,704.54, which the District disputed to the extent of about \$6,000.

The auditor reported an allowance aggregating \$58,445.30, to which report and award the District and the United States filed exceptions.

Subsequently a proposition was made by the railroad company to settle the matter by compromise, and upon the instruction of the Commissioners, with the consent of the Attorney-General, a consent judgment was entered against the United States and the District of Columbia jointly for \$53,000, which was a concession by the railroad company of all the claims for deduction made by the District of Columbia.

I desire to express my indebtedness to all the assistants in this office for their faithful, earnest, and efficient work during the year.

I understand that I am required to recommend any change in the service deemed advisable, and, therefore, I have the honor to state that I do not consider that any of the assistants in this office are sufficiently paid for the work they perform. I believe that each of them earns much more than his salary every year. It would greatly promote the dispatch of work in this office if an additional stenographer and typewriter be provided. Cases and opinions could be more accurately prepared were this office furnished with a law clerk. There is pressing need for the assistance mentioned.

Respectfully submitted.

E. H. THOMAS,
Corporation Counsel.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Macfarland et al. *v.* Le Roy Walter, No. 727. Petition for writ of certiorari to review decision of court of appeals denying the power of the Commissioners to regulate the width of roadways. Denied.

Martin *v.* District of Columbia, No. 190. Appeal from decision of court of appeals upholding an assessment for opening a minor street. Pending.

Brandenburg *v.* District of Columbia, No. 191. Appeal from decision of court of appeals upholding an assessment for opening a minor street. Pending.

Josiah Millard *v.* Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, Henry B. F. Macfarland, Henry L. West, and John Biddle, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Washington Terminal Company, No. 234. Appeal from the court of appeals, District of Columbia, to review a decree which affirmed a decree of the supreme court of the District of Columbia sustaining demurrers to, and dismissing, a bill to enjoin the Treasurer of the United States from devoting public funds to the purposes by congressional legislation for the elimination of grade crossings and for a union railway station in the District of Columbia. **Affirmed.**

Cases in the court of appeals.

No.	Title.	Character.	Action below.	In court of appeals.
1505	Benj. F. Guy.....	To cancel taxes.....	For defendant....	Affirmed.
1093	N. L. Sullivan.....	Damages.....	do.....	Do.
1571	Andrew Glass.....	To cancel tax.....	For plaintiff.....	Do.
1688	American Security and Trust Co.	do.....	For defendant....	Pending.
1612	Le Roy Walter.....	To enjoin change of roadway.....	do.....	Reversed.
1689	Union Trust Co.....	Alleged debt to be due from taxes..	For plaintiff.....	Pending.
1553 ^a	Harry G. Wilson.....	To recover license.....	Conviction.....	Reversed.
1575 ^a	District <i>v.</i> Percy T. Lewis.	Discharging firearms.....	Acquittal.....	Do.
1585	Thomas R. Martin.....	To quash assessment.....	For defendant....	Affirmed.
1586	Clarence A. Brandenburg.	do.....	do.....	Do.
1643	Macfarland et al. <i>v.</i> John R. Guerin. ^b	To remove show window on parking.	For plaintiff.....	Do.
1610 ^a	Samuel Gassenheimer...	Violation of cab regulation.....	do.....	Do.
1505 ^a	Frank S. Cahill and Arthur H. Middleton.	Keeping inflammable fluids.....	Conviction.....	Do.
1475 ^a	John Barnes.....	Violation of cab regulation.....	do.....	Do.
1667	John D. Kinney.....	To recover license tax.....	For plaintiff.....	Dismissed.
1639	George J. Seufferle.....	Outfall sewer.....	For defendant....	Affirmed.
1637 ^a	Louis A. Johnson.....	Violation of act to prevent spread of contagious diseases.	Conviction.....	Reversed.
1658 ^a	Clarence G. Heylman...	Barking dogs.....	do.....	Do.
1615	Annie E. Scott.....	Damages.....	For defendant....	Affirmed.
1656	Orlando H. Bissell.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
1692	Sackett Duryee.....	do.....	For plaintiff.....	Pending.
1586	C. A. Brandenburg.....	Certiorari.....	For defendant....	Affirmed.

^a Appeals from the Police Court.

^b Suits by the District of Columbia.

Number of cases decided in favor of the defendant, the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, 12.

Number of cases decided against the defendant, the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, 6.

Number of cases now pending, 3.

Number of cases dismissed by District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, 1.

Suits on the law dockets of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, wherein the District is a defendant, disposed of as indicated in this report since July 1, 1905.

No.	Filed.	Character.	Name of plaintiff.	Amount.	Disposition.
44377	Dec. 20, 1900	Damages...	William O. Dennison.	\$5,000	Plaintiff called. Suit dismissed.
42617	Apr. 16, 1901	do.....	Golden Brown, by next friend.	50,000	Verdict for defendant. Appealed to court of appeals.
44884	Aug. 17, 1901	do.....	John W. Koontz.....	20,000	Verdict \$300. Settled.
45216	Feb. 1, 1902	do.....	Jane O'Dwyer.....	10,000	Verdict for defendant. Appealed to court of appeals.
45444	June 6, 1903	do.....	Catherine Roth.....	8,000	Verdict \$200. Settled.
45522	July 12, 1903	do.....	Frank P. Hall.....	5,000	Verdict for defendant.
46023	Feb. 18, 1903	do.....	Abraham Snowden...	10,000	Suit abated by death of plaintiff.
46196	May 4, 1903	do.....	Elizabeth M. Hill....	10,000	Verdict \$2,000. Settled.
46208	May 9, 1903	do.....	Sackett Duryee.....	10,000	Verdict \$5,000. Appealed to court of appeals.
46228	May 20, 1903	do.....	Mary V. Meetze.....	20,000	Verdict \$3,000. Reduced by court to \$2,000. Settled.
46243	May 27, 1903	do.....	Benjamin Klopfer....	10,000	Verdict \$250. Settled.
46335	July 13, 1903	do.....	Ida Doty.....	20,000	Verdict \$2,000. Settled.
46640	May 22, 1905	do.....	Harry E. Senay.....	10,000	Settled by Cranford Paving Co. and dismissed.
47144	Aug. 23, 1904	do.....	Henry Proctor.....	10,000	Verdict \$1,000. Settled.
47480	Jan. 26, 1905	do.....	Willis Poole.....	15,000	Nonsuit by plaintiff. Appealed to court of appeals.
47604	Mar. 25, 1905	Account....	Franklin P. Nash....	720	Verdict \$360. Settled.
47675	Apr. 25, 1905	Damages....	Samuel Altman.....	10,000	Verdict for defendant.
47770	June 1, 1905	do.....	Orlando H. Bissell...	5,000	Verdict for defendant. Appealed and confirmed by court of appeals.
47789	June 11, 1905	do.....	Jackson Boney.....	20,000	Verdict \$2,500. Settled.
48001	Oct. 7, 1905	do.....	Alice C. Barnes, administratrix.	10,000	Settled by Andrew Gleeson and dismissed.

Suits wherein the District of Columbia is a defendant now pending on the law dockets of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

No.	Filed.	Character.	Name of plaintiff.	Amount.	Condition.
44777	July 2, 1901	Damages.....	Walter V. R. Berry.....	\$5,000.00	For trial.
44991	Oct. 21, 1901	do.....	Franklin P. Nash.....	2,000.00	Do.
45377	May 1, 1902	do.....	Elizabeth Garrison, administratrix.	10,000.00	Do.
45412	May 26, 1902	do.....	John McKenna, administrator.	10,000.00	Do.
46002	Feb. 12, 1903	Ejectment.....	Mary George Forbes et al.....	(a)	Do.
46039	Feb. 24, 1903	Damages for trespass.	Thomas Martin et al.....	15,000.00	Do.
46137	Apr. 8, 1903	Account.....	John J. Nolan et al.....	569.00	Do.
46188	Apr. 27, 1903	do.....	William E. Speir.....	5,289.82	Do.
46364	Aug. 1, 1903	do.....	James K. Murphy.....	36,875.45	Do.
47006	June 14, 1904	Damages.....	Amelia M. Jackson.....	10,000.00	Do.
47111	Jan. 25, 1905	do.....	Mary E. Wynkoop.....	20,000.00	Do.
47128	Aug. 16, 1904	do.....	Julia A. L. Hall.....	5,000.00	Do.
47250	Oct. 18, 1904	do.....	Herbert King, by next friend.	10,000.00	Do.
47801	June 19, 1905	do.....	Alice B. Meredith.....	10,000.00	Do.
47896	Aug. 3, 1905	do.....	Rose Katzman.....	10,000.00	Do.
47927	Aug. 28, 1905	do.....	Mary Agnes Kelly.....	5,000.00	Do.
48008	Oct. 12, 1905	do.....	Joseph N. Bell.....	1,000.00	Do.
48009	do.....	do.....	Fay C. Bell, by next friend.	2,000.00	Do.
48061	Oct. 31, 1905	do.....	Charles H. Potter, administrator.	10,000.00	On demurrer.
48097	Nov. 9, 1905	do.....	John H. Buscher.....	20,000.00	For trial.
48123	Nov. 21, 1905	do.....	Lessie R. Farran.....	20,000.00	Do.
48255	Jan. 18, 1906	do.....	Hyman Friedman, by next friend.	15,000.00	Do.
48296	Feb. 1, 1906	Account.....	Harlan & Hollingsworth Co...	3,300.00	Do.
48375	Mar. 2, 1906	Damages.....	George W. Coale.....	10,000.00	Do.
48416	Mar. 20, 1906	do.....	Emma M. Rouzee.....	15,000.00	Do.
48453	Apr. 3, 1906	do.....	Priscilla Merritt.....	10,000.00	Do.
48464	Apr. 4, 1906	do.....	Sophia K. Wells.....	10,000.00	Do.
48551	May 18, 1906	do.....	Anna Bradshaw.....	10,000.00	Do.
48576	June 16, 1906	do.....	Kittie Peace.....	10,000.00	Do.
48601	June 19, 1906	do.....	Charles W. Hepburn.....	10,000.00	Pleadings pending.

^a Possession.

Suits on the equity dockets of the supreme court of the District of Columbia wherein the District is the defendant disposed of as indicated in this report since July 1, 1905.

No.	Name of plaintiff.	Filed.	Character.	Disposition.
24595	Sarah Goodacre.....	Apr. 15, 1904	To declare sale of land void.	Decree for defendant.
25288	Society Perpetual Adoration.	Mar. 24, 1905	To cancel taxes.....	Do.
25389	Le Roy D. Walter.....	May 5, 1905	To enjoin Commissioners from widening roadway.	Decree for complainant.
25635	Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Co.	Aug. 14, 1905	To enjoin superintendent of insurance from revoking license.	Dismissed.
25682	District of Columbia v. John R. Guerin.	Aug. 26, 1905	To remove projection.....	Decree for complainant.
25741	Patrick Crowley.....	Oct. 14, 1905	Injunction.....	Dismissed.
25802	American Home Life Insurance Co.	Nov. 3, 1905	To enjoin revocation of license.	Dismissed and appealed.

ADMINISTRATION CASES.

Estate of Anjennette Dunster, No. 11265. Failure of next of kin; \$306.96 paid to District.
Estate of Bertha T. Young, No. 12150. Failure of next of kin; \$1,169.91 paid to District.

Suits wherein the District of Columbia is a defendant now pending on the equity dockets of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

No.	Name of plaintiff.	Filed.	Character.	Condition.
25305	Margaret Handley.....	Apr. 6, 1905	To cancel assessment.....	Pending.
25461	Mary Clark.....	June 6, 1905	To clear title.....	Do.
25645	Patrick H. Sheehy.....	Aug. 21, 1905	To declare title.....	Do.
25674	Geneva Young.....	Sept. 6, 1905	To set aside tax sale.....	Do.
25789	Mary O'C. Hooker.....	Oct. 27, 1905	To cancel taxes.....	Do.
26156	District of Columbia v. George Truesdell.	Mar. 23, 1906	To enjoin structures on street.....	Do.

General condemnations under Chapter XV of Code.

No.	When brought.	Title.	Verdict.	Confirmed.
634	Jan. 17, 1905	Condemnation of land for right of way for outfall sewer.	^a \$4,971.18	Mar. 6, 1905. Affirmed by court of appeals June 13, 1906.
658	May 12, 1905	Condemnation of land for approaches to Anacostia Bridge.	^b 4,122.81	Awaiting confirmation.
667	.....	Condemnation of land in square 721 for plaza and new streets.	37,745.62	Jan. 29, 1906.

^a Award.^b Award January 5, 1906.*Alleys and minor streets under section 1608 et seq. of the Code.*

No.	When brought.	Title.	Verdict.	Condition.
657	May 2, 1905	Opening alley in block 6, Ingleside..	Award..... \$7,535.43	Aug. 9, 1905.
659	May 13, 1905	Opening alley in blocks 41 and 42, north grounds Columbian University Park.	Assessment. 7,803.19 Award..... 2,805.76 Assessment. 3,083.31	Feb. 27, 1906.
668	July 12, 1905	Alley in block 12, Meridian Hill, and block 8, Commissioners' subdivision of Washington Heights.	Award..... 9,622.45 Assessment. 9,949.20	Resubmitted to jury for modification of verdict and in their hands.
676	Jan. 11, 1906	Opening alley in square 61.....	Award..... 952.64 Assessment. 1,215.20	Awaiting confirmation.
681	Apr. 10, 1906	Alley in block 20, Columbia Heights, and 19, Todd & Brown's subdivision.	Award..... 1,295.45 Assessment. 1,534.67	Do.
675	Nov. 17, 1905	Widening and extending Brown street, a minor street.	Award..... 8,387.00 Assessment. 8,751.44	May 4, 1906.
684	June 5, 1906	Alley in block 23, Columbia Heights.	.....	Awaiting order for jury.
683	do.....	Widening alley in square 750.....	.....	Do.
685	June 12, 1906	Alley in block 18, Meridian Hill, and block 45, University Park.	.....	Do.

DISTRICT COURT CASES.

Street extensions under special acts of Congress.

No.	When brought.	Title.	Verdict.	Present status.
555	May 31, 1899	Extension of Sherman avenue..	Award.....\$154,587.00 Assessment 77,293.50	Assessments vacated in part. Awaiting authority of Congress to authorize reassessment. ^a
556	do.....	Extension of Eleventh street...	Reassessment aggregating \$96,700.	Pending; awaiting confirmation of verdict.
620	May 16, 1904	Joining sections of Kalorama avenue in Washington Heights.	Award.....\$30,666.00 Assessment. 14,975.00	Confirmed Jan. 16, 1906.
649	Mar. 22, 1905	Extension of M street east of Bladensburg road.	Award..... 5,538.33 Assessment. 5,995.31	Vacated Feb. 26, 1905.
650	Mar. 28, 1905	Extension of T street from Lincoln road to Fourth street east.	Award..... 13,764.60 Assessment. 7,439.51	Confirmed June 13, 1906.
652	Mar. 31, 1905	Joining Kalorama avenue to Prescott place.	Award..... 3,370.13 Assessment. 3,370.13	Confirmed Apr. 25, 1906.
653	Apr. 1, 1905	Extension of Nineteenth street from Woodley road to Baltimore street.	Award..... 16,862.79 Assessment. 17,425.57	Awaiting confirmation.
674	Nov. 3, 1905	Extension of Rittenhouse street from Broad Branch road to District line.	Award..... 1,000.00 Assessment. 1,341.41	Confirmed June 20, 1906.
682	Apr. 19, 1905	Extension of Rhode Island avenue.	.....	Awaiting confirmation.

^a An act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the reassessment of benefits in the matter of the extension and widening of Sherman avenue, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

Alleys and minor streets in which no action has been taken.

1. Alley in block 10 in Todd & Brown subdivision.
2. Alley in blocks 40, north grounds Columbian University, and 19, Meridan Hill.
3. Alley in square 859.
4. Alley in square 100.
5. Alley in square 1294.
6. Alley in square bounded by California avenue, Wyoming avenue, Thirty-third street, and Connecticut avenue.
7. Alley in square 24. (Case to be reopened.)
8. Alley in square 2, West Eckington.
10. Alley in square 552. (Recommended by sanitary commission.)

Miscellaneous law cases.

HABEAS CORPUS.

No.	Title.	Character.	Condition.
378	Mary Murray.....	Action by Board of Children's Guardians to recover a colored girl.	Child awarded to board.
419	John McL. Dodson.....	To test the validity of the smoke law.	Pending.

MANDAMUS.

47084	Chas. E. Barnes.....	To compel delivery of tax deed.....	Discontinued.
^a 47556	Royal Benefit Society.....	For insurance license.....	Denied.
^b 47886	Thomas E. Smithson.....	For building permit.....	Discontinued.
^b 47966	Louis E. Smoot.....	do.....	Do.
^c 47996	Frank Davis.....	For physician's license.....	Denied.
^c 48058	Daniel T. Birtwell.....	do.....	Granted.
^b 48203	Thomas E. Smithson.....	For building permit.....	Denied.

^a Cases against the superintendent of insurance.

^b Cases against building inspector.

^c Cases against the board of medical supervisors.

Miscellaneous law cases—Continued.

CERTIORARI.

No.	Title.	Character.	Condition.
47615	Wm. F. Mattingly.....	To quash assessment for building party wall.	Pending.
47689	Joseph G. Walsh.....	To review action of police trial board.	Denied.
48147	Noble A. Beans.....	do.....	Pending.
48194	Samuel J. Harry.....	do.....	Discontinued.
48399	Elias Simon.....	To quash assessment for water main and sewer.	Denied.
48350	Joseph E. Daly	To review action of Commissioners in revoking plumber's license.	Denied; appeal.

REPLEVIN.

46628	R. Harris & Co.....	Of property held by property clerk, police department.	Pending.
47344	John H. Hellman.....	Of property seized by collector of taxes for personal taxes.	Settled.

TAX CASES.

47233	Andrew Glass.....	To recover taxes illegally paid by Perpetual Building Association.	Judgment for plaintiff.
47491	American Security and Trust Co.	To recover taxes paid.....	Do.
47644	National safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Co.	do.....	Judgment for defendant
47715	Washington Loan and Trust Co.	do.....	Do.
47714	Union Trust Co.....	do.....	Judgment for plaintiff.

OTHER CASES.

46544	District of Columbia <i>v.</i> J. T. Petty.	Suit on bond.....	Pending.
47448	Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon R. R.	To recover \$59,704.54 for changing route.	Consent to judgment of \$53,000. ^a
46725	District of Columbia <i>v.</i> Mary E. Parker.	Debt.....	Pending.
48233	Hannah M. Schweitzer.....	Damages.....	Pending on appeal.
35143	Ohio National Bank.....	Scire facias.....	Pending.

^a Against United States and the District of Columbia jointly. (See body of this report for explanation of this judgment.)

Justice of the peace cases against the District of Columbia.

When brought.	Plaintiff.	Character.	Amount.	Condition.
Mar. 21, 1905	Michael P. Foley.....	Debt.....	\$185.00	Judgment for \$154.
July 7, 1905	H. C. Holther.....	do.....	25.00	Judgment for plaintiff.
Do.....	Brown & Son.....	do.....	25.00	Do.
June 27, 1905	G. O. Kraft & Bro.....	do.....	25.00	Do.
Sept. 1, 1905	Fred Drew.....	do.....	25.00	Do.
Sept. 5, 1905	Jesse Mann.....	do.....	25.00	Do.
Sept. 6, 1905	H. T. Markward.....	do.....	25.00	Do.
Do.....	Frank Andrews.....	do.....	25.00	Do.
Oct. 1, 1905	C. S. Kosler & Bro.....	Damages.....	300.00	Do.
Do.....	Otto A. Bailer.....	do.....	300.00	Judgment for defendant.
Jan. 8, 1906	John D. Kinney.....	Debt.....	25.00	Pending in court of appeals.
Feb. 9, 1906	Wm. M. Redmond.....	Damages.....	300.00	Dismissed.
Apr. 2, 1906	American Ice Co.....	Possession.....	.....	Plea of title filed.
May 18, 1906	Wilton J. Lambert.....	Damages.....	300.00	Pending.
June 25, 1906	John Matthews.....	do.....	300.00	Do.
June 28, 1906	Isaac Butler.....	do.....	110.00	Do.

Justice of the peace cases brought by the District of Columbia.

When brought.	Defendant.	Character.	Amount.	Condition.
Sept. 20, 1905	Malcolm Hufty.....	Debt.....	\$100.00	Judgment for plaintiff for \$8.50.
Apr. 10, 1906	Benj. F. Larrick.....	do.....	30.59	Settled by payment.
May 18, 1906	Anacostia and Potomac River R. R. Co.	Damages.....	261.35	Judgment for defendant for \$15.

Status of old law cases in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia wherein the District of Columbia is defendant.

No.	Title.	When brought.	Condition.	Character.
45593	Michael Dore.....	Aug. 22, 1902	Pending ^a	Personal injuries.
45235	Jno. W. Pilling.....	Feb. 17, 1902	Pending.....	Certiorari.
44745	L. F. W. Weber.....	June 14, 1901	do.....	Debt.
44435	F. R. Percival.....	Jan. 16, 1901	do.....	Mandamus.
44130	Allen C. Clark.....	Aug. 29, 1900	do.....	Certiorari.
43777	Jno. H. Brooks.....	Mar. 13, 1900	do.....	Do.
43613	Mary E. Millikin.....	Jan. 19, 1900	do.....	Mandamus.
43244	Alex. Hunter.....	July 27, 1899	do.....	Certiorari.
43158	Jay & Winslow.....	June 26, 1899	do.....	Do.
43076	J. D. Cameron.....	May 22, 1899	do.....	Do.
43057	T. C. H. Mechlin.....	May 16, 1899	do.....	Do.
42972	W. H. Veerhoff.....	Apr. 13, 1899	do.....	Do.
42961	C. A. Brandenburg.....	Apr. 10, 1899	Petition dismissed....	Do.
42960	do.....	do.....	Pending.....	Do.
42837	Allison Nailor, jr.....	Mar. 2, 1899	do.....	Do.
42974	O. T. Crosby.....	Feb. 15, 1899	do.....	Do.
42461	L. L. Buck.....	Sept. 19, 1898	Dismissed.....	Do.

^a Settled July 9, 1906.*Status of old equity cases in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia wherein the District of Columbia is defendant.*

No.	Title.	When brought.	Condition.	Character.
23232	Geo. Truesdell.....	Apr. 11, 1902	Pending.....	Restrain tax sale.
23799	Thos. G. Hensey and J. H. Ralston.	Mar. 10, 1903	do.....	To enjoin tax sale.
23798	Hensey and M. C. Hooper.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
23580	H. R. Smith.....	Dec. 4, 1902	do.....	To annul tax deed.
23452	G. H. Dupont.....	Aug. 21, 1902	do.....	Injunction.
23413	J. M. Connelly.....	July 14, 1902	do.....	To vacate tax sale.
23222	R. H. Goldsborough.....	Apr. 7, 1902	do.....	Injunction.
23308	Helen Buchanan.....	May 8, 1902	do.....	To vacate tax sale.
23242	O. F. Weaver.....	Apr. 15, 1902	do.....	Restrain tax sale.
23239	Arthur Briscoe.....	Apr. 14, 1902	do.....	Do.
23238	D. C. Shea.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
23235	J. E. Watters.....	Apr. 12, 1902	do.....	Do.
23233	A. M. Dean.....	Apr. 11, 1902	Transferred to 23222..	Do.
23231	Thos. G. Hensey.....	Apr. 10, 1902	Pending.....	Do.
23230	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
23229	Cyrus Bussey.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
22779	Traders' National Bank.....	Nov. 19, 1901	do.....	Injunction.
21148	Jno. W. Pilling.....	Feb. 3, 1900	do.....	Do.
21297	L. V. Callaghan.....	Mar. 29, 1900	do.....	To cancel taxes.

Lunacy proceedings.

Filed.	Number.	Hearing.	Judgment.	Character.
1905.				
July	3	2078	Dismissed	
	3	2079	July 7	Insane
	3	2080	do	do
	3	2081	do	Sane
	3	2082	do	do
	3	2083	do	Insane
	3	2084	do	Sane
	11	2086	July 14	Insane
	11	2089	do	do
	11	2090	do	do
	11	2091	do	Sane
	11	2092	Dismissed	
	11	2093	July 14	Insane
	11	2094	do	do
	11	2095	do	do
	18	2100	July 20	do
	18	2101	do	do
	18	2102	do	do
	18	2103	do	Sane
	18	2104	Dismissed	
	18	2105	July 20	Insane
	18	2106	do	do
	18	2107	Dismissed	
	25	2110	July 28	Insane
	25	2111	do	Sane
	25	2112	Dismissed	
	25	2113	do	
	25	2114	do	
	25	2115	do	
Aug.	1	2116	Aug. 4	Insane
	1	2117	do	Sane
	1	2118	do	Insane
	1	2119	do	do
	1	2120	do	Sane
	1	2121	Dismissed	
	1	2122	do	
	1	2123	Aug. 4	Insane
	8	2126	Aug. 11	Sane
	8	2127	do	Insane
	8	2128	do	do
	8	2129	do	do
	8	2130	Dismissed	
	8	2131	Aug. 11	Insane
	8	2132	do	do
	8	2133	do	do
	16	2134	Aug. 18	do
	16	2135	do	do
	16	2136	do	do
	16	2137	do	do
	16	2138	do	Sane
	16	2139	do	Insane
	16	2140	do	Sane
	16	2141	Aug. 18	Insane
	16	2142	do	do
	22	2143	Aug. 25	do
	22	2144	do	do
	22	2145	Dismissed	
	22	2146	Aug. 25	Insane
	22	2147	do	do
	22	2148	do	Sane
	22	2149	do	Insane
	29	2152	Sept. 1	do
	29	2153	do	Sane
	29	2154	do	Insane
	29	2155	do	do
	29	2156	do	do
	29	2157	do	Sane
	29	2158	do	do
	29	2159	do	Insane
Sept.	6	2161	Sept. 8	do
	6	2162	do	do
	6	2163	do	do
	6	2164	do	do
	6	2165	Dismissed	
	6	2166	Sept. 8	Insane
	6	2167	do	do
	6	2168	do	do
	12	2172	Sept. 22	do
	12	2173	Dismissed	
	12	2174	Sept. 22	Sane
	12	2175	Dismissed	

Lunacy proceedings—Continued.

Filed.	Number.	Hearing.	Judgment.	Character.
1905.				
Sept. 12	2176	Sept. 22.	Insane.	Dementia.
12	2177	do.	do.	Delusions.
12	2178	do.	do.	Imbecility.
23	2181	Sept. 28.	do.	Acute mania.
23	2182	do.	do.	Recurrent mania.
23	2183	do.	do.	Delusions.
23	2184	do.	do.	Melancholia.
23	2185	do.	do.	Acute mania.
23	2186	do.	Sane.	
23	2187	do.	Insane.	Cerebral apathy.
23	2188	do.	do.	Melancholia.
26	2189	Sept. 29.	do.	Do.
26	2190	do.	do.	Subacute mania.
26	2191	do.	do.	Delusions.
26	2192	do.	do.	Senile dementia.
26	2193	Dismissed.		
26	2194	Sept. 29.	Insane.	Dementia.
26	2195	do.	do.	Imbecility.
26	2196	do.	do.	Paresis.
26	2197	Dismissed.		
Oct. 4	2201	Oct. 6.	Insane.	Paranoia.
4	2202	do.	do.	Progressive mania.
4	2203	do.	do.	Acute mania.
4	2204	do.	do.	Do.
4	2205	do.	do.	Senile dementia.
4	2206	Dismissed.		
4	2207	Oct. 6.	Insane.	Hysteria.
4	2208	do.	do.	Paranoia.
10	2210	Oct. 13.	do.	Delusions.
10	2211	do.	do.	Do.
10	2212	do.	do.	Dementia.
10	2213	do.	Sane.	
10	2214	do.	Insane.	Senile dementia.
10	2215	do.	do.	Paranoia.
10	2216	do.	do.	Delusions.
10	2217	do.	do.	Melancholia.
17	2218	Oct. 20.	do.	Imbecility.
17	2219	Dismissed.		
17	2220	Oct. 20.	Insanity.	Do.
17	2221	do.	Insane.	Paranoia.
17	2222	do.	do.	Delusions.
17	2223	do.	do.	Imbecility.
17	2224	do.	do.	Melancholia.
17	2225	do.	do.	Dementia.
17	2226	do.	Sane.	
24	2228	Oct. 27.	Insane.	Do.
24	2229	do.	do.	Imbecility.
24	2230	do.	do.	Paranoia.
24	2231	do.	do.	Delusions.
24	2232	Dismissed.		
24	2233	Oct. 27.	Insane.	Melancholia.
24	2234	do.	do.	Paranoia.
24	2235	do.	do.	Recurrent mania.
24	2236	do.	do.	Dementia.
Nov. 1	2239	Nov. 3.	do.	Do.
1	2240	do.	do.	Senile dementia.
1	2241	do.	do.	Dementia precox.
1	2242	do.	do.	Imbecility.
1	2243	do.	Sane.	
1	2244	do.	Insane.	Acute mania.
1	2245	do.	do.	Dementia precox.
1	2246	do.	do.	Primary dementia.
8	2247	Nov. 10.	do.	Paretic dementia.
8	2248	do.	do.	Senile dementia.
8	2249	do.	do.	Paretic dementia.
8	2250	do.	do.	Acute mania.
8	2251	Dismissed.		
8	2252	do.		
8	2253	Nov. 10.	Insane.	Do.
8	2254	do.	Sane.	
8	2255	do.	Insane.	Delusions.
14	2258	Nov. 17.	Sane.	
14	2259	do.	do.	
14	2260	do.	Insane.	Do.
14	2261	do.	do.	Senile dementia.
14	2262	do.	do.	Melancholia.
14	2263	do.	do.	Dementia.
14	2264	do.	do.	Senile dementia.
14	2265	do.	do.	Delusions.
21	2268	Nov. 24.	do.	Dementia precox.
21	2269	do.	do.	Melancholia.

Lunacy proceedings—Continued.

Filed.	Number.	Hearing.	Judgment.	Character.
1905.				
Nov. 21	2270	Dismissed.....		
21	2271	Nov. 24.....	Insane.....	Paranoia.
21	2272	do.....	do.....	Senile dementia.
21	2273	do.....	do.....	Paranoia.
28	2275	Dec. 8.....	do.....	Delusions.
28	2276	do.....	Sane.....	
28	2277	do.....	Insane.....	Senile dementia.
28	2278	do.....	Sane.....	
28	2279	Dismissed.....		
28	2280	Dec. 8.....	Insane.....	Melancholia.
28	2281	do.....	do.....	Delusions.
28	2283	do.....	do.....	Do.
28	2284	do.....	do.....	Confusional insanity.
Dec. 12	2285	Dec. 15.....	do.....	Senile dementia.
12	2286	do.....	do.....	Do.
12	2287	do.....	do.....	Dementia precox.
12	2288	do.....	do.....	Acute mania.
12	2289	do.....	do.....	Melancholia.
12	2290	do.....	do.....	Dementia.
12	2291	do.....	do.....	Delusions.
19	2293	Dec. 22.....	do.....	Do.
19	2294	do.....	do.....	Senile dementia.
19	2295	do.....	do.....	Paresis.
19	2296	do.....	do.....	Melancholia.
19	2297	do.....	do.....	Senile dementia.
19	2298	Dismissed.....		
19	2299	do.....		
19	2300	Dec. 22.....	Insane.....	Delusions.
26	2301	Dec. 29.....	Sane.....	
26	2302	do.....	Insane.....	Do.
26	2303	do.....	do.....	Dementia.
26	2304	do.....	do.....	Imbecility.
26	2305	Dismissed.....		
26	2306	Dec. 29.....	Insane.....	Acute mania.
26	2307	Dismissed.....		
26	2308	do.....		
1906.				
Jan. 3	2310	Jan. 5.....	Insane.....	Delusions.
3	2312	do.....	do.....	Dementia.
3	2313	do.....	Sane.....	
3	2314	do.....	Insane.....	Melancholia.
3	2315	Dismissed.....		
3	2316	Jan. 5.....	Insane.....	Senile dementia.
3	2317	do.....	do.....	Do.
22	2322	Jan. 19.....	Sane.....	
22	2323	do.....	Insane.....	Recurrent mania.
22	2324	do.....	do.....	Paresis.
22	2325	do.....	do.....	Dementia.
22	2326	do.....	do.....	Mania.
22	2327	do.....	do.....	Delusions.
22	2328	do.....	do.....	Melancholia.
22	2329	do.....	do.....	Delusions.
24	2333	Jan. 26.....	do.....	Mania.
24	2334	do.....	do.....	Recurrent mania.
24	2335	do.....	Sane.....	
24	2336	do.....	Insane.....	Senile dementia.
24	2337	do.....	do.....	Mania.
24	2338	do.....	do.....	Delusions.
24	2339	do.....	do.....	Dementia.
31	2341	Feb. 2.....	do.....	Dementia precox.
31	2342	do.....	do.....	Dementia.
31	2343	do.....	do.....	Confusional insanity.
31	2344	do.....	do.....	Senile dementia.
31	2345	do.....	do.....	Delusions.
31	2346	do.....	Sane.....	
Feb. 9	2347	Feb. 15.....	Insane.....	Senile dementia.
9	2348	do.....	do.....	Do.
9	2349	do.....	do.....	Dementia precox.
9	2350	do.....	do.....	Confusional insanity.
9	2351	do.....	do.....	Delusions.
9	2352	do.....	do.....	Dementia.
9	2353	do.....	do.....	Dementia precox.
9	2354	do.....	do.....	Dipsomania.
27	2356	Mar. 1.....	do.....	Hysteria.
27	2357	do.....	do.....	Delusions.
27	2358	do.....	do.....	Aphasia.
27	2359	do.....	do.....	Delusions.
27	2360	do.....	do.....	Do.
27	2361	do.....	do.....	Manic depressive insanity.
27	2362	do.....	do.....	Melancholia.

Lunacy proceedings—Continued.

Filed.	Number.	Hearing.	Judgment.	Character.
1906.				
Feb. 27	2363	Mar. 1	Insane	Senile dementia.
Mar. 6	2365	Mar. 8	do	Do.
6	2366	do	do	Delusions.
6	2367	do	do	Korsakow.
6	2368	do	do	Senile dementia.
6	2369	do	do	Circular insanity.
6	2370	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
6	2371	do	do	Delusions.
13	2373	Mar. 15	do	Do.
13	2375	do	do	Melancholia.
13	2376	do	Sane	
13	2377	do	Insane	Korsakow.
13	2378	do	do	Melancholia.
13	2379	do	Sane	
13	2380	do	Insane	Dementia.
27	2383	Mar. 29	do	Dementia precox.
27	2384	Dismissed		
27	2385	Mar. 29	Insane	Melancholia.
27	2386	do	do	Dementia precox.
27	2387	do	do	Delusions.
27	2388	do	Sane	
27	2389	do	do	
Apr. 3	2392	Apr. 5	Insane	Dementia.
3	2393	do	do	Organic dementia.
3	2394	do	do	Dementia precox.
3	2395	do	do	Dementia.
3	2396	do	do	Delusions.
3	2397	do	do	Do.
3	2398	do	Sane	
3	2401	do	Insane	Melancholia.
3	2402	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
15	2403	Apr. 19	do	Dementia precox.
15	2404	do	do	Dementia.
15	2405	do	do	Delusions.
15	2406	do	do	Do.
15	2407	do	do	Paranoia.
15	2408	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
24	2412	May 3	do	Dementia precox.
24	2413	do	do	Confusional insanity.
24	2414	do	do	Paresis.
24	2415	do	do	Melancholia.
24	2416	do	do	Organic dementia.
24	2417	do	do	Dementia precox.
24	2418	do	do	Organic dementia.
24	2419	do	Sane	
May 8	2420	May 10	Insane	Manic depressive insanity.
8	2421	do	do	Senile dementia.
8	2422	do	do	Do.
8	2423	do	do	Melancholia.
8	2424	do	do	Dementia precox.
8	2425	do	do	Senile dementia.
8	2426	do	do	Delusions.
15	2427	May 17	Sane	
15	2428	do	Insane	Melancholia.
15	2429	do	do	Imbecile.
15	2430	do	Sane	
15	2431	do	Insane	Delusions.
15	2432	do	do	Do.
15	2433	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
15	2434	do	do	Do.
15	2435	do	do	Mania.
15	2436	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
28	2437	May 31	do	Do.
28	2438	do	do	Senile dementia.
28	2439	do	do	Delusions.
28	2440	do	do	Paranoia.
28	2441	do	do	Dementia.
28	2442	do	do	Do.
28	2443	do	do	Paresis.
28	2444	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
June 5	2445	June 7	do	Moral imbecility.
5	2446	do	do	Dementia.
5	2447	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
5	2448	do	do	Dementia precox.
5	2449	do	do	Senile dementia.
5	2450	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
5	2451	do	do	Senile dementia.
12	2452	do	do	Do.
12	2453	June 12	do	Melancholia.
12	2454	do	Sane	
12	2455	do	Insane	Dementia.

Lunacy proceedings—Continued.

Filed.	Number.	Hearing.	Judgment.	Character.
1906.				
June 12	2456	June 12	Insane	Paranoia.
12	2457	do	do	Dementia precox.
12	2458	Dismissed		
12	2459	June 12	Insane	Senile dementia.
19	2461	June 21	do	Dementia precox.
19	2462	do	do	Manic depressive insanity.
19	2463	do	do	Delusions.
19	2464	do	do	Melancholia.
19	2465	do	do	Dementia.
19	2466	do	do	Delusions.
19	2467	do	do	Dementia precox.
19	2468	do	do	Dementia.

SUMMARY.

Total number of petitions filed, 336.
Total number of petitions dismissed, 31.
Total number of cases tried, 305.
Total number found to be sane, 39.
Total number found to be insane, 266.

Of those found to be insane 32 had dementia, 1 primary dementia, 2 paretic dementia, 57 delusions, 29 melancholia, 12 paranoia, 13 acute mania, 38 senile dementia, 1 puerperal insanity, 6 mania, 6 epilepsy, 6 confusional insanity, 11 imbeciles, 5 organic dementia, 4 recurrent mania, 1 religious mania, 1 cerebral apathy, 5 paresis, 2 hysteria, 17 dementia precox, 1 dipsomania, 1 aphasia, 13 manic depressive insanity, 2 korsakow, 1 circular insanity.

Reimbursement of the District of Columbia for care and maintenance of insane persons was enforced by this office by legal proceedings during the fiscal year in the following cases, viz:

Elizabeth Hart, case No. 498, amount collected	\$700. 15
Madelina Spugnardi, case No. 1874, amount collected	372. 05
George C. Reiser, case No. 1699, amount collected	415. 48

The following claims filed in behalf of the District for reimbursement of moneys expended by it for care and maintenance of lunatics at the Government Hospital for the Insane are now pending in the supreme court of the District of Columbia:

Against John J. Callahan, for maintenance since Dec. 26, 1898, to June 30, 1905	\$1,272. 56
Balance due from estate of Elizabeth Hart, deceased, for her care and maintenance from Apr. 1, 1905, to June 30, 1905	74. 33

NOTE.—The last-mentioned claim against Elizabeth Hart was allowed by the court on July 10 and paid by the trustee in the proceedings in which the claim was filed.

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,
Washington, July 10, 1906.

SIR: I submit herewith the report of business done in the municipal branch of the police court during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, showing that your assistant filed 17,169 informations, charging various offenses against the District of Columbia. The number of persons actually charged exceeds these figures by several thousand, as two or more names appear on many of these informations. The government collected fines in these cases amounting to \$66,925.58.

Very respectfully,

JAMES L. PUGH, Jr.,
Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Hon. EDWARD H. THOMAS,
Corporation Counsel, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the electrical department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

STREET LIGHTING.

The flat-flame gas lamps were maintained by the Washington Gaslight Company and the Georgetown Gaslight Company at the rate of \$20 per lamp per annum. The lamps consumed 5 cubic feet of gas per hour and burned all night and every night, a total of 3,760 hours per annum. All posts and lanterns were painted during the year.

The following tables give the number of lamps erected, maintained, etc.

GAS LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Northwest:

North side of Virginia avenue between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets	3
Southeast corner of Tenth street and Grant place	1
Bates street between First and Third streets	3
Alley between U and Willard, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets	1

Northeast:

M street between First and Fourth streets	10
East side of Second street between G and H streets	2
Orleans place between Sixth and Seventh streets	2

Southeast:

South side of Ninth street between K street and Virginia avenue	2
Second street between Virginia avenue and I street	3
North side of I street between Second and Third streets	1
North side of Virginia avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets	1
Virginia avenue between Fifth and Sixth streets	2

Southwest:

South side of G street between Ninth and Tenth streets	2
East side of Tenth street between G and H streets	1

Northwest, county:

Southeast corner of Eighth and Utica streets, Petworth	1
Alley between Eighteenth and Champlain streets north of California avenue	3
South side of Euclid place between Columbia avenue and University place	1
Adams street between First and Flagler place	3

Southeast, county:

Washington street east of Taylor street	1
---	---

Owing to the failure of Congress to grant any increase in the appropriation for street lighting, but few extensions of the service were made. A number of posts were erected, however, particularly in cases where new pavements were to be laid on the streets, but lights were not established on them. The locations of these posts are shown in the following table:

GAS POSTS ERECTED BUT NOT LIGHTED.

Northwest:

Alley between T and Willard, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets	3
Alley between Pennsylvania avenue and M street, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets	1
Bates street between First and Third streets	3

Northwest—Continued.

Alley between Pierce and M, First and North Capitol streets.....	1
Alley between P and Bates, First and Third streets.....	1
Rhode Island avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets	1
Eighth street between Rhode Island avenue and R street	1
Alley between V and W, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.....	2
Alley between New Hampshire avenue and Nineteenth street, Q and Corcoran streets	1
Alley between Fifteenth street and Vermont avenue, H and I streets	1
Twenty-fourth street between L and M streets.....	1
Alley between N and O, Tenth and Eleventh streets.....	2
Alley between G and H, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets	2
L street between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.....	1

Northeast:

Alley between A and B, Tennessee avenue and Twelfth street.....	1
Orleans place between Sixth and Seventh streets	4
Alley between Fourth and Fifth, K and L streets	1
Fifth street between K and L streets.....	1
Sixth street between H and I streets	1

Southeast:

Alley between South Carolina avenue and D street, Sixth and Seventh streets.....	1
Fifth street between East Capitol and A streets	1
G street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets	2
Massachusetts avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.....	7
Thirteenth street between Massachusetts avenue and B street.....	2
Alley between E and G, Seventh and Eighth streets.....	2

Southwest:

Alley between B and C streets, Thirteenth street and Linworth place	3
---	---

Northwest, county:

Alley between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Clifton and Euclid streets.....	1
Alley between Columbia road and Lanier place, east of Adams Mill road....	2
Alley between Binney and Bacon streets, west of Fourteenth street	1
California street between Phelps place and Twenty-third street.....	3
Lamont street between Sixteenth and Mount Pleasant streets.....	3
Alley between Fourth and Fifth, T and U streets	1
Seventeenth street between Lamont street and Kilbourne place.....	4
Kilbourne place between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.....	2
Irving street west of Mount Pleasant street.....	1
Alley between Clifton and Euclid streets, Fourteenth street and University place	2
Clifton street west of University place	1
Alley between Park road and Monroe street, Fourteenth street and Holmead place.....	2
Alley between Newton street and Ingleside terrace, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.....	2
Shepherd street between Fourth and Seventh streets.....	6
Fourth street between Randolph and Shepherd streets.....	1
Flagler place between U and Adams streets	7
Adams street west of Flagler place.....	1
Bryant street west of First street	2
Alley between Adams and Bryant streets, west of First street.....	1
Alley between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Park road and Monroe street.....	3

Northeast, county:

Alley between T street and Todd place, North Capitol street and Lincoln road.	1
In Langdon.....	18

Georgetown:

Alley between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, Dumbarton avenue and O street.....	1
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PATROL POSTS FOR PLAIN GAS ERECTED BUT NOT LIGHTED.

Northwest:

South side of P street between Tenth and Eleventh streets.....	1
Southwest corner of North Capitol and K streets.....	1
Corner of Seventeenth and Q streets	1
New Hampshire avenue and Q streets.....	1
Twenty-third and H streets	1

Southeast:

Southeast corner of Seventh and C streets	1
Northeast corner of Eighth street and Virginia avenue	1

Southwest:

Intersection of Maryland avenue and B street	1
Third and F streets	1

Northwest, county:

Northwest corner of Fifteenth street and Columbia road	2
Northwest corner of North Capitol street and Rhode Island avenue	1

MANTLE NAPHTHA LAMPS.

The contract for this service was awarded to the American Street Lighting Company, at the rate of \$25.15 per lamp per annum. Incandescent mantles were used, each burner giving 60 candlepower. The lamps burned all night and every night, a total of 3,760 hours for the year. Each lantern and post was painted during the year.

The following table gives the number of lamps erected, maintained, etc.:

NAPHTHA LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest:

Alley between F and G, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets	2
Alley between F and G, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets	2
Massachusetts avenue between New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street	5
F street between North Capitol street and New Jersey avenue	5
E street between New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street	4
West side of North Capitol street between E and F streets	1

Northeast:

L street between First and Second streets	6
M street between First and Second streets	2
North side of Massachusetts avenue between First and Second streets	2
Massachusetts avenue between First and Second streets	5

Northwest, county:

Alley between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, Bacon and Binney streets	1
--	---

Georgetown:

Alley between Wisconsin avenue and Potomac street, M street and Prospect avenue	1
---	---

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS.

This service was maintained by the Potomac Electric Power Company, at the rate of \$20 per lamp per annum. Each lamp was of 25 candlepower and burned all night and every night, a total of 3,942 hours per annum.

The following table gives the number of lamps erected, maintained, etc.:

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS ERECTED.

Northeast:

L street subway between First and Second streets	17
M street subway between First and Second streets	13
Florida avenue subway between Second and Third streets	13
K street subway between First and Second streets	31

Southeast, county:

Savannah street between Fourth and Fifth streets, Congress Heights	1
Fourth street south of Hamilton road, Congress Heights	2

STREET-DESIGNATION LAMPS.

This service was maintained by the Washington Gaslight Company and the Georgetown Gaslight Company, at the rate of \$12.50 per lamp per annum, each lamp being equipped with a burner consuming 2½

cubic feet of gas per hour. They burned on the same schedule as the regular street lamps.

The following table gives the number of lamps erected, maintained, etc.:

STREET-DESIGNATION LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

On fire-alarm posts, northwest:

Northwest corner of Seventeenth street and Rhode Island avenue.....	1
Northwest corner of Connecticut avenue and M street.....	1
Southwest corner of Twenty-second street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
Southeast corner of Twentieth and N streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Fifteenth and S streets.....	1
Southeast corner of First and H streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Twelfth street and Ohio avenue.....	1
North side of Louisiana avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets.....	1
Southwest corner of North Capitol street and New York avenue.....	1
Southwest corner of Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
Southwest corner of Fourth and T streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Ninth and H streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Ninth and L streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Tenth and N streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Nineteenth street and Dupont Circle.....	1
South side of Q street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.....	1
Southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and K street.....	1
Northeast corner of Nineteenth and F streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Fifth and P streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Sixth street and New York avenue.....	1
Southeast corner of Seventh and P streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Eighth and N streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Ninth and P streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Twelfth and S streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Second street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1

On fire-alarm posts, northeast:

East side of Fourth street opposite C street.....	1
Southeast corner of Seventh and C streets.....	1

On fire-alarm posts, southeast:

Southeast corner of Fifteenth and East Capitol streets.....	1
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On fire-alarm posts, northwest, county:

Northwest corner of First street and Seaton place.....	1
Southwest corner of North Capitol and U streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Second and U streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Eleventh and Irving streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Thirteenth and Clifton streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Fifteenth and Irving streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Seventeenth and Newton streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Center street and Meridian place.....	1
Northeast corner of Sixteenth street and Park road.....	1
Southeast corner of Fifteenth and Chapin streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Phelps place and T street.....	1
Northwest corner of First and W streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Wyoming and Connecticut avenues.....	1

On fire-alarm posts, Georgetown:

Southwest corner of Thirtieth and M streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Thirty-first and O streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Thirty-first and R streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Thirty-third street and Prospect avenue.....	1
Southwest corner of Wisconsin avenue and Volta place.....	1
Southwest corner of Thirty-fourth and Reservoir streets.....	1
South side of Pennsylvania avenue opposite Twenty-eighth street.....	1
Northwest corner of Twenty-ninth and N streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Wisconsin avenue and N street.....	1
Northeast corner of Thirty-fifth and M streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Thirty-sixth and N streets.....	1

DESIGNATION POSTS ERECTED BUT NOT LIGHTED.

FIRE ALARM.

Northwest:	
Southeast corner of Seventh street and Florida avenue.....	1
Northeast corner of Thirteenth and B streets.....	1
Corner of Kirby and N streets.....	1
Corner of Fourth street and New York avenue.....	1
Corner of Fourteenth and K streets.....	1
Corner of Sixth and S streets.....	1
Corner of Seventeenth and S streets.....	1
Northeast:	
Northeast corner of First street and Maryland avenue.....	1
Southeast corner of Third and B streets.....	1
Corner of Second and H streets.....	1
Southeast:	
Southeast corner of Fourth and East Capitol streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
Southwest:	
Southeast corner of Third and E streets.....	1
Corner of Four-and-a-half and F streets.....	1
Corner of Four-and-a-half street and Maryland avenue.....	1
Seventh and F streets.....	1
Northwest, county:	
Northwest corner of Thirteenth and Harvard streets.....	1
Corner of North Capitol and S streets.....	1
Corner of Thirteenth and Fairmont streets.....	1
Corner of Lanier place and Ontario road.....	1
Twentieth street opposite Biltmore street.....	1
Eighteenth street and Belmont road.....	1

PATROL.

Northwest:	
Southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and H street.....	1
Southeast corner of Tenth and F streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Thirteenth and B streets.....	1
Corner of Fifth and I streets.....	1
Corner of Fourteenth street and Ohio avenue.....	1
Fifteenth and B streets.....	1
Northeast:	
Corner of Second and H streets.....	1
Southwest:	
Corner of Four-and-a-half and G streets.....	1
Northwest, county:	
Twentieth and Calvert streets.....	1
Georgetown:	
Southeast corner of Wisconsin and Dumbarton avenues.....	1
Northeast corner of Thirty-third and M streets.....	1

MANTLE GAS LIGHTING.

But few extensions of this service were made, as the appropriation for street lighting was not increased by Congress. The contract was awarded to the Cleveland Street Lighting Company, at the rate of \$20.50 per lamp per annum. Each lamp burned all night and every night, a total of 3,760 hours per annum, and was equipped with a burner of 60 candlepower. The posts were painted during the year. The lanterns were newly painted when put upon the posts.

The following table gives the number of additional lamps established:

MANTLE GAS LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest:	
Florida avenue between Twenty-first street and Decatur place.....	1
Northwest corner of Florida avenue and Decatur place.....	1
Florida avenue between Decatur place and R street.....	1
Florida avenue between Massachusetts avenue and R street.....	2
Jefferson place between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.....	2
Northeast:	
North side of Massachusetts avenue between Seventh and Eighth streets....	1

The following list gives the locations of naphtha lamps changed to gas owing to the extension of gas mains:

NAPHTHA LAMPS CHANGED TO GAS.

Northwest:	
North side of N street between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.....	2
Alley between V and W, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets	1
Northeast:	
Tenth street between C and D streets	2
E street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.....	4
Southeast:	
North side of C street between Seventh and Eighth streets	1
Georgia avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets	1
Georgia avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets	2
C street between New Jersey avenue and First street.....	2
Southwest:	
First street between O and Q streets.....	7
South Capitol street between O street and Georgia avenue	6
Alley between G and H, Third and Four-and-a-half streets.....	3
I street between First and Half streets.....	3
Alley between N and O, First and Half streets	1
Southwest corner of Delaware avenue and Canal street.....	1
Northwest, county:	
Columbia avenue between Morris and Erie streets.....	5
Southeast corner of Columbia avenue and Binney street	1
Northeast corner of Columbia avenue and Euclid place	1
South side of Erie street between Sixteenth street and Columbia avenue...	1
Alley between Binney and Bacon, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.....	1
Messmore place between Euclid street and Columbia road	6
Ontario road between Euclid street and Kalorama road.....	4
Monroe street between Holmead place and Fourteenth street	3
Columbia road between Brightwood and Sherman avenues.....	4
Shepherd street between Fifth and Seventh streets, Petworth.....	2
Northeast, county:	
Montello avenue between Queen street and Mount Olivet road	7
Mount Olivet road between Montello avenue and Bladensburg road	10
T street between Lincoln road and Second street	4

ELECTRIC ARC LIGHTING.

This service was maintained by the Potomac Electric Power Company, at the rate of \$85 per lamp per annum, all lights within the fire limits being on underground wires.

Each lamp was of 1,000 candlepower and burned all night and every night, a total of 3,942 hours per annum.

ELECTRIC ARC LAMPS REERECTED AND RELIGHTED.

Northwest:	
Thirteenth and B streets.....	1
Northeast:	
Southwest corner of Second and H streets.....	1
South side of H street between Second and Third streets.....	1

ELECTRIC ARC LAMPS DISCONTINUED.

Northwest:	
East side of Fifteenth street between F and G streets	1
Southwest:	
South side of L street between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.....	1

The following tables give the changes, additions, etc., to the entire street-lighting system:

Distribution of new lamps established during the fiscal year 1906.

Kind of light.	Northwest.		Northeast.		Southwest.		Southeast.		County.			Total.
	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Roads.	Alleys.	
Gas	12	3	20	.....	24	4	18	.....	35	22	4	142
Designation lamps on fire-alarm posts	35	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14	.....	.....	52
Naphtha	10	4	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	38
Electric arc	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Electric incandescent .....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	77
Welsbach	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Total.....	65	7	121	.....	24	4	19	.....	52	22	6	320

The changes have been as follows:

	Added.	Discontinued.
Gas	142	44
Designation lamps on fire-alarm posts.....	52	.....
Naphtha	38	108
Electric arc	3	2
Electric incandescent	77	.....
Welsbach	8	2
Designation lamps on plain posts.....	.....	1
Total.....	320	157

Increase during the year, 163 lamps.

Lamps of all kinds in use July 1, 1906, as compared with July 1, 1905.

	1905.	1906.
Gas	6,507	6,605
Welsbach	952	958
Naphtha	1,512	1,442
Electric incandescent.....	1,016	1,093
Electric arc	989	990
Street-designation lamps:		
On fire-alarm posts	102	154
On patrol posts	19	19
On plain gas posts	147	146
On arc-light posts.....	3	3
Total.....	11,247	11,410

Increase during the year, 163 lamps.

DISTRICT UNDERGROUND-CABLE SYSTEM.

The following connections were made to the underground system:

FIRE-ALARM POSTS (TOTAL, 62).	Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue SE.
Third and E streets SW.	First street and Maryland avenue NE.
Seventh and F streets SW.	Third and B streets NE.
Four-and-a-half street and Maryland avenue SW.	Second and H streets NE.
Four-and-a-half and F streets SW.	North Capitol and N streets.
Fourth and East Capitol streets.	North Capitol and U streets.
	North Capitol and S streets.

First and Seaton streets NW.
 First and H streets NW.
 First and W streets NW.
 Second and U streets NW.
 Second and Kirby streets NW.
 Second street and Massachusetts avenue NW.
 Fourth and T streets NW.
 Fourth street and New York avenue NW.
 Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.
 Fifth and P streets NW.
 Sixth street and New York avenue NW.
 Sixth and S streets NW.
 Seventh and P streets NW.
 Seventh street and Florida avenue NW.
 Eighth and N streets NW.
 Ninth and H streets NW.
 Ninth and P streets NW.
 Ninth and L streets NW.
 Tenth street and Louisiana avenue NW.
 Tenth and N streets NW.
 Eleventh and Kenesaw streets NW.
 Twelfth street and Ohio avenue NW.
 Twelfth and S streets NW.
 Thirteenth and B streets NW.
 Thirteenth and Clifton streets NW.
 Thirteenth and Harvard streets NW.
 Thirteenth and Yale streets NW.
 Fourteenth and K streets NW.
 Fifteenth and Kenesaw streets NW.
 Fifteenth and Chapin streets NW.
 Fifteenth and S streets NW.
 Sixteenth street and Park road NW.
 Seventeenth and S streets NW.
 Eighteenth street and Belmont road NW.
 Nineteenth street and Dupont circle NW.
 Twentieth and N streets NW.
 Twentieth and Biltmore streets NW.
 Twenty-second street and Massachusetts avenue NW.
 Twenty-eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.
 Twenty-ninth and N streets NW.
 N street and Wisconsin avenue NW.
 Thirty-third street and Prospect avenue NW.
 Thirty-fifth and M streets NW.
 Thirty-sixth and N streets NW.
 Q street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets NW.
 California street and Phelps place NW.
 Connecticut and Wyoming avenues NW.
 Newton street and Piney Branch road NW.
 Lanier place and Ontario road NW.
 Meridian place and Center street NW.

PATROL POSTS (TOTAL, 37).

Third and F streets SW.
 Four-and-a-half street and Maryland avenue SW.
 Four-and-a-half and G streets SW.
 Seventh and C streets SE.
 Eighth street and Virginia avenue SE.
 Second and H streets NE.

North Capitol and N streets.
 North Capitol and U streets.
 North Capitol and K streets.
 First and V streets NW.
 Fourth street between Pennsylvania and Missouri avenues NW.
 Fifth and L streets NW.
 Fifth and I streets NW.
 Seventh and L streets NW.
 Seventh street and Florida avenue NW.
 Tenth and F streets NW.
 Eleventh street and Columbia road NW.
 Thirteenth and B streets NW.
 Thirteenth and Clifton streets NW.
 Fourteenth street and Ohio avenue NW.
 Fifteenth street and Columbia road NW.
 Fifteenth and B streets NW.
 Seventeenth and Q streets NW.
 Seventeenth and Newton streets NW.
 Eighteenth and L streets NW.
 Nineteenth street and Dupont circle NW.
 Twentieth and Calvert streets NW.
 Twenty-second street and Massachusetts avenue NW.
 Twenty-third and H streets NW.
 Twenty-eighth and Olive streets NW.
 Wisconsin and Dumbarton avenues NW.
 Thirty-sixth street and Prospect avenue NW.
 H street and New Jersey avenue NW.
 P street between Tenth and Eleventh streets NW.
 Q street and New Hampshire avenue NW.
 Connecticut and Wyoming avenues NW.
 Potomac and O streets NW.

SCHOOLHOUSES (TOTAL, 7).

Blake School.
 Abbott School.
 Eastern High School.
 Corcoran School.
 Threlkeld School.
 Wormley School.
 Curtis School.

FIRE-DEPARTMENT HOUSES (TOTAL, 2).

No. 18 Engine House.
 Cleveland Park Fire House.

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN CONDUITS (TOTAL, 8).

North Capitol and M streets.
 Ninth and O streets NW.
 Ninth and M streets NW.
 Fifth street between Massachusetts avenue and K street NW.
 Fourteenth and Clifton streets NW.
 Fourteenth and Harvard streets NW.
 Fourteenth and B streets NW.
 Fourteenth and D streets NW.

PRIVATE BUILDINGS (TOTAL, 2).

Little Sisters of the Poor.
 National Theater.

Connections to the underground system.

	On July 1, 1905.	On July 1, 1906.
Fire-alarm posts	115	177
Police-patrol posts	93	130
Cable-terminal posts	8	8
Schoolhouses	13	20
Fire-department houses	20	21
Police station houses	8	8
Miscellaneous District buildings	1	1
United States Government buildings	8	8
Private buildings	14	16
Cable poles	64	68
Total	344	457

In making the above connections 21,376.9 feet of conduit (duct feet) and 45 manholes were built, the work being done entirely by this department.

Cable laid, July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.				Total.			
	Cable.	Con- ductor No. 14, B. & S.	Cable.	Con- ductor No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.		Conductor No. 19, B. & S.		Cable.	Con- ductor No. 14, B. & S.	Con- ductor No. 19, B. & S.
						Pairs.	Con- ductor.	Pairs.	Con- ductor.			
Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	No.	Feet.	No.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		
35-pair.....					852	15	25,560	20	34,080	852	25,560	34,080
20-pair.....			1,833	73,320	3,786	10	75,720	10	75,720	5,619	75,720	149,040
12-pair.....	2,312	55,488			1,532	6	18,384	6	18,384	3,844	73,872	18,384
8-pair.....					12,195	4	97,560	4	97,560	12,195	97,560	97,560
6-pair.....					860	4	6,880	2	3,440	860	6,880	3,240
5-pair.....					12,561	3	75,366	2	50,244	12,561	75,366	50,244
3-pair.....					14,422	2	57,688	1	28,844	14,422	57,688	28,844
Total..	2,312	55,488	1,833	73,320	46,208	....	357,158	....	314,072	50,353	412,646	381,392

9.536 miles of cable, containing 150.386 miles of wire.

Cable drawn out during the year.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.				
	Cable.	Con- ductor No. 14, B. & S.	Cable.	Con- ductor No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.		Conductor No. 19, B. & S.	
						Pairs.	Con- ductor.	Pairs.	Con- ductor.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
20-pair.....			2,452	98,080					
12-pair.....	2,259	54,216							
8-pair.....					2,168	4	14,760	4	14,760
6-pair.....					587	4	4,693	2	2,348
5-pair.....					712	3	4,272	2	2,848
3-pair.....					1,559	2	6,236	1	3,118
Total	2,259	54,216	2,452	98,080	5,026	.....	29,964	.....	23,074

Cable drawn out during the year—Continued.

Size of cable.	Total.			Owner of space occupied by cable.
	Cable.	Con- ductor No. 14, B. & S.	Con- ductor No. 19, B. & S.	
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
20-pair.....	2,452	.....	98,080	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.
12-pair.....	2,259	54,216	.....	Do.
8-pair.....	2,168	14,760	14,760	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., 1,663 feet; Dis- trict of Columbia, 505 feet.
6-pair.....	587	4,696	2,348	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.
5-pair.....	712	4,272	2,848	Do.
3-pair.....	1,559	6,236	3,118	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., 718 feet; Poto- mac Electric Power Co., 841 feet.
Total ..	9,737	34,180	121,154	

1.844 miles of cable, containing 29.418 miles of wire.

Total amount of cable laid to June 30, 1906.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.					Total.		
	Ca- ble.	Con- ductor No. 14, B. & S.	Ca- ble.	Con- ductor No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.		Conductor No. 19, B. & S.		Cable.	Con- ductor No. 14, B. & S.	Con- ductor No. 19, B. & S.
						Pairs.	Con- ductor.	Pairs.	Con- ductor.			
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
100-pair			6,221	1,244,200						6,221		1,244,200
90-pair					480	30	28,800	60	57,600	480	28,800	57,600
80-pair					3,648	30	218,880	50	364,800	3,648	218,880	364,800
75-pair			5,125	768,750						5,125		768,750
70-pair					1,857	30	111,420	40	148,560	1,857	111,420	148,560
65-pair					2,706	15	81,180	50	270,600	2,706	81,180	270,600
60-pair					2,580	30	154,800	30	154,800	2,580	154,800	154,800
55-pair					4,431	15	132,930	40	354,480	4,431	132,930	354,480
50-pair			3,911	391,100	1,768	25	88,400	25	88,400	5,679	88,400	479,500
45-pair					6,069	20	242,760	25	303,450	6,069	242,760	303,450
45-pair					19,652	15	589,560	30	1,179,120	19,652	589,560	1,179,120
40-pair					5,028	15	150,840	25	251,400	5,028	150,840	251,400
35-pair					18,498	15	554,940	20	739,920	18,498	554,940	739,920
33-pair					4,633	17	158,542	16	149,216	4,663	158,542	149,216
30-pair	10,788	647,280	2,574	154,440	1,299	15	38,970	15	38,970	14,661	686,250	193,410
25-pair			13,823	691,150	1,132	10	22,640	15	33,960	14,955	22,640	725,110
20-pair			9,411	376,440	17,849	10	356,980	10	356,980	27,260	356,980	733,420
18-pair					5,494	8	87,904	10	109,880	5,494	87,904	109,880
15-pair	17,405	522,150	570	17,100	1,693	8	27,088	7	23,702	19,668	549,238	40,802
14-pair					6,424	6	77,088	8	102,784	6,424	77,088	102,784
12-pair	13,238	317,712			11,297	6	135,564	6	135,564	24,535	453,276	135,564
10-pair	570	11,400			19,621	5	196,210	5	196,210	20,191	207,610	196,210
8-pair					49,608	4	399,448	4	399,448	49,608	399,448	399,448
6-pair					7,154	3	57,232	3	28,616	7,154	57,232	28,616
5-pair					20,398	3	122,388	2	81,592	20,398	122,388	81,592
3-pair					51,574	2	206,296	1	103,148	51,574	206,296	103,148
Total ..	42,001	1,498,542	41,635	3,643,180	264,893	.....	4,240,860	.....	5,690,537	348,559	5,739,402	9,316,180

66,014 miles of cable, containing 2,860.898 miles of conductor.

Space occupied by District cables drawn in during the year.

Owner of space.		Cable.
		<i>Feet.</i>
District of Columbia		23,557
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co		26,796
Total		50,353

Space from which cables were drawn during the year.

Owner of space.	Cable.
	<i>Feet.</i>
District of Columbia	505
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	8,391
Potomac Electric Power Co	841
Total	9,737

Total space occupied by District cables July 1, 1906.

Owner of space.	Cable.
	<i>Feet.</i>
District of Columbia.....	75,170
Private parties	49
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	266,215
Potomac Electric Power Co.:	
In company's ducts	482
In ducts reserved for the District.....	3,233
United States Government.....	1,536
Anacostia and Potomac R. R. Co.....	1,724
Submarine cable	150
Total	348,559

FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

Twenty-three new fire-alarm boxes were placed in service during the year and located as follows:

- No. 19, Second street and Massachusetts avenue NW.
- No. 171, Fourteenth and K streets NW.
- No. 244, Seventeenth and S streets NW.
- No. 255, Q street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets NW.
- No. 353, Nineteenth street and Dupont circle NW.
- No. 545, Thirteenth and B streets SE.
- No. 546, Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue SE.
- No. 633, Third and B streets NE.
- No. 655, First and Patterson streets NE.
- No. 659, Thirteenth and B streets NE.
- No. 664, Eckington place and Q street NE.
- No. 683, North Capitol and U streets.
- No. 684, North Capitol and S streets.
- No. 693, Twentieth street and Rhode Island avenue NE.
- No. 769, Wisconsin avenue NW., entrance to Naval Observatory.
- No. 833, First and Bryant streets NW.
- No. 842, T street and Phelps place NW.
- No. 844, Eleventh and Irving streets NW.
- No. 849, Eighteenth street and Park road NW.
- No. 852, Eighteenth street and Belmont road NW.
- No. 868, Brightwood avenue and Taylor street NW.
- No. 889, Brightwood avenue and Piney Branch road NW.
- No. 954, Eighth street and Hamilton road SE.

One private box, No. 662, was installed in the Casualty Hospital, Massachusetts avenue between Seventh and Eighth streets NE. at the expense of the hospital authorities.

Box No. 829, formerly located on the premises of Garfield Hospital, was moved to the corner of Thirteenth and W streets NW. and the number changed to 266.

Private boxes No. 51 and No. 126, located in the United States Coast Survey and Interior Department, respectively, and which were of the old interfering type, were exchanged for new Gamewell successive boxes, making the system complete with all absolute noninterfering boxes.

The fire-alarm system was also extended to new Engine Company No. 18, located at Ninth and K streets SE., and to fire station No. 19, headquarters for the fire boat, on Water street between M and N streets SW.

Number of fire-alarm boxes in service.

	July 1, 1905.	July 1, 1906.
Connected by overhead wires:		
Public boxes.....	193	161
Private boxes.....	66	64
Connected by underground wires:		
Private boxes.....	18	21
Public boxes.....	115	170
Total.....	392	416

Number of alarms received and transmitted.

Regular box alarms	565
Alarms from telephone stations	4
Alarms from national automatic boxes.....	1
Local alarms	420
Second alarms	11
Third alarms	3
Fourth alarms	1
Fifth alarms	0
Sixth alarms	0
Special alarms	1
Total.....	1,006
False box alarms.....	60
False local alarms.....	2

Number of alarms, by the month.

Month.	Box.	Box (false).	Local.	Local (false).
1905.				
July	37	0	14	0
August.....	32	2	20	0
September.....	39	6	20	0
October.....	56	9	19	0
November.....	66	11	67	0
December.....	53	3	56	0
1906.				
January	52	12	42	0
February	85	5	56	0
March	41	3	35	0
April.....	34	6	37	2
May	46	3	35	0
June	29	0	19	0
Total.....	570	60	420	2

Special alarm.—December 20, 1905, No. 14, No. 15, and No. 16 to box No. 158.

Number of alarms and tests from each box.

Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.
12.....	0	11	141.....	0	10	264.....	3	12	512.....	0	10
13.....	1	11	142.....	3	11	265.....	0	10	513.....	0	12
14.....	2	11	143.....	3	11	266.....	1	4	514.....	4	12
15.....	2	10	144.....	0	11	267.....	0	11	515.....	0	12
16.....	4	11	145.....	7	11	268.....	2	13	516.....	2	10
17.....	3	13	146.....	3	10	269.....	1	11	517.....	0	10
18.....	0	12	147.....	1	10	271.....	5	10	518.....	4	11
19.....	1	7	148.....	1	10	272.....	2	11	519.....	3	13
21.....	0	11	149.....	1	10	273.....	0	10	521.....	1	11
23.....	1	12	152.....	2	12	274.....	1	11	522.....	1	10
24.....	6	11	153.....	1	11	275.....	1	11	523.....	2	10
25.....	1	13	154.....	0	10	279.....	3	10	524.....	1	12
27.....	4	11	155.....	0	12	282.....	2	12	525.....	2	10
28.....	1	11	156.....	0	12	283.....	3	10	526.....	2	10
31.....	0	11	157.....	0	11	312.....	2	9	527.....	2	10
32.....	2	10	158.....	4	12	313.....	4	10	528.....	2	10
35.....	3	11	159.....	1	11	314.....	0	9	529.....	2	11
36.....	2	10	162.....	0	10	316.....	1	9	531.....	9	10
37.....	3	9	164.....	0	11	317.....	7	10	533.....	2	9
39.....	1	10	165.....	0	12	318.....	1	10	534.....	1	10
41.....	3	11	166.....	0	12	319.....	0	12	536.....	4	10
43.....	8	11	167.....	0	12	321.....	2	8	537.....	1	13
45.....	3	11	168.....	3	13	322.....	1	9	538.....	1	10
46-A.....	1	13	169.....	5	11	323.....	1	9	539.....	2	10
46-B.....	0	11	171.....	0	2	324.....	0	10	541.....	1	11
46-C.....	0	11	172.....	0	12	325.....	0	8	542.....	0	10
48.....	0	13	173.....	2	10	326.....	3	10	543.....	0	10
49.....	1	12	174.....	1	11	327.....	3	11	545.....	0	8
51.....	0	12	175.....	1	12	328.....	3	9	546.....	0	2
52.....	0	10	176.....	1	10	329.....	1	9	612.....	2	10
53.....	2	10	177.....	0	10	341.....	3	7	613.....	2	10
54.....	5	10	178.....	0	11	342.....	0	10	615.....	0	11
55.....	0	9	179.....	2	12	343.....	6	10	616.....	2	10
57.....	3	10	181.....	2	11	344.....	0	10	617.....	0	10
58.....	0	10	182.....	1	12	345.....	2	10	618.....	2	11
59.....	2	10	184.....	1	12	346.....	0	9	619.....	2	11
62.....	5	10	185.....	0	11	348.....	0	9	621.....	3	11
63.....	1	10	187.....	0	11	349.....	1	11	622.....	0	12
64.....	0	10	188.....	0	11	351.....	2	10	623.....	2	11
67.....	1	11	189.....	1	10	353.....	0	7	624.....	0	8
68.....	3	10	192.....	2	11	355.....	0	9	625.....	0	10
69.....	3	10	193.....	0	10	358.....	0	11	626.....	0	10
71.....	7	10	195.....	1	12	359.....	0	11	627.....	3	10
72.....	2	11	196.....	0	12	365.....	0	9	628.....	0	12
73.....	1	14	197.....	0	11	366.....	1	12	629.....	3	10
74.....	0	12	198.....	1	11	367.....	0	11	631.....	1	10
75.....	1	9	199.....	0	12	368.....	0	10	632.....	1	11
76.....	1	10	212.....	7	11	369.....	0	11	633.....	0	2
78.....	0	12	213.....	3	11	377.....	0	9	634.....	0	10
79.....	2	9	214.....	2	11	378.....	0	9	635.....	2	10
81.....	0	10	215.....	3	12	412.....	2	11	636.....	0	10
82.....	0	13	216.....	1	12	413.....	2	13	637.....	0	11
83.....	3	12	217.....	1	9	414.....	6	11	638.....	0	12
84.....	1	11	231.....	3	12	415.....	1	11	639.....	1	10
85.....	1	10	232.....	1	13	416.....	4	11	641.....	4	11
86.....	2	10	234.....	4	10	417.....	0	12	642.....	2	11
87.....	2	11	235.....	3	9	418.....	3	13	644.....	0	10
89.....	1	11	236.....	3	11	419.....	5	13	645.....	1	10
91.....	1	11	237.....	1	11	421.....	0	11	646.....	1	11
92.....	5	11	238.....	6	10	422.....	1	12	647.....	5	11
93.....	0	12	239.....	3	10	423.....	0	12	648.....	4	10
94.....	0	10	241.....	6	10	424.....	9	11	649.....	0	10
96.....	0	12	242.....	3	10	425.....	1	12	651.....	2	10
121.....	0	11	243.....	8	11	426.....	5	11	652.....	4	10
122.....	0	13	244.....	0	2	427.....	0	11	653.....	1	10
123.....	2	11	245.....	2	10	428.....	0	11	654.....	1	10
124.....	1	12	246.....	0	10	429.....	2	11	655.....	2	11
125.....	1	10	247.....	1	10	431.....	3	12	657.....	0	10
126.....	0	12	248.....	0	10	432.....	0	11	658.....	2	10
127.....	0	11	249.....	0	11	433.....	1	10	659.....	4	9
129.....	2	12	251.....	3	12	434.....	2	13	662.....	0	1
131.....	2	12	252.....	5	11	435.....	4	11	664.....	0	11
132.....	1	12	253.....	3	10	436.....	4	11	671.....	2	11
133.....	0	12	254.....	0	10	437.....	1	12	672.....	0	9
134.....	4	12	255.....	0	7	438.....	2	12	673.....	0	9
135.....	2	10	256.....	1	10	439.....	1	11	674.....	1	9
136.....	2	11	257.....	0	10	451.....	8	12	675.....	2	11
137.....	3	10	259.....	3	10	452.....	0	11	676.....	2	9
138.....	0	12	261.....	1	11	453.....	1	11	678.....	0	13
139.....	0	12	262.....	3	11	454.....	1	11	679.....	4	12

Number of alarms and tests from each box—Continued.

Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.
681.....	0	11	723.....	0	11	812.....	0	11	848.....	0	11
682.....	0	11	724.....	0	11	813.....	1	11	849.....	0	8
683.....	2	8	729.....	0	10	815.....	0	10	852.....	0	2
684.....	1	2	731.....	2	9	816.....	0	12	861.....	0	10
685.....	0	11	732.....	6	9	817.....	3	10	862.....	0	12
686.....	0	8	735.....	1	11	818.....	2	10	863.....	0	9
687.....	0	9	751.....	1	12	821.....	0	10	864.....	1	9
688.....	0	8	752.....	0	12	823.....	3	11	865.....	0	9
689.....	1	10	762.....	0	13	824.....	1	13	867.....	0	8
691.....	3	8	764.....	0	11	825.....	0	10	868.....	0	8
692.....	0	10	765.....	1	11	826.....	2	11	869.....	0	9
693.....	0	1	766.....	0	11	827.....	3	10	871.....	0	9
696.....	0	9	767.....	0	13	828.....	1	10	889.....	0	7
697.....	0	9	769.....	0	7	829.....	0	7	891.....	0	9
698-A.....	0	9	781.....	0	9	831.....	0	11	892.....	0	10
698-B.....	0	9	782.....	0	10	832.....	0	11	893.....	1	11
699.....	0	7	783.....	0	9	833.....	0	9	894.....	0	11
712.....	2	11	784.....	1	10	834.....	2	10	895.....	0	11
713.....	0	11	785.....	0	10	841.....	1	10	913.....	0	9
714.....	0	11	787.....	0	12	842.....	0	7	951.....	1	10
715.....	1	10	788.....	0	10	843.....	1	10	952.....	0	11
716.....	0	9	789.....	1	11	844.....	1	7	953.....	2	12
717.....	0	9	791.....	0	9	845.....	0	12	954.....	0	4
719.....	1	9	792.....	0	8	847.....	0	9	962.....	0	10

POLICE PATROL SYSTEM.

The following changes and new installations were made in the patrol system:

First precinct.—Three new improved Gamewell boxes were placed in service at the following locations: No. 33, southeast corner Tenth and F streets NW.; No. 45, southwest corner Fourteenth street and Ohio avenue NW.; No. 53, southeast corner Thirteenth and B streets NW. These boxes were connected to the underground system, and the old aerial lines connecting the first precinct station house with the underground system at No. 16 Engine House were replaced by an aerial cable.

Second precinct.—The following boxes were changed from aerial to underground: No. 13, Fifth and L streets NW.; No. 14, North Capitol and L streets; No. 17, North Capitol and N streets; No. 25, P street between Tenth and Eleventh streets NW.; No. 32, Seventh and L streets NW.

Third precinct.—Five new improved Gamewell wall boxes were placed in service at the following locations: No. 37, northeast corner Twenty-third and H streets NW.; No. 44, southwest corner New Hampshire avenue and Q street NW.; No. 55, Nineteenth street at south side of Dupont Circle NW.; No. 46, southeast corner Twenty-sixth and D streets NW.; No. 54, southeast corner Twenty-fifth and N streets NW. No. 37, No. 44, and No. 55 were connected to the underground system. No. 46 was connected aurally from the Grant School and No. 54 aurally from the Weightman School.

Fourth precinct.—One new improved Gamewell wall box was placed in service. No. 27, southeast corner Four-and-a-half and G streets SW., connected to the underground system. No. 14, Third and F streets SW., was changed from aerial to underground.

Fifth precinct.—Two new improved Gamewell wall boxes were placed in service at the following locations: No. 44, west end of

Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge, aerial line extended from Seventeenth and E streets SE. No. 52, north end of Anacostia Bridge, aerial line extended from Ninth and M streets SE. The following boxes were changed from aerial to underground: No. 13, Seventh and C streets SE.; No. 35, Eighth street and Virginia avenue SE.

Sixth precinct.—One new improved Gamewell wall box was placed in service. No. 41, northwest corner Fifth and I streets NW., connected with the underground cable system; box No. 12 was moved from North Capitol and F streets to North Capitol and K streets and connected underground. The following boxes were changed from aerial to underground: No. 14, New Jersey avenue and H street NW.; No. 25, Fourth street between Pennsylvania and Missouri avenues NW.

Seventh precinct.—One box, No. 32, located at Potomac and O streets NW., was changed from aerial to underground.

Eighth precinct.—Three new improved Gamewell boxes were placed in service at the following locations: No. 36, northeast corner Seventeenth and Q streets NW., connected underground; No. 25, southeast corner Twelfth and V streets NW., and No. 26, northeast corner Thirteenth and T streets NW., were both connected by aerial lines from underground terminal between Eleventh and Twelfth, T and U streets NW. One box, No. 33, located at First and V streets NW., was changed from aerial to underground.

Ninth precinct.—Three new improved Gamewell wall boxes were placed in service at the following locations: No. 41, southeast corner Eleventh and C streets NE., aerial line extended from Thirteenth and B streets NE.; No. 135, Kenilworth, aerial line extended from Deanwood; No. 141, Bladensburg road, entrance to Boys' Reform School, aerial line extended from Bladensburg road and Queens Chapel road.

Two old booth boxes were replaced by new improved Gamewell wall boxes: No. 17, located on cable pole in Schott alley; No. 25, Bladensburg road near Meigs place NE. Box No. 26 was moved from underground post at Fifteenth and East Capitol streets to Sixteenth and B streets NE. and connected aerially from cable terminal between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, East Capitol and A streets SE. One box, No. 35, Second and H streets NE., was changed from aerial to underground.

Tenth precinct.—Two new improved Gamewell boxes were placed in service at the following locations: No. 42, southwest corner Eleventh street and Columbia road NW., connected underground; No. 51, northeast corner Fourth and Adams streets NE., connected by aerial line from cable pole at Lincoln road and R street NE. The old booth box No. 21, located on Kenyon street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NW., was replaced by a Gamewell wall box and located on the northeast corner of Fourteenth street and Park road and connected to the underground system. Box No. 12 was moved from Thirteenth street and Spring road to Fourteenth street and Piney Branch Bridge and connected by aerial line from Seventeenth and Newton streets NW.

Box No. 35 was moved from Sixteenth street and Kalorama road to Champlain street and Kalorama road and connected aerially from cable pole on reservation No. 2561.

The following boxes were changed from aerial to underground: No. 22, Seventeenth and Newton streets NW.; No. 24, Connecticut and Wyoming avenues NW.; No. 26, Thirteenth and Clifton streets

NW.; No. 34, Twenty-second street and Massachusetts avenue NW.; No. 43, Fifteenth street and Columbia road NW.; No. 123, North Capitol street and Rhode Island avenue.

Substation, Anacostia.—Booth box No. 13, located at Good Hope, was replaced by a Gamewell wall box.

Substation, Tenleytown.—Booth box No. 42, located at the corner of Wisconsin avenue and Woodley road, was replaced by a Gamewell wall box. Box No. 54, Conduit and Foxhall roads, was discontinued as a part of the substation system and connected direct, with the Seventh precinct.

On July 1, 1906, the distribution of boxes among the precincts was as follows:

Precinct.	Wall boxes.		Booths.	Telephone stations.	Total.
	Under-ground.	Overhead.			
First.....	23	2	.....	.....	25
Second.....	15	4	.....	.....	19
Third.....	19	12	.....	1	32
Fourth.....	5	19	.....	.....	24
Fifth.....	8	14	.....	.....	22
Sixth.....	19	1	.....	.....	20
Seventh.....	9	10	.....	.....	19
Eighth.....	13	8	.....	.....	21
Ninth.....	7	20	1	.....	28
Tenth.....	10	13	5	.....	28
Substation:					
Anacosta.....	.....	11	3	.....	14
Tennallytown.....	.....	7	4	.....	11
Total.....	128	121	13	1	263

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The following 19 telephones were added to the District switch boards:

Extension set in the office of inspector of cements, District building.
 Fire-boat headquarters, Water street between M and N streets SW.
 Office of engineer of bridges, New York avenue north of Florida avenue NE.
 Residence of Secretary Garges, 50 U street NW.
 Extension set, office engineer of highways, District building.
 New smallpox hospital, Twenty-second and B streets SE.
 Office of Mr. Wallace, sewer department, District building.
 No. 18 Engine Company, Ninth and K streets SE.
 Residence of Doctor Barry, police surgeon, 201 East Capitol street.
 Residence of Mr. Holt, superintendent of street cleaning department stables.
 Extension set in principal's office, New Business High School.
 Office of engineer of bridges, Fourteenth street extended.
 Extension set in office of Mr. Thomas, corporation counsel.
 Residence of John McGuire, 210 Massachusetts avenue NW.
 Extension set in office of superintendent of street cleaning department, District building.
 Residence of Sergeant Dean, 444 New Jersey avenue SE.
 Extension set in office of Mr. Pugh, police court.
 Extension set in office of Doctor Tindall, District building.
 Residence of Mr. Twohey, Stratford Hotel.

The following telephones were discontinued during the fiscal year:

Residence of Mr. Duvall.
 Residence of Police Captain Pearson.
 Street-cleaning department warerooms.
 Old Business High School.
 Residence of John Fitzgerald.
 Clerk's office, fire department.

The telephone line to St. Elizabeth's Asylum was connected to the asylum switch board.

Sixteen telephones were installed in the following public schools:

Fillmore.	Orr.	New Business High.	Ross.
Wormley.	Wilson.	Kenilworth.	Tenley.
Threlkeld.	Curtis.	Henry T. Blow.	Reservoir.
Jackson.	Addison.	Burrville.	Conduit Road.

Telephones connected to the District system on July 1, 1906.

Fire department.....	39
Police department.....	31
Offices in District building.....	46
Outside District offices and institutions.....	46
Public schools.....	132
Residences of officials.....	22
Total.....	316

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 15 trunk lines connecting the District telephone switch board with the exchange of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. Through these 15 lines all of the outside connections desired by the numerous offices and buildings belonging to the District government received their exchange service. During office hours the lines were in constant use, occasioning a great delay to offices in getting their necessary connections. In order to improve these conditions and to furnish facilities for the rapid extension of the telephone system an estimate had been presented to Congress at its last session for the purchase of a new 400-line common-battery switch board to replace the existing magneto switch boards. No appropriation, however, was made for this purpose, and as the telephone conditions were becoming worse, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company submitted a proposal to the Commissioners, agreeing to furnish a new 400-line common-battery switch board, equipped with 40 trunk lines and all necessary instruments and apparatus to replace the existing service, in addition to furnishing a new board for the fire department telephones, and to maintain both the boards for the sum of \$4,552.50 per annum. The District was paying at that time for its existing service, including trunk-line rentals, rentals of transmitters and receivers, etc., the sum of \$5,850 per annum. The proposal of the telephone company not only insured the District an improved, up-to-date switch board, with an increase of trunk-line capacity, but a saving of \$1,297.50 per annum. The offer of the telephone company was accepted, and arrangements were begun for installing the switch board and changing the system. This work was in progress at the close of the fiscal year.

STORAGE-BATTERY SYSTEM.

The total number of cells in use on July 1, 1906, is shown in the following table:

Circuit.	No. of cells.	Circuit.	No. of cells.	Circuit.	No. of cells.
No. 1 signal.....	40	No. 16 signal.....	34	No. 1 joker.....	60
No. 2 signal.....	34	No. 17 signal.....	36	No. 2 joker.....	60
No. 3 signal.....	32	No. 18 signal.....	38	No. 3 joker.....	60
No. 4 signal.....	26	No. 19 signal.....	34	No. 4 joker.....	56
No. 5 signal.....	30	No. 20 signal.....	26	Gong.....	60
No. 6 signal.....	28	No. 21 signal.....	32	Manual transmitter.....	22
No. 7 signal.....	30	No. 22 signal.....	34	Telephone switch board.....	4
No. 8 signal.....	30	No. 23 signal.....	35	Local (5-C cells).....	20
No. 9 signal.....	34	No. 24 signal.....	32	First patrol.....	20
No. 10 signal.....	32	No. 25 signal.....	32	Third patrol.....	20
No. 11 signal.....	36	No. 26 signal.....	26	Fourth patrol.....	21
No. 12 signal.....	24	No. 27 signal.....	36	Sixth patrol.....	20
No. 13 signal.....	32	No. 28 signal.....	28	Eighth patrol.....	22
No. 14 signal.....	28	No. 29 signal.....	28		
No. 15 signal.....	28	No. 30 signal.....	26	Total.....	1,386

With the exception of the 60 cells on the gong circuit, each of the above circuits is operated with one-half of the number of cells mentioned, one-half being charged while the other half is operating the lines. There were 1,306 cells in use on July 1, 1906. Six hundred and nine cells of two-plate, type B-T; 7 cells of five-plate, type 5-C; and 4 cells of seven-plate, type 7-D, were purchased during the year. The 4 seven-plate, type 7-D cells replaced the 13 cells of three-plate chloride used on the telephone switch boards. The 7 cells of 5-C were added to the local battery, making a total of 20 cells. Five hundred and sixty-six cells of the two-plate B-T type replaced old three-plate chloride accumulator and Willard cells, which had been in service since March, 1899, and the remaining 43 were used to increase other batteries. From the old chloride cells replaced by new two-plate B-T type, 43 of the best were selected and set up as two sets of batteries, from which the patrol service of the fourth and eighth precincts was operated. The fifth precinct was also furnished battery from headquarters, using a tap from the 20 cells of 5-C local battery, making six precincts—the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and eighth—operated by storage battery from headquarters.

POLES AND OVERHEAD WIRES.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1902, regulating the use of telephone wires in the District of Columbia, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company have reported the following amount of work done during the fiscal year:

	Miles.	Miles.
Wire erected in alleys within prescribed area	341.814	
Aerial cable erected in alleys within prescribed area, 2,118 feet of cable, containing	9.103	
		350.917
Wire erected in streets within prescribed area	23.648	
Aerial cable erected in streets within prescribed area, 736.4 feet of cable, containing	13.956	
		37.604
Wire erected in alleys outside prescribed area	414.450	
Aerial cable erected in alleys outside of prescribed area, 4,864 feet of cable, containing	12.575	
		427.025
Wire erected in streets outside prescribed area	615.201	
Aerial cable erected in streets outside prescribed area, 18,698 feet of cable, containing	367.895	
		983.096
Total		1,798.642
Wire taken down in alleys within prescribed area	164.656	
Aerial cable taken down in alleys within prescribed area, 3,548.16 feet of cable, containing	18.870	
		183.526
Wire taken down in streets within prescribed area	.482	
Aerial cable taken down in streets within prescribed area, 58.08 feet of cable, containing	.330	
		.812
Wire taken down in alleys outside prescribed area	98.663	
Aerial cable taken down in alleys outside prescribed area, 713.6 feet of cable, containing	5.790	
		104.453

	Miles.	Miles.
Wire taken down in streets outside prescribed area	104.318	
Aerial cable taken down in streets outside prescribed area, 1,182.72 feet of cable, containing.....	6.990	111.308
Total		400.099
Net		1,398.543
Poles erected in alleys within prescribed area:		
Line	164	
Guy	18	
Anchor	49	
	231	
Poles erected on streets within prescribed area:		
Line	4	
Guy	1	
	5	
		236
Poles erected in alleys outside prescribed area:		
Line	277	
Guy	18	
Anchor	75	
	370	
Poles erected on streets outside prescribed area:		
Line	664	
Guy	38	
Anchor	47	
	749	
		1,119
Total		1,355
Poles taken down in alleys within prescribed area:		
Line	51	
Guy	12	
	63	
Poles taken down on streets within prescribed area:		
Line	1	
		64
Poles taken down in alleys outside prescribed area:		
Line	24	
Guy	4	
	28	
Poles taken down on streets outside prescribed area:		
Line	101	
Guy	14	
	115	
		143
Total		207
Net increase		1,148

The following tables give the amount of wire and pole work done by the various companies during the year:

Wires and cables erected and removed, 1905-6.

	Erected.				Conductors removed.	
	Conductors.	Cable.	Total conductors.			
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	7,366,196.64	26,416.9	9,496,829.76	1,798.642	2,112,522.72	400.099
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	2,400.00		2,400.00	.454	2,700.00	.511
Potomac Electric Power Co.	37,652.00		37,652.00	7.131	4,295.00	.813
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	322,895.00	3,826.0	378,237.00	71.636	11,565.00	2.000
United States Government.	90.00	1,000.0	20,090.00	3.801		
Total.....	7,729,233.64	31,242.9	9,612,223.76	1,819.890	2,131,082.72	403.423

Wires and cables erected and removed, 1905-6—Continued.

	Poles erected.			Poles moved.		Poles replaced.		Poles reset.	
	Line.	Guy.	Anchor.	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	<i>a</i> 1,109	<i>a</i> 75	171	38	4	33	7	11	1
Postal Telegraph Cable Co	<i>b</i> 13	<i>b</i> 1				5			
Potomac Electric Power Co	65	47	11	6	1	121	1	3	
Western Union Telegraph Co		1		1		2		1	
District of Columbia	28	4				12		15	
Total	1,215	128	182	45	5	173	8	30	1

	Poles taken down.		Increase.			Decrease.	
	Wood.		Line (wood).	Guy.	Anchor.	Line.	Guy.
	Line.	Guy.					
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	177	30	932	45	171		
Western Union Telegraph Co	8			1		8	
Postal Telegraph Cable Co			13	1			
District of Columbia	<i>c</i> 152	<i>c</i> 17				108	10
Potomac Electric Power Co	12		100	47	11		
Total	341	47	1,045	94	182	116	10

a 14 line, 2 guy by transfer from District of Columbia.*b* 11 line, 1 guy by transfer from Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.*c* 14 line, 2 guy by transfer to Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.*List of poles of all kinds, July 1, 1906.*

	Wood.	Iron.	Guy.	Total.
District of Columbia	736	27	31	794
United States Government	297		1	298
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	4,707		618	5,325
Potomac Electric Power Co	1,044	839	26	1,909
Western Union Telegraph Co	1,377		20	1,397
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co	412		8	420
Brightwood Rwy. Co	330	10		340
Columbia Rwy. Co	371	90		461
Anacostia and Potomac River Rwy. Co	3			3
City and Suburban Rwy. Co	54	32		86
Georgetown and Tennallytown Rwy. Co	154	150		304
Capital Rwy. Co	132	76		208
Washington and Baltimore Transit Co	22			22
Maryland and Washington Rwy. Co		158		158
Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon R. R	53			53
Capital Traction Co	157	44		201
Washington Glen Echo Rwy. Co		8		8
Steam railroads	572			572
Washington and Great Falls R. R. Co	385	16		401
Total	10,806	1,450	704	12,960

ELECTRICAL WIRING INSPECTION.

I would respectfully invite your attention to the following recommendation which I included in my estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

On account of the large amount of new electrical work being done the two inspectors provided for in the electrical-wiring bill recently past by Congress are no more than sufficient to take care of the current work, and the department has been unable to make any extensive inspections of the old wiring in buildings. A few places where defective wiring is known to exist have been inspected in the course of the other work, and the wiring put in proper shape, but no systematic inspection has been made on account of lack of force. An additional inspector is needed before this can be done.

THEATER INSPECTION.

The inspections covered by the following statement of work done in connection with the electrical wiring were in addition to the regular weekly visits to each theater during the season (usually on Monday and Tuesday evenings), during performances, in order to insure the safety of the various electrical devices carried by the traveling companies.

The following table shows the amount of work performed by this department in connection with the wiring inspection:

Notices from inspector of buildings:	
Buildings	152
Machinery	213
Signs	87
	452
Permits issued:	
For inside electrical work	1, 149
For outside electrical work	77
Temporary permits	154
Without fee	1
	1, 381
Certificates issued:	
Final	1, 573
Preliminary	11
Without fee	7
	1, 591
Incandescent lamps	62, 486
Arc lamps	665
Miscellaneous lamps, fans, plugs, etc.	907
Blank outlets	784
Motors	447
Total horsepower of motors	1, 936 $\frac{7}{8}$
Dynamos	9
Total kilowatt capacity of dynamos	151 $\frac{17}{20}$
Gas lamps erected outside	9
Defective wiring reported:	
By outsiders	14
By inspectors	354
	368
Notices of defective wiring sent	685
Requests for inspections	94
Fees paid to collector of taxes:	
For permits	\$1, 243
For certificates	1, 633
Miscellaneous fees	179
	\$3, 055

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

This department drew up plans for and supervised the wiring installations in the following District buildings: The Morgue, Business High School, water tower at Fort Reno, No. 18 Engine House, No. 19 Engine House, police court, Home for Aged and Infirm.

Plans were also drawn up for the electric wiring in connection with the operation of the lift in the new Anacostia bridge.

Plans were also drawn up for additional wiring installations in the District building, No. 14 Engine House, on the fire boat, and in the Washington Public Library.

The electrical wiring at fire-alarm headquarters was overhauled and put in up-to-date condition.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER C. ALLEN,

Electrical Engineer, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES THEREFROM.

Street lighting.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$211,000.00
Repayments	3,327.02
Total	214,327.02

EXPENDITURES.

Gas lighting:	
Washington Gaslight Company	\$125,050.69
Georgetown Gaslight Company	9,675.27
Naphtha lighting	37,132.18
Mantle gas lighting	19,547.27
Incandescent electric lighting	20,763.39
Cartage	84.95
Paints, signs, etc	86.05
Repairs to pavements	94.34
Bicycle repairs	5.25
Buggy repairs	14.00
Erecting designation posts	274.00
Rent of storeroom	240.00
Hire of automobile	150.00
Pay roll	821.35
Salaries—property clerk's office	50.00
Miscellaneous	99.23
	214,087.97
Balance	239.05

General supplies.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$12,000.00
Repayments	11.50
Total	12,011.50

EXPENDITURES.

Office supplies	\$973.28
Telephone rental	5,290.13
Purchase of wagon	115.00
Purchase of horse	150.00
Hire of horse	180.00
Stable expenses	1,121.62
Telephone supplies	171.30
Tools and hardware	296.53
Repairs to pavements	14.82
Batteries and battery supplies	1,098.43
Wire	128.95
Instruments and apparatus	24.75
Cross arms	34.70
Line supplies	27.05
Poles	113.24
Repairs to instruments	308.20
Underground supplies	91.52
Electric current	821.35
Car tickets	105.00
Rent of storeroom	120.00
Hire of automobile	150.00
Ice	60.05
Pay roll	377.38
Salaries, property clerk's office	50.00
Miscellaneous	77.26
	11,900.16
Balance	111.34

Wires, underground.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$23,000.00
Repayments	499.62
Total	<u>23,499.62</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Cable	\$5,990.84
Patrol and fire-alarm posts	3,861.50
Tools and hardware	71.82
Cement, sand, and gravel	827.94
Conduit, pipe, etc	873.46
Manhole castings, etc	413.70
Wire	283.15
Repairs to pavements	2,860.47
Splicing supplies	470.11
Cable terminals	114.68
Pay roll	7,041.11
Salaries, property clerk's office	101.75
Miscellaneous	284.36
Horse hire	173.00
	<u>23,367.89</u>
Balance	131.73

Fire-alarm boxes.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$4,500.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Wire	\$816.46
Line material	100.00
Repairs to pavements	33.32
Fire-alarm boxes	3,125.00
Pay roll	419.26
Miscellaneous	5.75
	<u>4,499.79</u>
Balance	.21

Electric arc lighting.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$84,400.00
Repayments	319.03
	<u>84,719.03</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Electric lighting	\$83,534.62
Bicycle	75.00
Repairs to bicycle	4.35
	<u>83,613.97</u>
Balance	1,105.06

Extension of patrol.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$4,300.00
Repayments	94.60
Total	<u>4,394.60</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Patrol boxes	\$2,025.00	
Wire	649.13	
Poles	302.98	
Line supplies	58.25	
Cement	41.75	
Repairs to pavements	96.14	
Pay roll	1,220.24	
Miscellaneous	.75	
		\$4,394.24
Balance		.36

REPORT OF THE PROPERTY CLERK.

WASHINGTON, *September 7, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report showing transactions of the office of the property clerk, District of Columbia, and the amounts expended for general supplies, etc., for the various departments and institutions of the District government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, as follows:

Circular proposals sent for quotations.....	13, 524
Requisitions received.....	8, 799
Number of orders issued.....	19, 707
Number of vouchers verified, certified, and forwarded for settlement.....	16, 884
Number of letters sent.....	4, 831

Attached hereto are six statements:

No. 1, showing amount of construction materials purchased, stored, and issued from District of Columbia property yards.....	\$242, 031. 54
No. 2, showing amount of construction materials purchased for delivery on line of work.....	77, 853. 85
No. 3, showing classified list of supplies purchased other than construction materials.....	705, 770. 98
No. 4, showing amounts expended on account of salaries of per diem employees in this department.....	10, 033. 15
No. 5, showing summary of expenditures.....	1, 035, 689. 52

The above-mentioned statements do not include special castings, pipe, machinery, etc., purchased direct by water and sewer departments under special contracts.

Amounts expended for supplies for the various departments of the District government, the appropriation accounts of which are kept in this office, except the engineer department allotment of contingent expenses, as per statement No. 6, \$543,427.55.

During the year the following-mentioned condemned materials were turned over to this office, sold, and the moneys paid into the office of collector of taxes, District of Columbia:

Horses.....	\$1, 773. 50
Miscellaneous items.....	5, 311. 85
Old houses removed on account of elimination of grade crossings.....	1, 202. 00
Total.....	8, 287. 35

By instructions from the honorable Commissioner Henry L. West, this office investigated the feasibility of procuring direct from the mines such quantities of coal as would be needed by the District during the current fiscal year, with a view of storing and distributing the same to the various District institutions as required, but it was found to be impracticable at that time for the reasons set forth in my report of May 16, 1906.

Further investigation will be pursued, and, if found practicable of inauguration, the District may then be able to purchase and pay for coal on its calorific value. This, of course, will necessitate the owning of a coal dump by the District, or the renting of one for this purpose. The necessary tests could probably be made by an already existing department.

This year, instead of asking bids on fuel as heretofore, a flat price per ton or cord for coal and wood for delivery at any point in the District of Columbia, the District was divided into six subdistricts, affording bidders an opportunity to quote separate prices for deliveries in Washington, Georgetown, and the counties lying north, east, south, and west of the city proper, or to quote prices as heretofore for deliveries at any point in the District of Columbia.

Two bids only were received for subdistrict deliveries, one for wood and one for coal. It was found to be to the District's interest to award contract for wood on the subdistrict delivery basis, but contracts for all coal were awarded as heretofore, viz: Flat prices for deliveries at any point in the District of Columbia.

It is my opinion, however, that it will be both to the District's and contractors' interest to continue to divide the District into subdistricts, and I recommend that bids be again invited in that manner the coming year, unless it be determined that the District can establish a municipal coal yard.

It is asked that the Commissioners again include in their estimates to Congress a recommendation for an appropriation of \$4,000 for the construction of a wharf on the river front for the storage of sand and gravel.

During the past year Congress appropriated \$30,000 for purchase of site for property yard on line of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to be used in lieu of the rented yard now located at Third and Parker streets NE., which must be abandoned on account of the changes in the vicinity of the new Union Station and the elimination of grade crossings.

I have included in my estimates a recommendation for an appropriation of \$300 for rent of property yard, as has been provided heretofore, for the reasons stated therein.

It is also recommended that an appropriation of \$10,000 be asked for the erection of a warehouse for the storage of cement, preferably to be located on line of a railroad.

At the beginning of the current fiscal year, by order of the Commissioners, the various officers of the engineer department, District of Columbia, were instructed to make quarterly property returns to this office instead of to the chief clerk of that department. All the other departments of the District government were also instructed to make such reports.

By checking reports against the requisitions, something not heretofore done, it would enable the property clerk to ascertain the amount of unexpendable material and supplies belonging to the District of Columbia and in whose custody.

In my estimates for the coming fiscal year, which are submitted in septuplicate herewith, I have the honor to recommend several increases in salaries of the office force.

First, I request that you recommend to Congress that my salary be increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per annum.

Second, that the salary of Mr. J. A. McDannel, deputy property clerk, be increased from \$1,600 to \$1,800 per annum.

Third, that the salary of Mr. W. H. O'Neill, clerk at \$1,500, be increased to \$1,600 per annum.

Fourth, that two inspectors of property be increased from \$936 to \$1,000 each per annum.

Fifth, that one laborer be increased from \$360 to \$600 per annum, and that one laborer be increased from \$600 to \$720 per annum, and that both be rated as clerks; also that the office be provided with one additional clerk at \$1,000 per annum.

My reasons for recommending the above-named increases and new appropriation are set forth in the estimates for the fiscal year 1908 forwarded herewith, as provided in section 2 thereof.

Attention is respectfully invited to the report of the inspector of fuel, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year 1906, which is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. HARGROVE,
Property Clerk, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT NO. 1.—*Showing the amount of construction materials purchased for the engineer department for issue from the District of Columbia property yards during the year ending June 30, 1906.*

Construction material.	Quantity.	Value.
Terra-cotta sewer pipe, branches and bends:		
24-inch sewer pipe.....feet..	1,724	\$1,513.26
21-inch sewer pipe.....do..	996	543.22
18-inch sewer pipe.....do..	4,849	1,780.77
15-inch sewer pipe.....do..	2,596	934.35
12-inch sewer pipe.....do..	27,613	7,057.85
10-inch sewer pipe.....do..	9,607	1,871.35
8-inch sewer pipe.....do..	2,423	300.72
6-inch sewer pipe.....do..	22,044	1,635.82
8-inch sewer bends.....number..	50	27.24
6-inch sewer bends.....do..	200	58.80
Vitrified sewer invert bricks.....do..	1,597,966	25,216.68
Vitrified sewer invert blocks.....feet..	4,565	1,483.48
Vitrified paving blocks.....number..	1,319,061	29,758.74
Red sewer bricks.....do..	197,993	2,049.23
Portland cement.....barrels..	75,994	120,093.90
Natural cement.....do..	1,500	1,117.50
Paving and concrete sand.....cubic yards..	3,663	2,789.55
Screened sand.....do..	406	345.53
Screened gravel.....do..	3,031	3,175.85
Granite curbing.....feet..	45,186	35,830.35
Castings.....		4,447.35
Total.....		242,031.54

STATEMENT NO. 2.—*Showing the amount of construction materials purchased for delivery on line of work in progress during the year ending June 30, 1906.*

Construction material.	Quantity.	Value.
Asphalt paving blocks.....number..	327,298	\$20,403.83
Red sewer bricks.....do..	638,725	6,371.80
Binder stone.....cubic yards..	1,768	1,493.13
Broken stone (from District of Columbia quarry).....do..	28,103	27,540.66
Freight on broken stone.....		14,929.50
Hauling broken stone.....		4,364.29
Limestone.....cubic yards..	2,031	2,750.64
Total.....		77,853.85

STATEMENT No. 3.—*Showing classified list of miscellaneous supplies purchased during the fiscal year 1906.*

Apparatus and repairs thereto.....	\$10,112.83	Laundry.....	\$2,757.15
Blank forms and printing.....	18,252.67	Lime, hair, and mortar.....	427.73
Boat (row).....	30.00	Livery.....	1,405.12
Books.....	31,305.12	Lockers, iron.....	640.00
Boots and shoes.....	3,479.48	Meats, fresh.....	10,935.88
Car tickets.....	2,321.50	Milk and cream.....	2,150.31
Castings (including specials).....	13,223.23	Oil, illuminating and gasoline.....	438.96
Condenser (steam).....	2,010.00	Oil, lubricating.....	2,913.75
Diving apparatus.....	568.50	Plumbing supplies.....	14,951.23
Drugs and chemicals.....	7,870.20	Pianos and repairs thereto.....	2,666.00
Dry goods.....	12,190.83	Postage, including water department.....	6,361.00
Engines, machinery, etc.....	3,309.43	Photographic supplies.....	233.85
Electrical supplies.....	10,785.20	Pumps, steam.....	1,410.00
Flags.....	1,137.94	Rails, steel.....	140.29
Forage.....	63,574.04	Revolvers and repairs thereto.....	271.03
Fuel.....	131,766.27	Roofing slate.....	125.00
Furniture and house furnishings.....	29,943.90	Saddlery and repairs thereto.....	9,513.41
Glass, paints, and oils.....	12,766.80	Stamps, rubber and numbering.....	306.50
Groceries.....	46,356.70	machines.....	43,841.13
Hardware and tinware.....	38,368.96	Stationery.....	248.90
Hauling, miscellaneous.....	1,551.56	Soil.....	
Horses and mules.....	21,335.00	Surveyor's instruments and repairs.....	536.84
Hose (fire and garden).....	13,812.04	thereto.....	3,817.40
Hydrolime.....	637.60	Telephones, rental of.....	5,795.36
Ice.....	4,861.84	Typewriters and repairs thereto.....	4,642.09
Kindergarten supplies.....	3,282.40	Vehicles and repairs thereto.....	2,104.25
Launch, gasoline.....	1,200.00	Water meters.....	42,736.75
Lead, pig.....	9,965.00	Miscellaneous.....	
Lumber.....	42,252.07		
Laundry plant, machinery for.....	2,626.62		
Laboratory appliances.....	3,503.32		
		Total.....	705,770.98

STATEMENT No. 4.—*Showing list of employees of the engineer department, other than those on the per annum rolls, amounts paid each, and the various appropriations from which such payments were made.*

	Rate.	Elimination of grade crossings.	Extension of Fourteenth street NW.	Connecticut Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek.	Sixteenth Street Bridge across Piney Branch.	Bridge across Anacostia River.	Improvements and repairs.	Sewers.
1 inspector.....	\$3.00	\$72.00		\$39.00		\$36.00	\$270.00	\$177.00
1 inspector.....	{ 2.00 3.00 }	39.00		39.00			393.00	146.00
1 assistant inspector ..	{ 2.25 2.50 }	58.50			\$32.50	30.00	277.50	172.75
2 blacksmiths.....	{ 2.50 2.75 }	134.50		35.75			398.97	287.31
2 stonecutters.....	3.60						30.60	26.55
Laborers.....	{ 1.50 1.75 2.00 }	531.38	\$13.50	66.25	39.25	114.75	2,395.13	1,567.51
Total.....		835.38	13.50	180.00	71.75	180.75	3,765.20	2,377.12

	Rate.	Sewage-disposal system.	Streets.	Buildings and grounds, public schools.	Washington Asylum.	Water department.	Miscellaneous trust fund.	Total.
1 inspector.....	\$3.00	\$211.50						\$805.50
1 inspector.....	{ 2.00 3.00 }	81.00				\$36.00	\$11.00	745.00
1 assistant inspector ..	{ 2.25 2.50 }	150.75						722.00
2 blacksmiths.....	{ 2.50 2.75 }	184.00					2.41	1,042.94
2 stonecutters.....	3.60	38.25						95.40
Laborers.....	{ 1.50 1.75 2.00 }	1,414.79	\$11.50	\$99.50	\$50.00	64.00	254.75	6,622.31
Total.....		2,080.29	11.50	99.50	50.00	100.00	268.16	10,033.15

STATEMENT No. 5.—*Summary of expenditures by the office of the property clerk, District of Columbia, for materials and supplies purchased and for salaries and wages of per diem employees, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.*

Construction materials, statement No. 1.....	\$242,031. 54
Construction materials, statement No. 2.....	77,853. 85
Miscellaneous supplies, statement No. 3.....	705,770. 98
	1,025,656. 37
Employees paid on per diem rolls, statement No. 4.....	10,033. 15
Total.....	1,035,689. 52

STATEMENT No. 6.—*Showing amounts expended for supplies for the various departments of the District government, the appropriation accounts of which are kept in the property office, except the engineer department allotment of contingent expenses.*

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Contingent expense allotments:

Assessor's office.....	\$5,793. 50	
Auditor's office.....	716. 08	
Board of Charities.....	3,430. 03	
Collector's office.....	992. 09	
Commissioner Macfarland.....	571. 18	
Commissioner West.....	395. 40	
Corporation counsel.....	494. 00	
Disbursing office.....	730. 45	
Executive office.....	1,755. 64	
Health department.....	3,342. 20	
Miscellaneous.....	6,737. 12	
Police court.....	1,450. 65	
Sealer of weights and measures.....	2,165. 84	
Street cleaning department.....	191. 52	
Insurance department.....	864. 07	
Engineer department.....	6,500. 00	
		\$36,129. 77
Advertising taxes in arrears.....	2,000. 00	
Collection of overdue personal taxes.....	101. 00	
Coroner's office.....	578. 47	
Game and fish laws.....	232. 50	
Judicial expenses.....	301. 20	
Postage.....	6,000. 00	
Alterations to street sweeping stables.....	151. 38	
Free public library:		
Contingent expenses.....	5,650. 04	
Purchase of books.....	5,000. 00	
Binding.....	2,246. 38	
		22,260. 97
Streets:		
Cleaning, etc.....	18,070. 75	
Disposal of city refuse.....	242. 62	
Removal of snow and ice.....	113. 58	
Equipment and maintenance of playgrounds.....	877. 34	
Public scales.....	36. 53	
Bathing beach, maintenance.....	362. 41	
		19,703. 23
Electrical department:		
General supplies.....	4,645. 58	
Wires underground.....	1,145. 81	
Street lighting.....	153. 23	
Electric lighting.....	79. 35	
Extension fire alarm.....	185. 75	
Extension police patrol.....	2,723. 50	
Purchase fire-alarm boxes.....	691. 50	
		9,624. 72
Public schools:		
Contingent expenses.....	36,709. 86	
Manual training.....	19,696. 08	
Text-books and supplies.....	49,514. 47	
Fuel.....	74,652. 97	
Kindergarten instruction.....	2,499. 52	
Night school contingent expenses.....	498. 72	
Purchase of pianos.....	2,466. 00	
United States flags.....	999. 33	
Free lectures.....	38. 56	
Furniture—		
Blow School, No. 145.....	1,749. 81	
Ross School, No. 146.....	1,759. 50	
Furniture and equipment, Business High School.....	24,947. 20	
Equipment of school playgrounds.....	1,095. 43	
		216,627. 45
Metropolitan police:		
Contingent expenses.....	27,770. 06	
Fuel.....	3,399. 55	
House of detention.....	3,554. 41	
Harbor patrol maintenance.....	1,492. 55	
Flags and halyards.....	119. 02	
		36,335. 59

Fire department:	
Contingent expenses.....	\$18,213.77
Repairs to apparatus.....	8,973.74
Fuel.....	11,999.50
Forage.....	18,998.36
Horses.....	12,960.00
Hose.....	12,090.20
Purchase of apparatus—	
One third-size engine.....	4,625.00
One second-size engine.....	5,100.00
One combination chemical engine and wagon.....	1,990.00
	<u>\$94,950.57</u>
Health department:	
Scarlet fever, etc.....	6,600.20
Preventing spread of contagious diseases.....	1,070.49
Disinfecting service.....	2,043.28
Contingent expenses, candy, milk, laboratory.....	984.15
	<u>10,698.12</u>
Courts: Repairs to furniture.....	154.97
Emergency fund.....	<u>1,516.42</u>
Washington Asylum:	
Contingent expenses.....	61,585.04
Repairs to buildings.....	1,447.89
Laundry plant.....	3,698.02
	<u>66,730.95</u>
Transportation of paupers and prisoners: Prisoners.....	<u>1,090.04</u>
Industrial Home School:	
Maintenance.....	9,626.03
Repairs to buildings and grounds.....	1,901.80
Operating pumping plant.....	545.24
From school fund.....	6,578.16
	<u>18,651.23</u>
Relief of the poor:	
Medicines, etc., allotment.....	3,079.71
Health department, allotment.....	232.74
Lodging house maintenance.....	1,761.97
Temporary home for soldiers and sailors.....	2,920.52
	<u>7,994.94</u>
Deposits:	
Washington Gas Light Company.....	736.72
Georgetown Gas Light Company.....	49.20
Wholesale producers' market.....	77.66
Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company.....	50.00
Capital Traction Company.....	45.00
	<u>958.58</u>
Total.....	<u>543,427.55</u>

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF FUEL.

1916 F STREET NW.,
Washington, August 28, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

I have weighed and inspected for the use of the various departments of the District government $13,389\frac{5}{2}\frac{4}{4}\frac{0}{0}$ tons anthracite coal, $10,507\frac{4}{2}\frac{4}{2}\frac{0}{0}$ tons bituminous coal, 79 tons semibituminous coal, and have inspected and measured $734\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ cords of wood.

I have inspected and condemned 1,411 tons of anthracite coal.

The expenses of the office, besides incidentals, chargeable to the property clerk's office, are for salaries:

1 inspector, at.....	\$1,500.00
1 assistant inspector, at.....	1,100.00
Total.....	<u>2,600.00</u>

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. HOWARD,
Inspector of Fuel, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BATHING BEACH.

OCTOBER 4, 1906.

DEAR SIRs: Concerning the bathing beach I have the honor to report for the season of 1906 as follows

It was open to the public from June 20 to August 31, seventy-three days.

The attendance was 30,301. The receipts turned over to the collector of the District amount to \$289.44, of which sum \$1.55 was received at the colored side and \$3.74 for checks lost and from other sources not accounted for by tickets. The expenditures for maintenance amount to nearly \$950 to date. No life has been lost at the beach or in any connection with it this season, but the life guards rescued from drowning 14 persons. These were due wholly to the recklessness of bathers. Not one was purely accidental. In every case a known risk was taken by parties concerned.

A great many drownings have occurred in the District during this past season, and nearly all may be traced to ignorance of the danger risked by seemingly trivial acts; and to educate the public as to what may be, and what may not be safely done in and upon the water is one of the principal objects of the bathing beach.

Work was begun on April 2 repairing doors and lockers and installing a system of switch-board attendance as a safeguard against thievery, to expedite the service of unlocking and to render it impossible to unlock a door by any other means than the switch at the central station. Four different locking systems were tried to discover which would be the best in service under the various conditions of mechanical ignorance, impatience, and malicious mischief of some boys and men patrons, so that no further experimenting will be required to secure the best results in the new building now to be made. Such a system, costing less than good locks, has been devised and tested by primitive means at very little cost to the District. The late arrival from Massachusetts of portions of the experimental locks was the cause of delay in opening the beach at the usual time. The attendance of 30,301 is equal to that of last year for the same period, notwithstanding the cool August, the unusually rainy season, and the mud from filling in the dam. The regular pay roll was \$8.50 a day. This will be increased next season to \$10.75 by the addition of a laundress and clerk for the colored side, so that \$322.50 will be required for the pay roll of next June to finish up the fiscal year.

That leaves unexpended \$675 for general expenses, so I think the usual request to Congress to make a portion of the next appropriation immediately available will not be necessary. However, to keep the beach in harmony with the improved surroundings I think that the appropriation for maintenance should be raised from the present \$3,000 to \$4,000. Ever since the closing of the beach in August I have been employed all of daylight in planning and making drawings for the new buildings. Twice I have had to abandon my plans and begin drawings over again because I could not make a respectable showing on the \$5,000 appropriated. Now, I think I have a plan by which the

structures on land may be made for that sum in form to be added to and finished provided that \$10,000 is appropriated by the next Congress to complete it, and further provided that you should see fit to use \$600 of the money on hand to make a beginning on the work required to be done in the water. The dam being now tight, pumping out the basin to the depth required is practicable.

In accordance with duly published notice, the property clerk of the District proceeded to sell at auction on the 5th day of September, to the highest bidder, the three dressing houses and office. The sum realized is \$211.

Those buildings have been removed, and the only structures now standing on bathing-beach grounds are the boathouse and refreshment stand. The latter is now a storehouse for the movable property of the beach. The estimated cost of said property is \$333.66.

In a few days I will present designs and a recommendation for your consideration.

Very respectfully,

W. X. STEVENS,
Superintendent Bathing Beach.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS COMMITTEE.WASHINGTON, *October 1, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present herewith the report of the public playgrounds for the months of July, August, and September.

Very respectfully,

HENRY S. CURTIS, *Supervisor.*

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS FOR JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER.

Nine public playgrounds have been in operation this year, the same as last. Of these nine, seven have been for white children and two for colored children. Two of these playgrounds for white children were connected with Neighborhood House and Neighborhood Club, at 456 and 468 N street SW.; two have been on grounds loaned to us by the School Board, one in the east yard of the Jefferson School and one in the main yard of the Eastern High School; one has been on a public reservation located at the intersection of Georgia and Virginia avenues; and two grounds, one located at Seventeenth and Gales streets NE. and one at North Capitol and L streets NE., have been on land loaned to the city by private individuals.

One of the colored playgrounds is on a public reservation at Delaware avenue and K street SW. and the other on the south side of the ground belonging to the Freedman's Hospital. This ground is to take the place of the ground previously occupied at First and P streets, NW. The First and P streets ground had previously been owned in small plots by a number of individuals, and we had made use of it without having any definite permission to do so. Just before the opening a large number of these plots were bought up, and we were ordered to move on the very day of the opening, the 2d of July. In consequence of this the \$140 which we had spent in improving this ground for occupancy this year was lost, and it was nearly four weeks before we secured the new site and got the playground again in operation.

The playgrounds were open from 9 to 11 and 3.30 to 8 every day during the summer. Since the time of the opening of the schools, September 17, they have been open from 12 o'clock until dark every day, but the large children are not allowed on the grounds from 1 to 3.

The equipment on all the playgrounds has been very greatly increased this summer. The ground was graded and leveled at the North Capitol playground, and the framework for flying rings for the girls was put up; the frame for the sand tray was rebuilt; a back stop was put up for the tennis court and the court regraded and marked with wooden scantlings.

At the Wallach and Jefferson playgrounds basket-ball and volley-ball standards and horizontal bars with framework for parallel rings were put up.

At the Southeast playground volley-ball and basket-ball standards were erected and the courts outlined with scantlings. The tennis

court was graded and marked with scantlings as at the North Capitol playground, and wire back stops were put up. A wooden back stop for baseball and handball was erected. New ropes were put on all the swings, and a bulletin board and a strong box for apparatus was constructed.

In the playground at Seventeenth and Gales streets the pavilion was put up and reshungled, and a sand box was erected. Baby swings and 3-teeter ladders were installed. A 60-yard running track was laid out, also a tennis court, similar to the ones described, with a wire back stop. The turf was removed from the baseball diamond, and a wire back stop was put up. Basket-ball, volley-ball, and tether-ball standards and a mast for climbing were installed, and a building for supplies similar to the one at Fifth and W streets was erected. Permanent seats have been fixed in various parts of the ground.

At Delaware avenue and K street playground basket-ball, volley-ball, and tether-ball standards, a climbing mast, framework for the sand bin, and sliding poles have been put up.

The material at First and P streets was so far rotted that very little of it could be used for the new playground at Fifth and W streets. This had practically to be constructed anew.

The total cost of constructive work from July 1 has been: Labor, \$782.64, and the total cost of hardware, lumber, and materials used in construction, \$486.88; also, salaries of teachers and supervisor, \$2,415.38; athletic supplies, \$250.40; postage, \$25, making a total of \$3,960.30, leaving an unexpended balance of \$6,039.70.

The supervisor has had charge of the constructive work this year as well as the supervision of the playgrounds themselves. It has involved more attention than could well be spared from the actual operation of the playgrounds, and it is to be hoped that this work can be done by contract another year before the schools close.

The work has been embarrassed by the lateness of the appointment of the teachers. This was due to the unsettled state of affairs at the board of education, which made it impossible to appoint teachers for the school playgrounds before the 1st of July and, as the selection was left to the same committee, neither set of appointments was made until about the time of the opening. However, Miss Hofer was brought on about the 1st of June to train the applicants in games for the small children. The games which Miss Hofer taught were very popular during the summer, and it is the opinion of the supervisor that this money was well spent.

It is to be hoped that next year the appointments can be made by the 1st of April and the teachers can be given some instructions in games, industrial work, and playground problems. The supervisor wishes to emphasize his conviction that a good teacher is much more necessary to a successful playground than much apparatus. Not only will a superior teacher double the attendance, but the children get very much more out of it in habit and training. It would take many times as much money to secure an equal increase in attendance through an increase of equipment as it is necessary to spend in getting good teachers.

The attendance of the teachers and pupils has been kept this year the same as last—on a special postal card which the teachers were required to send in to the office every day. In getting the attendance of the children the teachers were asked to count the number on the

grounds at about 6.30 and then add one-half to it. This makes a very conservative estimate of the number actually visiting the grounds. The children are constantly coming and going, and the attendance in the morning is largely different from the attendance in the afternoon. As shown by our records, the attendance up to the final tournament for the eleven weeks of 1905 was 80,492, and the attendance up to the final tournament for the ten weeks of 1906 was 115,910, showing an increase for 1906 over 1905 of 45 per cent, or, adding one-tenth to the record of 1906 to put them on the same basis, there will be a total increase of 59 per cent.

The playgrounds at present are unshaded and are very hot during the middle of the day. It has seemed extravagant to erect shelters over the apparatus in grounds which we might be ordered to vacate at any moment. Consequently most of this attendance is found in the later hours of the afternoon. There are very few children on the grounds from 3.30 to 4.30. This suggests that it might be a better policy to open the grounds for the afternoon about 5 o'clock and keep them open until 9 in the evening if they could be properly lighted.

Experience in other cities has shown that, in the hot weather of the summer, baths are very popular as well as a very necessary feature in connection with the playgrounds, and it is to be hoped that some of these can be installed next year.

About the middle of July a series of dual meets were arranged between the different playgrounds, in order to get the children in training and secure entries for the final tournament in September. Last year it was very difficult to hold these meets between different sections, because there are, in a number of cases, long-standing feuds between these sections which result in visiting teams being "trotted" or stoned and called abusive names.

In order to prevent this, points were given to each playground on courtesy. They were added to the score which each playground made in the contest if the conduct of its members was above reproach. The rule was that in case of gross discourtesy the entire score of the playground was to be canceled. The supervisor is glad to report that there was a decided improvement during the summer, and it is his belief that another year there will be no more trouble of this kind. The supervisor is glad to report, also, that there was very much more interest in these contests this year than last and many more entries. The children did not regard it as a favor for them to compete, as they seemed to last year, and were willing, as a rule, to walk or pay their own fares from their ground to the other in order to enter into the competition. There has been much more interest in athletics this year than last, and a much larger number of children have been taking regular training in some athletic event every day. Last year the standard test of the Public School Athletic League of New York was adopted and championship buttons were given to all winners. This involved coming up to a certain standard in the broad jump, the 60-yard or 100-yard dash, and chinning the bar. At the beginning of the season we did not have a single boy who was able to win the button. As the result of the training, 25 boys got the button last year.

This year there have been 184 who have won, and probably several hundred have taken the training more or less regularly, so that we may expect, I believe, several hundred winners next year. The results of this training were shown in the tournament, where all but five of

the athletic records of last year were broken. There has also been a great increase of interest in volley ball, basket ball, and tether ball, and the children have learned to play these games well. It is believed that the acquiring of these various athletic interests will be a strong safeguard in the future against many temptations which might otherwise assail these children.

All the work is hampered by the fact that the playgrounds are at present located on loaned property and can not be permanently improved for playground purposes. The playground at First and P streets was lost to us this year on the day of the opening. It cost nearly as much to transplant this at Fifth and W streets as it would to have equipped an entirely new playground. The fine playground connected with the Friend's School at Thirteenth and U streets is now covered with bricks and mortar. The present playgrounds can not be fenced, and there is always trouble with roughs going on the grounds at night, making use of the apparatus and in other ways disturbing the neighborhood.

At North Capitol and L streets nearly a pailful of broken glass had to be picked up from the grounds every morning. At Delaware avenue the sand bin was used for crab feasts, and the shells thrown in the sand. The supervisor has refrained from putting up any piece of apparatus in the playgrounds which could not be taken down at night, and many popular pieces of apparatus have not been installed for this reason. It has not seemed to him that, under the circumstances, we could afford to put up satisfactory shelters over the swings or install running tracks or many other things which are urgently needed. Baths and a gymnasium and play room for rainy days are an almost indispensable adjunct to a playground. Of course, these can not be built on borrowed ground.

There is a common feeling that playgrounds are intended solely for the poor children; but the supervisor wishes to call attention to the fact that the attendance at the school playgrounds is much larger in the better sections of the city, such as the Ludlow and Wallach, than it is in the poorer sections of the city, and that play is as much needed by the children of the well-to-do as by children of the poor. In the conduct of the playgrounds he has not regarded as the ideal the keeping of the children out of the streets and away from its temptations, but he has regarded this as a merely incidental advantage, the same as it is to the work of the school. The real object which he has sought to achieve has been the physical development and health of the children and the formation of courteous, honest, and energetic habits of action.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE AUTOMOBILE BOARD.

WASHINGTON, *October 10, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the automobile board, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

There were 24 meetings held during the year (the first and third Fridays in each month); 879 applicants were examined, 873 recommended and given permits to operate motor vehicles, 6 rejected as not competent; 506 motor vehicles were assigned identification numbers, 246 motor vehicles to which identification numbers had been assigned were transferred to the purchasers of them, and 89 motor vehicles from different States were registered during the year. The number examined at each meeting, type of motor vehicle to be operated, the number and kinds of motor vehicles to which identification numbers were assigned, number of motor vehicles to which identification numbers had been assigned which were sold and the numbers thereon transferred, and also number of motor vehicles registered from different States, is shown in detail in the following tables:

	Type of vehicle to be operated, permits recommended and issued.					Not competent, examination not satisfactory.	Temporary permits issued, applicants did not appear for examination.					Number of vehicles to which identification numbers were assigned.				
	Electric.	Gasoline.	Steam.	Motor-cycles.	Total.		Electric.	Gasoline.	Steam.	Motor-cycles.	Total.	Electric.	Gasoline.	Steam.	Motor-cycles.	Total.
1905.																
July 7...	8	30	9	3	86							10	27	6	4	47
July 21...	9	21	5	1												
Aug. 4...	6	18	5	1	49							5	19	9	1	34
Aug. 18...	3	16						2			2					
Sept. 1...	11	21	8	3	68											
Sept. 15...	2	17	5	1			2			1	3	5	17	9	6	37
Oct. 6...	14	31	9	1	96											
Oct. 20...	16	22	1	2			3	2			5	13	19	9	4	45
Nov. 3...	12	17	13		71											
Nov. 17...	10	16		3		2	2	1		1	4	10	11	2	3	26
Dec. 1...	6	10	2	1	55											
Dec. 15...	13	18	3	2			1	1			2	13	21	1	2	37
1906.																
Jan. 5...	10	23	6		60											
Jan. 19...	9	10	2				2	1			3	11	16	1	1	29
Feb. 2...	8	13	3	2	61											
Feb. 16...	9	23	2	1			1				1	9	19	1	2	31
Mar. 2...	16	19	5	3	86											
Mar. 16...	15	23	2	3		1		2			2	10	31	4	2	47
Apr. 6...	13	33	7	2	93											
Apr. 20...	9	23	3	3				1	1		2	14	45	4	6	69
May 4...	10	23	2	2	74											
May 18...	7	25	5			3		1		2	3	7	33	3	5	48
June 1...	8	22	6	2	74											
June 15...	8	21	4	3								7	39	3	7	56
	232	495	107	39	873	6	11	11	1	4	27	114	297	52	43	506

		Number of vehicles transferred to purchaser, retaining original number.					Duplicate permits issued.	Operators' permits changed.		Communications referred to automobile board.
		Electric.	Gasoline.	Steam.	Motor-cycles.	Total.		Electric to gasoline.	Gasoline to steam.	
1905.										
July.....			8	4	1	13			1	8
August.....			13	6	1	20				7
September.....	2		14	4	4	24		1		10
October.....	2		13	4	3	22	1	2		13
November.....	3		14	1	2	20				6
December.....	2		5	1	1	9	1			4
1906.										
January.....	2		12	2	2	18	1	1	1	4
February.....	3		5	2	1	11	1	1	1	3
March.....	2		17	2	1	22	2	4		8
April.....	2		21	5	2	30	2	4	2	17
May.....	4		17	4	3	28	2	1		12
June.....	4		19	6		29		3	1	9
		26	158	41	21	246	10	17	6	101

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles and wherefrom "brought into the District of Columbia by tourists or other non-residents for their use during a transient sojourn only in said District, and who, with respect to such vehicles, have complied with any law requiring the registration of owners or operators of motor vehicles in the State or Territory of their residence, and where the registration number showing the initial or initials of such State or Territory is displayed on such vehicles:"

	From—														
	Canada.	Connecticut.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Kentucky.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	New Jersey.	New York.	Ohio.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	Virginia.	Total.
1905.															
July							1					2			3
August							2		1	3					6
September					1		4		3	2					10
October							3		2	2		1			8
November							2		1	5		2	1		11
December							1								1
1906.															
January						1				2					3
February							1					1			2
March							1	1		2					4
April							2	1	1	5					9
May			3				2		2	5	1	2		1	16
June	1	1		1			2	3	2	1		5			16
Total	1	1	3	1	1	1	21	5	12	27	1	13	1	1	89

There were registered 1,757 motor vehicles of all kinds at the close of the fiscal year, and permits had been issued to 2,377 operators from the date of the first examination, held August 11, 1903.

There has been one change in the personnel of the board during the year, Mr. H. L. Thornton leaving the District service and Mr. W. E. Bleo, of the electrical department, being assigned by order dated January 26, 1906, as the electrical expert member.

As the number of motor vehicles owned in the District of Columbia increases, more difficulty is encountered to keep an accurate list of the owners, caused by transferring assigned numbers to the last motor vehicle owned. To prevent such transfers from the vehicle to which the number has been assigned, and to an entirely different type of vehicle, perhaps, it is recommended that when request is made for an identification number, that on the assignment of such number the secretary of the automobile board shall issue and deliver to the owner of such motor vehicle a seal of aluminum or other suitable metal, which shall be circular in form, approximately two inches in diameter, and have stamped thereon the words "Registered motor vehicle, District of Columbia," with the registered number inserted therein, said seal thereafter at all times to be conspicuously displayed on the motor vehicle to which such number has been assigned. Upon the sale of a motor vehicle to which such number has been assigned the vendor shall report immediately such sale and return the registration seal affixed to such motor vehicle. It is further recommended that all motor vehicles owned and operated in the District of Columbia be required to procure and display such registration seal.

To comply with section 8, which requires operators of motor vehicles to "exhibit his or her permit to any police officer or to any member of the board of examiners, when demand for such exhibit is made," it is recommended, in the case of chauffeurs, upon the issuance of a permit to have delivered a badge of aluminum or other suitable metal, which shall be oval in form, the greatest diameter of which shall not be more than 2 inches, and be stamped with the words "Registered chauffeur, No. —, District of Columbia," with operator's permit inserted therein, which badge shall be worn by such chauffeur pinned upon his clothing in a conspicuous place while he is operating a motor vehicle upon the public highways or space. It shall be unlawful for a chauffeur to whom a permit has been issued to voluntarily permit any other person to wear his badge, or for any person while operating a motor vehicle to wear any badge belonging to another person, or a fictitious badge.

The automobile board most urgently renew the recommendation of the last annual report that a fee of \$1 be paid for registration and assignment of an identification number for a vehicle owned in the District of Columbia, and also a fee of \$1 for a permit to operate motor vehicles, other than tourists or nonresidents for their use during a transient sojourn only in the District, such fees to include seal or badge heretofore recommended. The District of Columbia is without exception, so far as the automobile board is aware, that does not require a fee for either registration of the motor vehicle, or license to operate motor vehicles, or both.

On account of the work involved it is most earnestly requested that Congress be urged to allow the amounts for salaries set forth upon the blanks estimating the expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, which have been previously forwarded.

By order of the automobile board, District of Columbia:

H. M. WOODWARD,
Secretary Automobile Board, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 20, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the work of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company is a mixture of water gas and coal gas, manufactured at their two plants, the west works at Twenty-sixth and G streets NW., and the east works at Twelfth and M streets SE., and distributed from the gas holders at the two works and an additional holder at First and K streets SW. The territory supplied by this company embraces that portion of the District of Columbia east of Rock Creek.

An accident in the engine room at the east works on December 8, 1905, wrecked the building, but did little damage to the machinery. This accident necessitated shutting down the manufacturing plant for five days. Meanwhile the city was supplied with gas from the west works. The company was able to keep the candlepower of the gas up to the legal requirement during this time, but could not maintain the usual gas pressure in all sections of their territory during these five days.

The rapid increase in the output of gas by this company during the last year or two rendered it necessary for the company to enlarge the purifying department at the west works. These improvements were begun in June, and when completed will practically double the capacity of that department of the works.

Three testing stations are maintained by this office in the territory of the Washington Gas Light Company. The northwest station, at 1335 Fourteenth street, which is supplied from the west works; the southeast station, at Fifth and D streets SE., supplied from the east works, and the central station and laboratory, at Tenth and D streets NW., which may receive gas from either works or a mixture in the mains from the two works.

ILLUMINATING POWER.

During the past year 882 official photometric tests were made at the three testing stations of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company, giving an average illuminating power of 23.22 candles. This is 1.22 candles above the legal requirement, which is "not less than 22 candles." The highest candlepower observed was 27.19 candles, at the southeast station on December 21, 1905, and the lowest was 19.08 candles, at the central station on February 3, 1906.

Three hundred and eleven determinations of candlepower were made at the central testing station, with an average of 22.51 candles.

The highest at this station was 25.63 candles on June 12, 1906, and the lowest was 19.08 candles on February 3, 1906.

At the southeast testing station 285 candlepower determinations gave a mean of 23.35 candles, with a maximum of 27.19 on December 21, 1905, and a minimum of 19.51 candles on April 24, 1906.

At the northwest testing station 286 candlepower determinations gave a mean of 23.85 candles, with a maximum of 26.78 candles on March 27, 1906, and a minimum of 21.76 candles on October 13, 1905.

PURITY.

AMMONIA.

At the central testing station daily determinations of the amount of ammonia in the gas showed a mean for the year of 0.23 of 1 grain in 100 cubic feet, with a maximum of 2.38 grains on December 26, 1905, at this station. On thirty-two days the test showed no ammonia present.

The mean amount of ammonia found at the southeast testing station was 1.46 grains in 100 cubic feet, with a maximum of 4.64 grains on July 10, 1905. On three days the tests at the southeast station showed no ammonia present.

At no time during the year did the tests for ammonia in the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company show the presence of more than the legal limit of 5 grains in 100 cubic feet.

TOTAL SULPHUR.

The amount of sulphur in the gas was determined daily at the central testing station, giving an average for the year of 10.60 grains in 100 cubic feet. The largest amount found was 17.81 grains on January 30, 1906, and the smallest amount was 3.56 grains on August 9, 1905.

At the southeast testing station the average amount of sulphur found was 9.49 grains in 100 cubic feet, the largest amount was 14.88 grains on April 20, 1906, and the smallest amount was 3.85 grains on October 16, 1905.

At no time during the year did the test of this company's gas show the presence of more than the legal limit of 20 grains in 100 cubic feet.

HYDROGEN SULPHIDE.

On ten days during the year the tests at the northwest station showed the presence of hydrogen sulphide in the gas. On four of these days the tests showed this impurity also present in the gas at the central testing station. Most of these occasions occurred in June and were due to the partial dismantling of the purifiers at the west works incident to the improvements going on there looking to the increased capacity of that department of the works. Tests of the gas at the southeast testing station failed to show the presence of this impurity at any time during the year.

PRESSURE.

By means of automatic registers driven by clockwork a continuous record was obtained of the pressure of the gas at the three stations.

This pressure is expressed as the height in inches of a column of water which would be supported by the gas.

The means and extremes of the pressures thus recorded are as follows:

Station.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Central.....	1.81	2.68	1.16
Southeast.....	2.21	3.30	1.28
Northwest.....	1.96	3.06	1.36

A comparison of these results with those for the preceding year shows an increase of from one-tenth to two-tenths of an inch pressure during the year just past. The maintenance of this slight increase in pressure was in response to complaints of insufficient pressure from some sections of the territory supplied.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Occasional determinations of the specific gravity of the gas compared with air as 1.000, were made at each of the three testing stations. Although it is admitted that where the gas consists, as it does here, of a variable mixture of coal gas and carbureted water gas, the figures for specific gravity are not of great value as an aid in pronouncing upon the quality of the gas. The means and extremes of these determinations are as follows:

Station.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Central.....	0.636	0.656	0.620
Southeast.....	.635	.670	.606
Northwest.....	.664	.694	.634

CALORIFIC VALUE.

The widespread use in recent years of incandescent gas burners and the general application of gas in cooking and heating apparatus has given an increased importance to the question of the calorific value or heating power of the gas. For the purpose of making occasional tests of the calorific value of the gas supplied in the District of Columbia this office was recently equipped with a Junker's gas calorimeter. In this apparatus the gas is burned in an inner chamber and the heat evolved is absorbed by water circulating in an outer chamber. By observing the volume and rise in temperature of the water passing through the apparatus and the volume of gas consumed the calorific value of the gas may be calculated.

In English speaking countries the calorific value is usually expressed in British thermal units per cubic foot of gas. A British thermal unit is the amount of heat required to raise 1 pound of water 1° in temperature on the Fahrenheit scale. In the determinations of heating power made in this office the values were calculated for 1 cubic foot of gas measured at the standard of 30 inches barometric pressure and 60° F., as this is the standard pressure and temperature used here in the candlepower determinations and is the standard quite generally used.

As soon as possible after the installation of the Junker calorimeter a number of tests of the calorific value of the gas were made at the central testing station, only a lack of time preventing similar tests at the other three stations. The results obtained at the central testing station are as follows:

	British thermal units.	Candle- power.
January 24, 1906.....	639.9	21.84
March 2, 1906.....	651.1	23.02
March 17, 1906.....	644.6	22.36
March 20, 1906.....	648.8	22.67
March 21, 1906.....	650.5	22.72
March 24, 1906.....	616.2	22.99
March 31, 1906.....	613.8	22.19
April 4, 1906.....	593.3	22.98
Average.....	632.5	22.62

GEORGETOWN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

To meet the increased demand for gas from the rapidly growing section west of Rock Creek, the territory supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company, this company, during the latter part of the summer of 1905, instituted improvements in their works on such an extensive scale that it meant practically the rebuilding of their manufacturing and purifying departments. The new apparatus was put into service October 9, 1905.

As formerly, the output of this company is a coal gas enriched with oil or naphtha.

ILLUMINATING POWER.

During the year 310 official photometric determinations were made of the gas supplied by this company. The mean of these determinations was 23.05 candles, which is 1.05 candles above the legal requirement. The maximum found was 27.23 candles on June 6, 1906, and the minimum 18.05 on June 27, 1906.

On 38 days the tests showed a candlepower below 22 candles. Most of these defaults occurred during the reconstruction of the plant or within a short time after the starting of the new plant, and were incident to the starting of new machinery and new conditions.

PURITY.

AMMONIA.

The average amount of ammonia found in the gas of this company was 1.09 grains in 100 cubic feet. The largest amount found was 4.82 grains. On 11 days the test showed no ammonia present.

At no time during the year did the amount of ammonia found reach the legal limit of 5 grains in 100 cubic feet.

TOTAL SULPHUR.

The average amount of sulphur found in the gas during the year was 15.25 grains in 100 cubic feet. The largest amount was 24.66 grains on February 15, 1906. The smallest amount was 6.85 grains on July 20, 1905.

On six days during the year the amount of total sulphur found exceeded the legal limit of 20 grains in 100 cubic feet.

HYDROGEN SULPHIDE.

On ten occasions during the year the tests showed the presence of hydrogen sulphide in the gas sent out by this company.

PRESSURE.

The pressure of the gas, as recorded continuously by an automatic pressure register, was shown to vary from 0.98 to 4.52 inches, with a mean of 2.25 inches.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Occasional determinations of the specific gravity of the gas compared with air as 1.000, gave results varying from 0.490 as the lowest to 0.574 as the highest, with an average of 0.520.

Monthly data in regard to the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the two companies will be found in Tables I to VIII following this report.

During the past year there was installed at the central testing station a 100-inch bar photometer for use in determining the candlepower of modern high-power incandescent lamps, such as are now largely used for both interior and street illumination. This was a much needed addition to the laboratory equipment.

The only other changes or alterations made at the various testing stations of this office were such minor ones as were necessary to maintain the apparatus in good condition.

GAS METERS.

During the fiscal year just past, this office inspected and proved 6,095 gas meters. This being the largest number inspected in any one year since the office was established thirty-two years ago.

Of the 5,807 meters inspected on request of the Washington Gas Light Company, or consumers in their territory, 3,154 were new meters, 914 were repaired meters, 772 were consumers' meters inspected on complaint of the consumers, and 967 were consumers' meters tested on complaint of the company.

Of the 3,154 new meters tested only three were found to register incorrectly and one out of the 914 repaired meters was incorrect. These four defective meters were sent to the repair shop to be readjusted and were again inspected before receiving the seal of this office and being placed in service.

Of the 772 meters tested on complaint of consumers in Washington, 296 or 38.34 per cent were fast, average error 5.55 per cent; 52 or 6.74 per cent were slow, average error 4.63 per cent; 423 or 54.79 per cent were correct.

Of the 967 consumers' meters inspected on complaint of the Washington Gas Light Company, 6 or 0.62 per cent were fast, average error 4.80 per cent; 681 or 70.42 per cent were slow, average error 27.30 per cent; 5 or 0.52 per cent were correct; and 275, or 28.44 per cent failed altogether to register the gas passing through them.

Two hundred and eighty-eight meters were inspected for the Georgetown Gas Light Company and the consumers located west of Rock

Creek, usually referred to as Georgetown consumers. Of these meters 130 were new ones, 87 were repaired meters, 69 were consumers' complaint meters, and 2 were company complaints.

Of the 69 consumers' complaint meters 23, or 33.33 per cent, were found fast—average error, 4.45 per cent; 2, or 2.90 per cent, were slow—average error, 3.33 per cent; and 44, or 63.77 per cent, proved to be correct.

The two consumers' meters tested on request of the company were both found to register correctly.

Monthly data in regard to the meters tested will be found in Tables IX and X, following this report.

FEEES COLLECTED.

The law directs that this office shall collect a fee of 50 cents for each new or complaint meter inspected, and a fee of 20 cents for each repaired meter. During the past year the fees thus collected amounted to the sum of \$2,740.70. This amount was deposited with the collector of taxes, to be placed to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts, as directed by law.

DISTRICT GAS BILLS.

In obedience to Commissioners' order No. 241807, dated September 28, 1903, the monthly statements of all gas meters in the District buildings have been verified, and the resulting gas bills have received the certification of this office.

It is my pleasant duty to testify to the skillful assistance willingly rendered at all times by the employees of this office.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER G. RUNYAN,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE I.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company from June 24, 1905, to June 30, 1906 (central testing station).*

Month.	Num-ber of obser-va-tions. ^a	Illuminating power, in sperm candles.			Grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Num-ber of days that sulphu-reted hydro-gen was pres-ent.
		Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	
July	30	22.53	23.50	22.01	0.21	0.83	None.	9.42	10.69	6.03	.....
August	27	22.52	23.53	22.01	.17	.38	None.	9.54	11.76	3.56	.....
September	25	22.70	24.37	22.05	.17	.88	None.	10.24	12.60	7.87	.....
October	26	22.34	24.27	19.60	.11	.40	None.	8.34	11.65	3.84	.....
November	25	22.08	23.04	20.75	.08	.20	None.	8.51	10.14	6.30	.....
December	25	22.58	24.22	21.16	.61	2.38	None.	7.90	10.28	4.25	.....
January	26	22.14	24.14	19.76	.32	.98	None.	10.14	17.81	6.30	.....
February	23	22.30	24.17	19.08	.16	.33	None.	11.34	15.07	7.12	.....
March	27	22.95	24.50	21.66	.27	2.00	None.	10.97	12.60	7.26	.....
April	25	22.52	23.33	20.45	.21	.50	.05	13.85	16.44	10.00	.....
May	26	22.44	23.75	21.60	.21	.50	None.	14.67	16.03	9.18	.....
June	26	22.97	25.63	22.04	.23	.42	.03	12.60	14.80	10.72	.....
For the year..	311	22.51	25.63	19.08	.23	2.38	None.	10.60	17.81	3.56	4

^a Each observation consists of 10 readings on the Bunsen photometer at intervals of one minute.

TABLE II.—*Illuminatory power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company from June 24, 1905, to June 30, 1906 (southeast testing station).*

Month.	Num-ber of obser-va-tions. ^a	Illuminating power, in sperm candles.			Grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Num-ber of days that sulphu-reted hydro-gen was pres-ent.
		Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	
July	26	24.24	26.40	22.46	1.51	4.64	None.	7.27	9.85	5.08	.....
August	24	22.79	24.03	22.12	1.44	3.71	None.	7.63	10.27	5.74	.....
September	21	22.69	24.80	21.55	1.17	2.50	None.	10.32	13.01	9.59	.....
October	26	24.27	26.82	22.03	2.82	4.33	2.00	6.97	11.89	3.85	.....
November	24	23.26	25.81	20.06	2.17	3.83	.86	9.17	12.78	7.44	.....
December	20	23.36	27.19	21.59	1.55	3.08	.38	7.74	11.36	6.51	.....
January	23	23.76	26.90	22.26	1.22	2.88	.17	9.69	13.02	6.51	.....
February	20	23.43	25.76	22.03	1.16	1.75	.50	11.10	13.70	9.25	.....
March	27	23.02	24.91	20.96	1.00	1.93	.20	10.42	12.92	8.56	.....
April	24	22.89	25.86	19.51	1.11	2.07	.25	12.25	14.88	9.40	.....
May	25	23.20	25.82	20.91	.91	2.07	.22	11.23	14.48	8.99	.....
June	25	23.12	25.98	22.02	1.68	2.36	.78	9.40	11.51	7.82	.....
For the year..	285	23.35	27.19	19.51	1.46	4.64	None.	9.49	14.88	3.85	.....

TABLE III.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company from June 24, 1905, to June 30, 1906 (northwest testing station).*

Month.	Num-ber of obser-va-tions. ^a	Illuminating power, in sperm candles.			Num-ber of days that sulphu-reted hydro-gen was pres-ent.
		Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	
July	26	22.89	24.46	22.01	.....
August	22	23.23	24.29	22.32	.....
September	20	23.16	25.44	22.24	.....
October	26	23.28	25.79	21.76	1
November	25	23.77	25.25	22.03	.....
December	23	23.55	25.62	22.13	2
January	25	24.82	26.07	23.72	.....
February	21	24.41	25.63	22.78	.....
March	27	24.59	26.78	22.37	.....
April	25	24.19	25.50	21.95	.....
May	25	24.09	26.43	22.86	.....
June	21	24.13	26.60	22.08	7
For the year.....	286	23.85	26.78	21.76	10

^a Each observation consists of 10 readings on the Bunsen photometer at intervals of one minute.

TABLE IV.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company from June 24, 1905, to June 30, 1906.*

Month.	Num-ber of obser-va-tions, ^a	Illuminating power, in sperm candles.			Grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Num-ber of days that sulphu-reted hydro-gen was pres-ent.
		Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	
July	30	22.56	25.56	19.23	0.55	1.43	None.	13.80	18.43	6.58	.....
August	27	23.08	27.10	22.01	.70	1.90	None.	12.05	17.93	7.83	.....
September	25	22.97	25.14	22.06	.27	.68	None.	10.12	10.96	9.22	.....
October	26	22.32	24.15	19.56	1.32	4.82	0.19	16.56	19.87	8.22	1
November	25	22.90	25.46	18.09	.56	1.38	None.	18.27	19.87	14.30	.....
December	25	22.23	24.65	18.75	.97	2.00	None.	14.47	20.55	9.45	1
January	25	22.88	26.86	18.05	1.39	4.78	0.09	16.28	23.34	9.74	.....
February	23	22.13	24.29	18.17	2.31	4.63	.50	18.78	24.66	11.99	.....
March	27	23.51	26.35	20.01	1.29	3.08	None.	15.38	18.50	11.41	.....
April	25	23.82	26.60	18.87	1.24	2.38	0.21	15.23	19.87	12.67	2
May	26	24.17	26.80	20.63	1.13	2.78	None.	12.75	14.80	9.32	.....
June	26	23.98	27.23	18.88	.87	1.44	0.55	17.33	20.55	15.26	6
For the year..	310	23.05	27.23	18.05	1.09	4.82	None.	15.25	24.66	6.58	10

^a Each observation consists of 10 readings on the Bunsen photometer at intervals of one minute.

TABLE V.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company, as regis-tered in the central testing station, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
July	1.72	2.22	1.30
August	1.69	2.10	1.28
September	1.71	2.06	1.30
October	1.76	2.26	1.20
November	1.83	2.26	1.40
December	1.85	2.44	1.16
January	1.83	2.50	1.24
February	1.96	2.68	1.44
March	1.94	2.44	1.46
April	1.81	2.42	1.30
May	1.85	2.34	1.28
June	1.82	2.30	1.28
For the year.....	1.81	2.68	1.16

TABLE VI.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company, as registered in the southeast testing station, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
July	1.93	2.80	1.44
August	1.96	2.52	1.54
September	1.87	2.38	1.48
October	2.16	2.94	1.60
November	2.29	2.94	1.82
December	2.18	2.94	1.28
January	2.27	3.04	1.70
February	2.50	3.30	1.80
March	2.54	3.30	1.74
April	2.32	3.26	1.54
May	2.39	2.96	1.56
June	2.06	2.90	1.56
For the year.....	2.21	3.30	1.28

TABLE VII.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company, as registered in the northwest testing station, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
July	1.94	2.42	1.60
August	1.93	2.26	1.58
September	1.87	2.24	1.50
October	1.93	2.46	1.42
November	1.89	2.44	1.36
December	2.06	2.90	1.50
January	2.01	3.06	1.48
February	2.01	2.90	1.44
March	1.97	2.54	1.50
April	1.92	2.50	1.50
May	1.96	2.40	1.54
June	2.00	2.50	1.50
For the year	1.96	3.06	1.36

TABLE VIII.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company, as registered in the Thirty-second street testing station, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
July	2.26	4.15	1.20
August	2.17	3.60	1.00
September	2.00	3.12	1.00
October	2.12	3.36	.98
November	2.23	3.46	1.30
December	2.34	4.40	1.24
January	2.44	4.52	1.16
February	2.53	4.46	1.12
March	2.46	4.50	1.16
April	1.98	2.88	1.22
May	2.21	3.14	1.44
June	2.30	3.78	1.50
For the year	2.25	4.52	.98

TABLE IX.—*Meters inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gas Light Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown, from June 24, 1905, to June 30, 1906.*

Month.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Number correct.	Repaired meters for company.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company.	Number correct.
July	2					1	....	....			1	1	1
August	42	40	40			2	....	....			2	....	....
September	21			16	16	5	3	4.00			2	....	....
October	42	37	37			5	1	4.33			4	....	....
November	23			13	13	10	3	4.66			7	....	....
December	17					17	4	4.08	1	3.33	12	....	....
January	46	40	40			5	2	5.16			3	1	1
February	19			9	9	10	3	4.22	1	3.33	6	....	....
March	22			19	19	3	3	4.78				....	....
April	17			14	14	3	1	4.33			2	....	....
May	17	12	12			5	2	5.33			3	....	....
June	20	1	1	16	16	3	1	3.33			2	....	....
Averages													
Total	288	130	130	87	87	69	23	4.45	2	3.33	44	2	2

TABLE X.—Meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gas Light Company and for consumers of gas in Washington, from June 24, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Month.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number correct.	Repaired meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number correct.	Did not register.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.	Number fast.
July	243	102	.....	.....	102	45	.....	.....	45	.....	26	7
August.....	372	230	.....	.....	230	62	.....	.....	62	.....	22	5
September	629	508	2	4.13	506	52	.....	.....	52	.....	26	7
October.....	778	661	.....	.....	661	46	.....	.....	46	.....	45	10
November	562	386	1	4.33	385	66	.....	.....	66	.....	77	24
December.....	663	406	.....	.....	406	40	.....	.....	40	.....	109	47
January	583	222	.....	.....	222	89	.....	.....	89	.....	92	40
February	571	206	.....	.....	206	100	.....	.....	99	1	164	82
March	308	33	.....	.....	33	133	1	5.33	132	.....	39	16
April	590	348	.....	.....	348	97	.....	.....	97	.....	71	34
May.....	269	52	.....	.....	52	72	.....	.....	72	.....	49	13
June.....	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	112	.....	52	11
Averages.....	.....	.....	.....	4.20	.....	.....	.....	5.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5,807	3,154	3	.....	3,151	914	1	.....	912	1	772	296

Month.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Did not register.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company that did not register.
July	4.57	3	7.88	16	.....	70	.....	.....	53	21.46	.....	17
August.....	4.58	4	3.99	13	.....	58	.....	.....	49	25.72	.....	7
September	4.66	4	3.49	15	.....	43	.....	.....	29	23.05	.....	14
October.....	4.70	6	3.44	29	.....	26	.....	.....	20	31.47	.....	6
November	5.43	6	3.74	47	.....	33	.....	.....	24	26.36	.....	9
December.....	5.46	5	3.99	57	.....	108	3	5.22	67	23.06	.....	38
January	6.12	4	3.05	47	1	180	.....	.....	122	34.46	.....	58
February	5.86	6	3.96	76	.....	101	2	4.33	66	28.41	.....	33
March	5.07	5	7.28	18	.....	103	.....	.....	71	28.36	.....	32
April	5.40	4	3.41	33	.....	74	1	4.50	53	24.11	2	18
May.....	5.70	1	6.00	35	.....	96	.....	.....	74	26.84	.....	22
June.....	5.08	4	8.08	37	.....	75	.....	.....	53	25.65	1	21
Averages.....	5.55	.....	4.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.80	.....	27.30	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	52	.....	423	1	967	6	.....	681	.....	5	275

REPORT OF THE CORONER.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the report of the coroner's office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, classified as to the cause of death, as follows:

Natural deaths.

Alcoholism.....	13	Measles.....	1
Asthma.....	2	Nephritis.....	38
Abortion.....	2	Pertussis.....	10
Angina pectoris.....	7	Premature birth.....	47
Abscess (cerebral).....	2	Puerperal septicemia.....	3
Abscess (pelvic).....	1	Pneumonia.....	41
Apoplexy.....	28	Paresis.....	1
Bronchitis.....	14	Peritonitis.....	2
Cancer.....	5	Placenta previa.....	1
Diphtheria.....	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	31
Enteritis.....	2	Pulmonary congestion.....	2
Epilepsy.....	8	Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	13
Fatty heart.....	5	Rupture of uterus.....	1
Gastric hemorrhage.....	1	Senile debility.....	15
Gastro-enteritis.....	54	Syphilis.....	2
Gastritis.....	11	Typhoid fever.....	2
Heart disease.....	79	Thermic fever.....	2
Hernia.....	1	Tumor (uterine).....	1
Indigestion (acute).....	18	Tumor (brain).....	1
Infantile convulsions.....	3		
Malnutrition.....	14	Total.....	491

Violent deaths.

Accidental injuries, falls, blows, etc.	104	Suicides by—	
Automobile accident.....	2	Gunshot wounds.....	16
Burns of body (accidental).....	36	Jumping.....	2
Criminal abortion.....	3	Hanging.....	5
Drowning (accidental).....	32	Cutting throat.....	7
Elevator accident.....	3	Opium.....	3
Electric shock (accidental).....	3	Carbolic acid.....	10
Gunshot wound (accidental).....	4	Gas (illuminating).....	11
Run over by wagon (accidental).....	2	Drowning.....	5
Steam railroad accidents in District of Columbia (accidental).....	28	Chloroform.....	1
Steam railroad accidents not in District of Columbia (accidental).....	6	Arsenic.....	1
Street railroad accidents in District of Columbia (accidental).....	9	Strychnine.....	1
Street railroad accidents not in District of Columbia (accidental).....	2	Potassium cyanide.....	1
Scalds of body (accidental).....	2	Total.....	63
Suffocation (accidental).....	6	Homicides in District.....	20
Tetanus (traumatic).....	5	Homicides not in District.....	3
Total.....	247	Legal hanging.....	1
Accidental poisoning by—		Total.....	24
Opium.....	3	Number of autopsies, District of Columbia cases.....	60
Carbolic acid.....	2	Number of autopsies, United States cases.....	37
Gas (illuminating).....	9	Number of inquests.....	67
Unknown poison.....	1	Number of bodies received at morgue.....	506
Strychnine.....	1	Number of natural deaths.....	491
Phosphorus.....	1	Number of violent deaths.....	353
Wood alcohol.....	1	Number of stillbirths.....	151
Chloral.....	1	Deaths from all causes.....	995
Total.....	19		

Expenses of coroner's office for fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Salary of coroner.....	\$1, 800. 00	Horseshoeing.....	\$19. 75
Salary of morgue master.....	720. 00	Ice.....	68. 99
Salary of assistant morgue master.....	480. 00	Harness, wagon, and repairs...	36. 25
Jurors' fees.....	1, 134. 00	Stationery and incidentals....	83. 91
Taking testimony.....	335. 00	Making autopsies.....	600. 00
Horse hire and livery.....	240. 00	Telephone.....	120. 00
Witness fees.....	596. 00	Total.....	6, 257. 66
Laundry.....	3. 51		

The work done during the past year through this office has been quite satisfactory.

The assistants have performed good service, coming in contact, as they do almost daily, with members of families of deceased persons whose bodies require removal to the morgue. It is upon such occasions, while persons are wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement by the sudden death of one of their relatives, that the attachés of this office have to use a great deal of discretion in the performance of their work, which they have done in all cases, I believe, without complaint. As time advances the public is becoming better acquainted with the methods pursued by the office. A constantly increasing number of people visit the morgue. These visitors almost invariably express their approbation of the fitness of the building for the purposes intended.

During my many calls at the morgue I have always found it in a clean and sanitary condition. The construction of the morgue is such that objectionable features are reduced to a minimum, and this temporary resting place of the dead compares favorably with that of any undertaker's establishment. This point in particular I wish to impress upon the mind of the public, and therefore extend a general invitation to inspect the morgue at any time. We wish the people of the District to know that the facilities for looking after the dead are all that could be desired, and that the bodies are handled with care and respect.

Notwithstanding the past summer, with its unusual amount of heat and humidity, being very trying on the sick in general, I note that there has been a decided decrease in the death rate of babies and young children, compared with the last two or three summers.

Suicides have increased during the past year, but probably not out of proportion to the increase in our population. There is a very general impression among the laity that there are certain "seasons" in which there is the so-called prevalence of suicides, but a close review of such cases during the past six years does not bear out such a theory. Although my report shows an increase also in the number of violent deaths, which included falls, wounds, and other accidents, I consider this increase of mortality to be comparatively small when we consider the great number of large buildings constantly undergoing construction and repair. This work is always attended with much danger, and is many times the cause of fatal accidents, but I am constrained to believe that the mortality from this cause is becoming lower yearly, and that the reason for such a decrease is the increasing intelligence of the men employed and the safeguards and protection given the men by contractors and foremen.

Permit me to again direct your attention to the importance of providing the coroner's office with a stenographer. Each inquest points out more strongly the need of such help. The only record which this office has of its proceedings is in longhand. This method is antiquated, without legal recognition, and practically valueless. There have been several cases before the coroner's jury in which the District has been especially interested and an authentic report would have been of great value. It is desirable that such stenographer act as corresponding clerk and bookkeeper as well, in order to properly transact the constantly increasing business of the office. I beg to request the appointment of a helper or laborer for duty at the morgue. The morgue building is large and very inflammable, built entirely of wood, and the danger from fire is added to greatly by the heating system, which consists of stoves. Two men are required to go with the wagon, as it is impossible to remove an adult body without assistance. Responding to such service would leave the morgue building unattended. At present the morgue keeper, at his own expense, employs a man to go with him to handle bodies. This is made necessary, as I have given strict orders that under no circumstances should the building be left in the care of any one other than the morgue keeper or his deputy.

Very respectfully,

J. RAMSAY NEVITT, M. D.,
Coroner District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 23, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I hereby submit for your consideration the transactions of the board of dental examiners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending July 30, 1906.

Certificates entitling holder to registration with the health officer, as legally qualified to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia, have been granted to 15 persons. Eighteen applicants were examined under the law as amended February 5, 1904. As to their qualifications by the board 14 were certified for registration and 4 failed to pass the examination. One applicant presented a certificate from his State board, certifying as to his having been in legal practice five years, also as to his competency and moral character. He (under the law approved February 5, 1904) was granted a certificate for registration with the health officer without examination by this board.

By this addition, the list of certificates now numbers 656.

Receipts during the year, \$181; disbursements during the year, \$181.

The board at its meeting, July 10, 1906, elected Dr. A. D. Weakly, president, and Dr. William B. Daly, secretary.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM B. DALY,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF SUPERVISORS OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

JULY 1, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request, the board of medical supervisors respectfully submits its ninth annual report, which show the receipts and expenditures for the year and in tabulated form shows the number of candidates examined and licenses issued. The board makes no recommendations, as by act of Congress approved May 7, 1906, its name and functions were changed by imposing the extra duty of licensing pharmacists and the granting of permits to those who desire to engage in the sale of poisons for use in the arts and as insecticides.

The board held 24 meetings during the year; they conducted the usual number of examinations provided for by law, with the result that 74 physicians, after examination, were licensed to practice medicine; they issued 7 licenses by virtue of the reciprocity act, making a total of 81 licenses issued, and they passed upon 154 applications. In addition to these, they issued, after examination, 4 licenses to practice midwifery. The work under the reciprocity act involved the consideration of 18 applications, and the correspondence necessary between the several examining boards greatly increased the work of the secretary and the time occupied by the board itself at its meetings and increased the expense of the board to the amount asked for in the report dated July 1, 1905.

It is with great satisfaction that the president of the board can in the ninth annual report, without reservation, testify to the continued unselfish and conscientious devotion to their duties of every member of the several boards of examiners. In spite of the lack of recognition of the value of the services rendered, the dangers averted, and the position attained by the District of Columbia among the commonwealths of the nation by reason of the work of the board, there has been no loss of interest manifested and no diminution of the harmony previously noted. The board hopes that its successors, regardless of the title which they may bear, will receive not only compensation which will in some measure compensate for their time, but recognition as an integral part of the District government, so they can without fear of personal responsibility carry out the intention of the law which provides for the licensing of physicians.

The board is glad to take this its one opportunity to express its appreciation of the earnest cooperation and valuable services rendered by Dr. William C. Woodward, the health officer, who, from the beginning of its existence until the passage of the act of May 7, acted as secretary without personal compensation. The minutes of the meetings of the board, the records of the examinations, and the register of the licentiates of the District of Columbia bear testimony to his zeal, industry, and efficiency. It is our further pleasure to thank the Commissioners, the corporation counsel and his assistants, and

the major of police for the uniform courtesy which they have extended whenever necessity required consultation or aid.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. GREGG CUSTIS, M. D.,
President Board of Medical Supervisors,
District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of work done by boards of medical examiners and by examiners in midwifery during the year ended June 30, 1906.

Name of board.	Past.	Failed.	Withdrew.	Total.
Board of medical examiners.....	68	22		90
Board of homeopathic medical examiners.....	6	2	1	9
Board of eclectic medical examiners.....				
Total.....	74	24	1	99
Examiners in midwifery.....	4	1		5

Statement of results of examinations of applicants for licenses to practice medicine during the year ended June 30, 1906.

College of graduation.	Past.	Failed.	Withdrew.	Refused admission.	Total.
Baltimore Medical College.....	3				3
Boston University School of Medicine.....	1				1
Columbian University ^a	7	1			8
Georgetown University.....	12	4			16
George Washington University.....	34	8			42
Hahnemann Medical College.....	3		1		4
Jefferson Medical College.....	1				1
Johns Hopkins University.....	1				1
Missouri Medical College.....		1			1
Howard University.....	5	2		2	9
New York Homeopathic Medical College.....	1	1			2
Southern Homeopathic Medical College.....	1	1			2
University of Illinois.....	1				1
University of Michigan.....		^b 2			2
University of Pennsylvania.....	2				2
University of Virginia.....	4				4
West Point Medical College.....		1			1
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.....	1				1
Total.....	77	21	1	2	101

^a Now George Washington University.

^b One candidate failed to complete his examination.

Statement of work done by the board of medical supervisors during the year ended June 30, 1906.

Purpose of application.	Applications on hand July 1, 1905.	Applications received during year.	Total.	Licenses issued.	Licenses refused.	Applications withdrawn.	Refused admission.	Applications on hand June 30, 1906.	Total.
For license to practice medicine:									
Series B, by virtue of State license.....	3	13	18	7	5	1		5	18
Series C, through examination.....	36	64	136	74	24	1	1	36	136
Total.....	39	77	154	81	29	2	1	41	154
For license to practice midwifery:									
Series C, through examination.....		5	5	4			1		5

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the fire department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

During the year 570 bell alarms were sounded, an increase of 6 over the preceding year. Of the 570 alarms received, 62 were false, an increase of 3 over last year. There were sounded during the year 420 local alarms, an increase of 4 as compared with the preceding year. There were no false local alarms.

The estimated loss involved by the 570 bell alarms amounted to \$206,808, and the estimated insurance amounted to \$1,728,486. The estimated loss involved by the 420 local alarms amounted to \$83,404, and the estimated insurance to \$558,995.

Over one-half of the total fire loss during the year was occasioned by three fires: One at the Boys' Reform School, on December 19, 1905, involving an estimated loss of \$70,000; one in an apartment house at 1204 and 1206 G street northwest, on December 20, 1905, involving an estimated loss of \$30,000; and one at the commission houses on Louisiana avenue northwest, on December 20, 1905, involving an estimated loss of \$50,000. It will be noted that the first one of these fires occurred on December 19, 1905, and the other two on December 20, 1905, the day after.

During the past year the fire department has given special attention to the inspection of mercantile houses, hotels, apartment houses, and theaters. The storage and sale of kerosene, gasoline, and other inflammable oil has also been given the attention which it demands. The work done by the small force available for this work has been most excellent.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the fire department has been maintained at its usual high standard during the past year. Violations of the fire department rules and regulations resulted in the dismissal of 9 members of the department, as follows: One for desertion, 7 for intoxication, and 1 for conduct unbecoming a gentleman. For certain trivial offenses the department has deprived the offending members of their days off. It is believed that this practice has had the desired effect of making the members of the department more careful. In some cases the days off were changed to fines.

PENSIONERS.

Since June 30, 1905, the following persons have been pensioned or have had their pensions increased:

Pensioned.—E. P. Collins, July 18, 1905, \$30 per month; Sidney Bieber, September 1, 1905, \$90 per month; W. Doleman, September 21, 1905, \$50 per month; William Lusky, October 12, 1905, \$65 per month; Mrs. M. McGinnis, November 16, 1905, \$40 per month; W. P.

Cady, February 1, 1906, \$50 per month; T. W. Virnstein, April 4, 1906, \$50 per month; Mrs. M. A. Giles, April 1, 1906, \$40 per month; Mrs. J. Sweeney, April 1, 1906, \$40 per month; Mrs. M. T. Wiles, April 1, 1906, \$40 per month; Mrs. A. C. Wiles, April 1, 1906, \$40 per month, and Mrs. A. C. Gibbons, April 1, 1906, \$40 per month.

Pensions increased.—Mrs. N. A. McLane, from \$40 per month to \$50 per month from May 1, 1906, and F. W. Raitz from \$30 per month to \$50 per month from May 1, 1906.

Deaths.—It is with regret that I have to report the death, on June 30, 1906, of William A. Shedd, one of the pensioners of this department.

INDEPENDENCE DAY FIRE PROTECTION.

Between 7 o'clock p. m. July 3, 1905, and 7 o'clock a. m. July 5, 1906, a patrol of firemen was distributed throughout the downtown district at all times, where fireworks were being exploded. This patrol was instructed to give particular attention to doorways, windows of closed buildings, area ways, and alleys. If there had been discovered cause for a fire of any magnitude during the hours mentioned, the nearest fire-alarm box would have been sounded by one of these alert firemen. Several small fires were extinguished in their incipiency.

There was distributed at points along the line of this patrol emergency equipment as follows: Six-gallon fire extinguishers, Johnson force pumps, 3-gallon buckets filled with water, ceiling hooks, and pickaxes.

It is believed that the precautions mentioned above are almost entirely responsible for the comparative freedom from fire of this city on the Fourth of July.

NEW COMPANIES.

On November 18, 1905, there was organized an engine company, known as No. 18, located at Ninth and K streets SE. In the area covered by this company lies the United States navy-yard, with its immense plant, and the railroad shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

On December 8, 1905, the organization of the fire-boat company, and the fire boat known as the *Firefighter*, was completed. This company is located at Seventh and Water streets SW. The area covered by the fire boat is the entire river front to the District line, which includes steamers, wharves, lumber yards, and ice houses. The fire boat is equipped with a sufficient number of feet of hose to enable it to fight a land fire within a radius of 1,500 feet from the river front.

This boat is also built for ice breaking, such work being considered a part of the duties of the company, in order to prevent the flooding of the low areas of the city during the high water caused by ice gorges forming in the upper Potomac River owing to the narrowness of the stream.

I am glad to be able to report that the objections raised by me to certain features of this boat have been fully overcome by the contractors, and the fire boat is now, in my opinion, fully prepared to perform the duties for which it was designed.

ANNUAL POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENT PARADE.

The annual police and fire department parade was abandoned this year, though great interest was centered in the contest for the Macfarland trophy flag, which is awarded each year to the company having the highest standard of excellence, and which has heretofore been awarded before the parade. The parade being omitted this year the flag was presented at the winning company's quarters. The prize-winning company was that of No. 1 engine, commanded by Capt. T. O'Connor.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE ENGINEERS.

The chief engineer of the fire department attended the annual convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers at Duluth, Minn., from August 16 to 19, 1905. While in attendance at said convention much valuable information bearing upon improvements in fire-fighting apparatus and appliances was obtained. Some of these improvements have since been introduced in this department.

THE TRAINING TOWER.

During the year a training tower has been erected in the rear of No. 8 engine house. By the erection of this tower it has been rendered possible to train all members of the department in the use of scaling and pompiers ladders, life lines, life-saving nets, in the handling of hose, and in fact to render them familiar with the proper handling and use of all life-saving appliances now in the department. The tower has proven of great benefit in such training. Capt. C. F. Beers, of truck company D, has been placed in charge of the training and has ably carried on this important work. The first drill was held in January, 1906, and drills have been conducted every week since that time.

REORGANIZATION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

By the passage of an act entitled "An act to classify the officers and members of the fire department of the District of Columbia," approved June 20, 1906, Congress provided a well-deserved and merited increase in the salaries of the department, and also provided for certain new offices: That of chief clerk, deputy fire marshals, inspectors, superintendent of machinery, assistant superintendent of machinery, and assistant drivers. The act referred to is as follows:

AN ACT To classify the officers and members of the fire department of the District of Columbia and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fire department of the District of Columbia shall embrace the whole of the said District, and its personal and movable property shall be assigned and located as the Commissioners of said District may direct within the appropriations made by Congress.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint, assign to such duty or duties, promote, reduce, fine, suspend, with or without pay, and remove all officers and members of the fire department of the District of Columbia according to such rules and regulations as said Commissioners in their exclusive jurisdiction and judgment may from time to time make, alter, or amend: *Provided,* That the rules and regulations of the fire department heretofore promulgated are hereby ratified and shall remain in force until changed by said Commissioners.

SEC. 3. That the fire department of the District of Columbia shall consist of one chief engineer, one deputy chief engineer, both of whom shall have had at least five years of experience in some regularly organized municipal fire department; such number of battalion chief engineers as said Commissioners may deem necessary from

time to time within the appropriations made by Congress; one fire marshal; such number of deputy fire marshals, inspectors, and clerks as said Commissioners may deem necessary from time to time within the appropriations made by Congress; such number of captains and lieutenants as said Commissioners may deem necessary from time to time within the appropriations made by Congress; one superintendent of machinery; such number of assistant superintendents of machinery, engineers, assistant engineers, pilots, marine engineers, assistant marine engineers, drivers, assistant drivers, privates of class numbered two and privates of class numbered one as said Commissioners may deem necessary from time to time within the appropriations made by Congress: *Provided*, That the chief engineer of the fire department of the District of Columbia shall have the right to call for and obtain the services of any veterinary surgeon employed by the District who at the time shall not be engaged in a more emergent veterinary service for the District: *And provided further*, That the police surgeons of said District are required to attend, without charge, the members of the fire department of said District and examine all applicants for appointment to, promotion in, and retirement from said fire department.

SEC. 4. That the salaries of the officers and members of said fire department herein provided shall commence, for the purposes of this Act, with the fiscal year beginning July first, nineteen hundred and six, and shall continue thereafter annually, unless changed by Congress, as follows: The chief engineer shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars; the deputy chief engineer shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; battalion chief engineers shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; the fire marshal shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; deputy fire marshals shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand four hundred dollars; inspectors shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand and eighty dollars; one chief clerk, at an annual salary of one thousand four hundred dollars, and one clerk, at an annual salary of one thousand two hundred dollars; captains shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand four hundred dollars; lieutenants shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand two hundred dollars; the superintendent of machinery shall receive an annual salary of one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant superintendents of machinery shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand two hundred dollars; engineers shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; assistant engineers shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand one hundred dollars; pilots shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; marine engineers shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; assistant marine engineers shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand one hundred dollars; drivers shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; assistant drivers shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand one hundred dollars; privates of class numbered two shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand and eighty dollars; privates of class numbered one shall each receive an annual salary of nine hundred and sixty dollars.

SEC. 5. That no officer or member of said fire department, under penalty of forfeiting the salary or pay which may be due him, shall withdraw or resign, except by permission of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, unless he shall have given the said Commissioners one month's previous notice in writing of such intention.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That this act shall take effect and be in force on and after July first, nineteen hundred and six.

Approved, June 20, 1906."

The chief engineer desires to express to the Commissioners the appreciation of the officers and members of this department of the recognition by Congress of their efforts to protect the lives and property of the citizens of the District of Columbia.

DEATH.

The chief engineer, with deep regret, has to announce the death of one of the faithful members of the department. While engaged in the discharge of his duty on November 15, 1905, driver Joseph H. McGinnis was killed by being thrown from his engine and falling under the wheels.

NEW APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES.

Since July 1, 1905, there has been purchased by the fire department the following new apparatus:

One third-size steam fire engine, one combination chemical engine and hose wagon, and one second-size steam fire engine.

During the year the following has been purchased from the appropriation for "Repairs to apparatus and for new appliances": One new combination chemical and hose wagon, to replace one old hose reel; four new, up-to-date, ground extension trussed ladders, to replace four old ladders; four pompier ladders for the training tower; eight wagon-turret pipes, one being installed on the hose wagon of each of the following companies, Nos. 1, 2, 6, and 14, and four being installed on the fireboat.

The trucks of this department are also equipped with water-tower pipes, which enable them to throw a large, elevated volume of water similar to that thrown by water towers.

There has also been purchased from the appropriation referred to one set of rubber-tired wheels for engine No. 14. This was considered necessary during the winter months, owing to the fact that the streets are often covered with snow and ice, which causes the apparatus to slide while turning corners. Especially is this a fact where the asphalt streets have a crown and slope to the gutters. It was deemed essential, too, that the apparatus be equipped with two sets of wheels—one with steel tires and the other with rubber tires—as, during the summer months, the suction of the rubber tires on the hot asphalt would make heavy pulling for the horses. The steel tires will be used, therefore, from May 15 to October 15 and the rubber tires from October 15 to May 15. It is the intention of the department to equip all of its apparatus in the same manner as rapidly as the appropriation will permit.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

A committee from Alexandria, Va., requested that the fire department of this District participate in the parade to be held in that city on George Washington's Birthday. The invitation was accepted, and the department was represented by 71 officers and members and 6 pieces of apparatus, in charge of the chief engineer. All the members of the department who thus participated were on their day off, and, therefore, their absence from Washington did not cripple the efficiency of the service.

HIGH-PRESSURE SERVICE.

Two practical demonstrations of high-pressure service were given during the year, and were witnessed by a large and representative body. It was shown beyond question that the system would accomplish in every particular all that was claimed for it. It is again requested that the adoption of this system be urgently advocated to Congress. A detailed statement of the advantages to be derived from the high-pressure system will be found in the annual report of this department for year ending June 30, 1905.

INSPECTIONS.

Many public and other large buildings were inspected during the year, among which may be mentioned The White House, the Government Printing Office, the Government Hospital for the Insane, the United States Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of Education, the Post-Office Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Geological Survey, and Convention Hall, the latter building being inspected particularly in connection with the Masonic fair which was held in said building.

Certain fire appliances were recommended for these buildings, which, if installed, would greatly lessen the fire risks. A detail of uniformed members of the fire department was stationed at Convention Hall during the Masonic fair.

The authorities of the Government Hospital for the Insane requested that an examination be made of the different buildings used by that institution and that they be informed as to what was necessary for the proper protection of the inmates from fire. This request was promptly complied with.

The chief engineer was requested by the authorities of Alexandria, Va., to inspect and to make such recommendations as he deemed proper with reference to an old engine of the Alexandria fire department. The chief engineer, accompanied by the machinist, visited Alexandria, examined the apparatus, and made the recommendations as requested.

REPAIRS TO APPARATUS.

The machinist reports that during the past year 277 repair jobs have been completed. Since June 30, 1905, he has responded to 152 emergency calls for his services and has supervised 144 repair jobs done in local shops.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the Commissioners to the urgent necessity for a repair shop for the exclusive use of the fire department. The reasons for desiring such a repair shop have been so often set forth by me that it is not deemed necessary to go into the matter at length in this report.

HORSES.

On June 30, 1905, there were on hand in this department 176 horses. During the year 48 new horses were purchased, 28 were condemned as unfit for further fire service and turned over to the property clerk, 5 have died, and 1 was destroyed. This leaves on hand in the department at the present time 190 horses. The District veterinarian reports that 121 of these horses are in good condition, 60 are in fair condition only, and 9 are unfit for further service. There occurred the usual number of injuries and the customary amount of sickness among the fire-department horses during the year.

CONCLUSION.

The work of the officers and men of this department during the year has been most satisfactory, and my thanks are due them for the same.

The fire department has received from the police department the same efficient assistance as in previous years, and I take this occasion to thank the major and superintendent of police for the same.

I have to express to the honorable Commissioners my sincere appreciation of the consideration and support given me by them in my efforts to properly conduct the operations of this department.

Attention is invited to detailed reports covering the operation of the different branches of the fire department during the year. These reports will be found in the appendix.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. T. BELT, *Chief Engineer.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX 1.

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the fire marshal's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

The loss by fire in the District for the fiscal year just ended exceeds the loss of the preceding year by \$69,080, due to the fact that three fires alone caused an estimated damage of \$150,000. Other than the loss occasioned by the three fires it is indeed very gratifying to report that the other fires only caused an estimated damage of \$140,212. Washington, as in years gone by, has been favored in escaping serious conflagrations like those that have visited other cities in the country.

This city has the same conditions to promote fires as other cities of its size, and its losses will more than favorably compare with those cities. The small losses are attributed to the manner pursued by the department in fighting fires, the promptness in which the department is able to leave quarters, and the speed with which the apparatus can be sent to the fire by means of the good wide streets of the city.

FIRE LOSS.

Over one-half of the total fire loss of the year was due to three fires alone, namely, the burning of the Boys' Reform School, on December 19, involving an estimated loss of \$70,000; the burning of the apartment house 1204 and 1206 G street NW., on December 20, involving an estimated loss of \$30,000; and the burning of the commission houses on Louisiana avenue NW., December 20, involving an estimated loss of \$50,000. In each of these fires there were extenuating circumstances for the heavy losses.

The Boys' Reform School, located on the Bladensburg road; the large amount of loss caused by this fire is attributed as follows: First, to the inadequate water supply at the institution, as only one company could get enough water to supply its engine and force a satisfactory stream of water, and at times even that supply was not sufficient. The other two engine companies that responded were compelled to connect to a plug outside of the grounds of the institution, from the city supply, and then were compelled to line in, which necessitated the laying out of and forcing water through 3,150 feet of hose, and upgrade at that; secondly, owing to the great distance the department was compelled to travel over country roads with its apparatus and horses, with snow on the ground, before reaching the fire, the nearest engine house being over 2 miles away, not to speak of the reserve companies that responded that were located at a greater distance from the scene of fire; thirdly, the headway gained by fire before the arrival of the department, as it required the untiring energy and skill of the department from 2 o'clock a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m. before the fire was extinguished.

The apartment house fire occurred at 12.15 a. m., December 20. The loss is attributed to the fact that the fire originated in the basement and gained considerable headway before the arrival of the department, and spread to the dumb-waiter shaft and from there to the roof, doing considerable damage not only to building, but to the contents of the various rooms before the fire was extinguished, due to the presence of the gases and heavy smoke that had accumulated and the manner in which the department was compelled to fight the fire.

The commission houses' fire occurred at 6.30 a. m., December 20. The loss is attributed to the fact that the buildings were stored with inflammable material and had spread rapidly from one building to the other before the arrival of the department.

This is also explained by the reason that when this fire occurred the nearest companies that would have responded on the first alarm were still out working on the apartment house fire and the next nearest companies had considerable distance to travel; besides several of the companies that had previously been working on the apartment house fire had left the scene of fire and were on their way to quarters, but had not arrived when the alarm was sounded for this fire. The weather being very cold, the department was handicapped to some extent.

With this loss of \$150,000 deducted, there was but a loss of only \$140,212 for the other 987 fires.

During the fiscal year 570 bell alarms were received and investigated. This was an increase of 6 bell alarms over the preceding year.

The loss that these fires caused is estimated at \$206,808. The insurance that covered the property threatened was \$1,728,486. There were 420 local alarms received and investigated; this was an increase of 4 local alarms as compared with the preceding year. The estimated loss caused by the local alarms is \$83,404; the insurance that covered the loss by these local alarms is \$558,995. The total estimated loss for the year was \$290,212, or over 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of the total insurance, \$2,287,476.

The loss of the present year, as compared with the losses of the preceding years, is reduced considerably, due to the fact that inspections of all business houses, hotels, theaters, and residences are still being vigorously pursued, and in fact all conditions that would in any manner cause or would have a tendency to promote a fire is carefully watched, and where said conditions are found they are ordered abated at once, or in a reasonable time, as the situation presents itself. As I have stated in previous reports, it has been the main effort of the fire department to extinguish fires, but those days are numbered with the past and the present aim is prevention, which this office has been able to accomplish with its present force to that end, that all fire liabilities in the District will be reduced to a minimum.

FALSE ALARMS.

During the year there were 62 false alarms, an increase of 3 over the preceding year. This number is pleasing to report and is small in comparison with a city of its size. There have been several arrests made during the year for turning in false alarms, and the culprits have been fined and sentenced to the workhouse.

FIRE LOSS.

In the appended statement, "Origin of fire," the most of the fires were caused by the use of gasoline, soot in chimneys, defective flues, children playing with fire and matches, hot ashes, sparks from chimneys, and the burning of brush. Of the fires, 72 are attributed to the use of gasoline and the majority of cases were caused by its use for domestic purposes.

The fires that have had gasoline as their cause still lead the casualty list of this office. During the present year the police regulations were amended, and to the regulations governing the storage and sale of gasoline more restrictions have been added in order to reduce the possibility of danger from the use of this article.

In many cases death resulted from the injuries received. Soot in chimneys and defective flues contributed 125 fires, children playing with fire and matches 27, sparks from chimneys 28, and burning of brush 31.

The causes under this head are for fires in excess of the other causes of fire.

There were several suspicious fires during the year that were investigated by this office, but was unable to obtain sufficient evidence to cause the arrest of anyone.

There were several incendiary fires also investigated by this office, and on the information received arrests were made in each case, but when taken into court there was not sufficient evidence to hold the parties for the action of the higher courts, with the exception of a case which is now pending, having been indicted by the grand jury and placed on the docket for trial when court convenes.

STORAGE OF FIREWORKS.

This is a matter that this office is responsible for, in that no fireworks must be stored in places where there are matches, oil lamps, gasoline, or other inflammables kept. Fireworks are only stored previous to the Fourth of July, and it is necessary to begin about the middle of May to inspect places where fireworks are to be stored and kept for sale, and for which application is made. Three hundred and twenty-one applications for the storage and sale of fireworks were received during the year just ended; this is a considerable decrease over the preceding year. About twenty-five applications were rejected. This decrease is due to the fact that the

applicants were unable to comply with the regulations. In each case the premises were visited and the conditions noted to ascertain whether the applicants would be able to comply with the regulations. The Fifty-ninth Congress passed a law, which was approved February 9, providing a fee of 50 cents for each permit for the storage and sale of fireworks.

February 4, 1906, the police regulations were so amended that the entire responsibility of the storage and sale of fireworks was placed upon this office, thereby increasing the duties of this office to some extent.

INFLAMMABLE OILS.

While this office has no authority to repress the storage of inflammable oils, especially gasoline, it has nevertheless the power invested in it by the Commissioners to see that such oils are stored in compliance with the regulations. This office is pleased to state that the liabilities from fire from this source have been materially decreased.

These oils can only be stored by making application to the fire marshal on blanks furnished by this office after representatives of this office have inspected the premises. Good results were obtained in the decrease in the storage of oils having a flashing point below 120° F. This oil is not allowed to be stored unless suitable iron or steel tanks are constructed outside of the building and 6 feet from the nearest wall of any building, and the top of tank at least 3 feet from the surface of the ground. In many cases the storage of these oils was abandoned by the applicant rather than go to the expense of constructing such tanks, and others were rejected for the reason that the applicants were unable to comply with the regulations. The maximum amount of gasoline and similar oils allowed to be stored is 50 gallons, but in few instances greater quantities were allowed by special permission of the Commissioners. The Fifty-ninth Congress passed a law and approved, February 9, 1906, an act charging a fee of \$1 for a license to store and keep for sale kerosene, and \$5 for a license to store and keep for sale gasoline.

During the year there were four persons taken into court, convicted, and fined for storing and keeping for sale gasoline without the necessary permit, after being warned that they were violating the regulations.

INSPECTIONS OF THEATERS.

During the theatrical season there were 7 theaters open. They were inspected at least twice each week to ascertain whether or not the regulations were being violated, the regulation adopted in September, 1904, by the Commissioners requiring the woodwork and scenery to be treated with a fire-resisting solution. This office has the supervision of the fireproofing of the scenery in theaters and is one of the most rigid of inspections during the theatrical season. The regulations also required that all scenery of traveling companies should be treated with fire-resisting material before it can be used in the theaters of this city. All scenery of this character was tested before the first performance of the week, and affidavit was required from the traveling managers stating that the scenery had been so treated. In but few cases was it found that the scenery had not been so treated. This scenery was not allowed to be used until it met with the requirements.

The inspections of theaters were not the only places visited. Convention Hall, where vaudeville shows and bazaars were held, was visited and examinations made of the scenery used, to ascertain if the scenery had been treated with a fire-resisting solution.

Pythian Temple, Masonic Temple, and several smaller halls and churches were visited where fairs and bazaars were held. The officials of the different organizations were compelled to treat the booths, flags, bunting, and all draperies used with a fire-resisting solution before the halls were allowed to be open to the public, besides providing other fire protection.

INSPECTION OF MERCANTILE HOUSES.

One of the most important features within the duties of this office is the inspection of mercantile houses, hotels, apartment houses, yards, cellars, and all dangerous conditions from a fire standpoint of view. These inspections have been vigorously pursued and over 24,000 visits of inspection were made, and all conditions liable to cause or promote a fire were remedied.

The occupants and owners of premises were impressed with the necessity of giving their individual cooperation in the prevention of fire and good results were obtained. The hazardous sections of the city were given the greatest attention, they having

been visited and revisited several times. It is pleasing to report that in but a few instances was it necessary as to serve notices on the owners or occupants to remove the conditions found, and in only one case was it necessary to resort to the court for action.

OFFICE SYSTEM.

The work of the office is authentically recorded and kept by a method that can be turned to at any time, and any information needed is ready of access. Especially is this so of the records of the fires. Each fire is recorded on a printed blank, giving the time of the fire, date, box or local, location, style of building, how occupied, owner, occupant, origin, location of fire in the building, damage to building, and damage to contents; also on the same sheet is kept a record of any accident or other information necessary to complete the record of the fire.

There is also kept a complete record of all inspections, applications for the storage of oils, and a record of the casualties reported during the year.

ASSISTANTS TO THE FIRE MARSHAL.

Owing to the absence of Fire Marshal Sidney Bieber, caused by illness, and the steady increase of the duties devolving upon this office, it was found that with only Lieut. L. V. Seib, as my assistant, and the entire city to look after, on July 25, 1905, Lieut. M. G. Metz and Private C. G. Achstetter were detailed as assistants to the fire marshal and assigned to the work of inspection of mercantile houses, and am happy to say that with the increased force more work has been accomplished.

To my assistants much consideration is due for the able and conscientious manner in which they have performed the duties imposed upon them.

On September 1, 1905, Fire Marshal Sidney Bieber, owing to illness, was compelled to relinquish the duties of fire marshal, and was placed upon the retired list of the department, and I was appointed to succeed him as fire marshal.

Thanking you for the courtesies you have extended to me and for your support in my efforts to keep up the standing and reputation that this office has gained,

I respectfully submit my report.

P. W. NICHOLSON, *Fire Marshal.*

WILLIAM T. BELT,

Chief Engineer District of Columbia Fire Department.

APPENDIX 2.

REPORT OF THE MACHINIST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1906:

There were two serious accidents to the apparatus during the year.

(1) No. 1 engine, while serving at fire from box 158, December 20, 1905, became disabled, caused by pump plunger rod working loose from yoke; considerable damage was done to the machinery of said engine.

(2) January 9, 1906, while No. 3 engine was responding to box 616, the engine slid in making a turn at Seventh and H streets NE. and struck the curbing at the northeast corner. The engine was upset, the front gear broken, rear axle bent, and rear wheel broken; considerable damage was also done to the machinery.

During the past twelve months I have inspected and tested all new apparatus, appliances, and hose received by this department, and have recorded the result in each case. I have also tested all the hose in service in the department and condemned all that was unfit for future fire service.

I have examined all the men eligible to promotion to engineers or assistant engineers, in order to determine their ability to handle said steamers at fires.

I also supervised the reconstruction of the machinery of the fire boat *Firefighter*, especially the large fire pumps. The said fire pumps, when the boat arrived in this city, did not come up to the requirements, and nearly all of the pumps had to be redesigned and new parts made before they would give the required displacement of 3,000 gallons of water per minute for each pump. This work took nearly four months.

I have responded to 152 emergency calls for my services and 277 repair jobs have been completed by my department on the various pieces of apparatus and appliances in the service. I have also supervised 144 jobs done in the local shops.

The following is a list of some of the more important work completed by my department in the small shop now used for repair work:

Repairing of No. 1 engine that was damaged at fire December 20, 1905.

Repairing of No. 3 engine that upset January 9, 1906.

Putting modern double brakes on trucks B, D, F, and G.

Reconstructing of the hoisting gear on aerial ladder of truck A.

Revalving the pumps of engines Nos. 6 and 14.

Installing new turret pipes on Nos. 2, 6, and 14 hose wagons and four turret pipes on the manifold system of the fire boat; also considerable repairs to engines Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 and to one reserve engine.

My assistant and myself have attended all special calls from fires during the year.

I respectfully recommend that two modern steamers be purchased to replace two engines that have been in continuous service since 1889. I also recommend the rebuilding of the reserve Clapp & Jones engine, the rebuilding to include a self-circulating water-tube boiler.

I also recommend that I be furnished with a wreck wagon and necessary tools and appliances for picking up broken-down or overturned apparatus.

I desire to renew my request for a repair shop and its equipments. The necessity for such a shop is more and more realized by me every year. If it is provided the work of the department will be done much quicker, better, and with less cost, and the work that has to be performed in the local shops can be done in the proposed shop.

I also have to report that I have tested all of the hose in the department for the year ending June 30, 1906.

There is in the department 51,700 feet of 2½-inch cotton rubber-lined hose, divided as follows: 24,550 feet of good or first-class hose; 23,000 feet of fair hose; 4,150 feet of bad hose (this was either condemned during the test or bursted during the year).

Of the 3-inch gum hose there is 1,250 feet fair and 150 feet bad. (The 150 feet of bad hose was condemned.)

There are 47,550 feet of serviceable 2½-inch cotton rubber-lined hose and 21,300 feet of 2½-inch gum hose in the department, making a total of 68,850 feet of serviceable 2½-inch hose, with 1,250 feet of serviceable 3-inch gum hose, making a grand total of all the serviceable hose in the department 70,100 feet.

Accompanying this report is a table showing the number of feet in the various companies of the department and their condition.

Very respectfully,

WM. T. BELT,

Chief Engineer Fire Department.

THOS. M. ROBINSON,

Machinist, District of Columbia Fire Department.

APPENDIX 3.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1906.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the board of police and fire surgeons, as relating to your department, for the year ending June 30, 1906:

Number of sick cards issued.....	135
Number of house visits	301
Number of office visits	612
Number of applicants examined.....	266
Number past.....	64

Very truly,

J. S. WALL, M. D.,

Secretary Board of Police and Fire Surgeons.

WM. T. BELT,

Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

APPENDIX 4.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARIAN.WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report to your department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

There were on hand June 30, 1905, 176 horses; of these, 28 have been condemned by me as unfit for further fire service, 5 have died, and 1 was destroyed.

Forty-eight new horses were purchased, leaving in service June 30, 1906, 190 horses.

Of these, I find that 121 are in good condition, 60 are in fair condition, and 9 are in bad condition and unfit for further service.

The usual amount of sickness and injuries occurred during the year.

The average usefulness of the horses for fire service has been about five and one-half years, but many of the horses condemned as unfit for fire service have been found useful for other departments, where the work is of a slow draft, and have been passed from one department to another by the property clerk, where they can be used to an advantage.

If the appropriation was large enough so that horses could be passed out of fire service a year earlier it would be a great saving to the District, as then other departments would be getting better horses, and many that are now totally used up before leaving the fire service would last for years at slow work.

This would keep the fire department in better shape and help all other departments.

Very respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
District Veterinarian.

WM. T. BELT,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

APPENDIX 5.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES.*Pension roll.*

Name.	Per month.	Name.	Per month.
Joseph Parris	\$100	Margaret T. Mulhall.....	\$40
Sidney Bieber.....	90	Edward P. Collins.....	40
William Luskey.....	65	Mary McGinnis.....	40
Arthur M. Donaldson.....	60	Mamie E. Lusby.....	40
John Kane.....	50	Mary R. Lowe.....	40
William French.....	50	Alice C. Gibbons.....	40
William E. Robertson.....	50	Mary T. Wiles.....	40
John Walker.....	50	Johanna Sweeney.....	40
Joseph O. Guy.....	50	Margaret A. Giles.....	40
James G. Willson.....	50	Annie E. Kurtz.....	35
John T. Hyland.....	50	Mary V. Lewis.....	30
Charles S. Boss.....	50	Catherine Angell.....	30
Wilhelmina Keefe.....	50	Marion R. Maguire.....	30
William O. Drew.....	50	Mary A. Kettler.....	30
William T. Sorrell.....	50	Jane E. Griffin.....	30
Francis Mulhall.....	50	Mary A. Lowe.....	30
James Moriarty.....	50	Barbara M. Lenman.....	30
Harry Thomas.....	50	Mary G. Williams.....	30
John F. Willig.....	50	Annie L. Sullivan.....	30
Charles F. Burke.....	50	Annie Sweeney.....	30
William T. Mahorney.....	50	Lida A. Mastin.....	30
James Frazier.....	50	Hattie E. White.....	30
Elizabeth S. Dodge.....	50	Georgiana Mahorney.....	30
William H. J. Bradekamp.....	50	Martha D. Clark.....	30
John A. Albin.....	50	Arthur N. Carter.....	25
William Doleman.....	50	Charles E. Shaffer.....	24
William P. Cady.....	50	Samuel P. Shipley.....	20
Charles F. Auffort.....	50	Louis Waldron.....	10
Thomas W. Virnstein.....	50	Naomi Waldron.....	10
Frank W. Raitz.....	50		
Nellie A. McLane.....	50	Total	2,569

Salaries of officers and employees, 1906.

Officers and employees.	Number.	Salary per annum.
Chief engineer.....	1	\$2,500
Deputy chief engineer.....	1	1,500
Battalion chief engineers.....	3	1,200
Clerk.....	1	1,000
Fire marshal.....	1	1,600
Captains.....	27	1,000
Lieutenants.....	27	900
Engineers.....	16	1,000
Assistant engineers.....	16	900
Drivers.....	28	900
Privates.....	179	900
Watchmen.....	27	720
Laborer.....	1	480

Table showing number of alarms responded to by the companies, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

	First alarm.	Second alarm.	Third alarm.	Fourth alarm.	Fifth alarm.	Sixth alarm.	Special alarm.	Local alarms.	Time engines worked.		Hose laid.	Hose burst.	Ladders raised.	Times extin- guishers used.	Times hand pump used.	Times chemical tank dumped.	Transfers.
									H.	M.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.				
No. 1.....	170	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	38	37	35	15,200	.....	18	22	1	33	...
No. 2.....	94	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	41	30	11,750	50	108	19	.....	25	...
No. 3.....	122	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	29	35	11,300	150	12	7	.....	.....	2
No. 4.....	110	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	39	.....	15,050	108	150	79	33	.....	.....
No. 5.....	62	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	21	35	9,700	200	96	17	15	.....	.....
No. 6.....	145	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	38	20	13,750	300	96	6	18	33	.....
No. 7.....	154	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	31	30	9,750	250	48	17	.....	.....	.....
No. 8.....	136	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	51	30	19,700	150	42	25	3	.....	4
No. 9.....	134	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	19	15	11,300	50	90	48	11	.....	1
No. 10.....	64	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	52	25	15,100	500	180	11	7	11	.....
No. 11.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3	40	1,200	.....	84	12	8	.....	.....
No. 12.....	85	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	11	40	5,200	.....	.....	4	3	.....	3
No. 13.....	87	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	37	40	13,350	50	40	3	.....	3	2
No. 14.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	27	40	11,250	250	96	13	11	15	.....
No. 15.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	9	30	3,100	.....	48	11	.....	.....	2
No. 16.....	100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	38	25	11,050	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
No. 17.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	15	.....	2,650	350	40	1	2	1	1
No. 18.....	43	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	19	35	5,600	.....	24	4	4	.....	2
Chemical:																	
2.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	{ 1,850 a 400 }	600	171	5	8	3	...
5.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	a 1,450	50	48	15	5	13	3
Truck:																	
A.....	91	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,185	5	.....	.....	1
B.....	119	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,573	35	.....	.....	.....
C.....	101	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,296	5	.....	.....	.....
D.....	147	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,083	9	9	.....	.....
E.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	1	4	.....	1
F.....	32	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	604	2	4	.....	.....
G.....	116	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,565	28	.....	.....	4
H.....	9	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water tower.....	78	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	b11	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hose wagon:																	
Truck E.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2,500	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truck F.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Chemical hose. b Time in service.

Description of engines.

Engine.	Style of engine.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Cylinders.	Pumps.	Gallons per minute.
No. 1, Clapp & Jones.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	First.....	Clapp & Jones.....	9,100	Dec. 16, 1891	9 × 8	5½ × 8	900
No. 2, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Extra first.....	American Fire Engine Co.....	10,000	Jan. 17, 1903	9½ × 9	5½ × 9	1,150
No. 3, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	Second.....	Clapp & Jones.....	7,940	Nov. 18, 1889	8½ × 7	5 × 7	700
No. 4, Silsby.....	Crane-neck rotary, with Fox boiler.	Third.....	American Fire Engine Co.....	7,640	Nov. 7, 1892	10½	7½	600
No. 5, Amoskeag.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Second.....	Manchester Locomotive Works ..	8,900	Nov. 28, 1896	6½ × 8	4½ × 8	700
No. 6, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Extra first.....	American Fire Engine Co.....	10,000	Jan. 21, 1903	9½ × 9	5½ × 9	1,150
No. 7, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	Third.....	do.....	8,300	Feb. 4, 1898	7 × 7	4½ × 7	600
No. 8, La France.....	do.....	do.....	La France Fire Engine Co.....	7,400	May 7, 1895	6½ × 8	4½ × 8	600
No. 9, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	do.....	American Fire Engine Co.....	7,855	Sept. 16, 1893	7½ × 7	4½ × 7	600
No. 10, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7,950	Nov. 9, 1896	7 × 7	4½ × 7	600
No. 11, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	do.....	Clapp & Jones.....	7,965	Nov. 16, 1889	7 × 7	4½ × 7	600
No. 12, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	do.....	American Fire Engine Co.....	7,946	Nov. 24, 1896	7 × 7	4½ × 7	600
No. 13, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Second.....	American-La France Engine Co..	8,600	Nov. 6, 1904	8 × 8	4½ × 8	700
No. 14, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Extra first.....	do.....	10,000	Jan. 16, 1903	9½ × 9	5½ × 9	1,150
No. 15, La France.....	do.....	Third.....	La France Fire Engine Co.....	7,730	June 1, 1898	7½ × 7	4½ × 8	600
No. 16, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Second.....	American-La France Engine Co..	8,600	Aug. 26, 1905	8 × 8	4 × 8	700
No. 17, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Fourth.....	do.....	7,200	Nov. 6, 1904	6½ × 7	4 × 7	500
No. 18, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Third.....	do.....	7,800	Aug. 26, 1905	7½ × 7	4½ × 7	600
Reserve engine, Amoskeag.....	do.....	Second.....	Manchester Locomotive Works ..	8,200	Dec. 9, 1886	6½ × 8	4½ × 8	700
Reserve engine, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	Third.....	Clapp & Jones.....	8,005	Oct. 30, 1888	8½ × 7	5 × 7	700

Description of combination chemical and hose wagons.

Location of wagon.	Style.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Capacity of tanks.
				<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
Engine Co. No. 1....	Double tank..	First....	C.T.Holloway & Co	7,200	Sept. 22, 1905	70
Engine Co. No. 2....	do	do	do	7,200	Oct. 14, 1903	70
Engine Co. No. 6....	do	do	do	7,200	do	70
Engine Co. No. 10...	do	do	do	7,200	Jan. 23, 1905	70
Engine Co. No. 13...	do	do	do	7,200	Oct. 19, 1904	70
Engine Co. No. 14...	do	do	do	7,200	Oct. 14, 1903	70
Engine Co. No. 17...	do	do	do	6,200	Aug. 22, 1901	70
Truck F.....	do	do	do	6,020	Apr. 1, 1901	70

Description of trucks.

Truck.	Ladders.	By whom built.	Placed in service.	Weight drawn to fire.
	<i>Feet.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>
A	305	Seagrave Co.....	Dec. 18, 1902	10,000
B	361	La France Fire Engine Co.....	Nov. 8, 1898	9,000
C	343	do	Sept. 6, 1891	9,800
D	347	do	Mar. 1, 1896	9,000
E	301	do	Oct. 17, 1903	8,500
F	347	do	May 13, 1901	9,000
G	332	do	July 3, 1891	9,000
H	275	American-La France Fire Engine Co.....	Nov. 2, 1904	7,500
Extra truck.....	372	La France Fire Engine Co.....	Nov. 12, 1900	9,000

Description of water tower.

Location.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight.	Placed in service.	Elevation.
				<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>
House of truck C....	Champion....	First....	National Fire Extinguisher Co., Chicago, Ill.	9,800	Apr. 15, 1901	75

NOTE.—This water tower has one standpipe and two turrets.

Description of chemical engines.

Engine.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight, drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Capacity of tanks.
				<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
No. 2, Holloway	Double tank..	First....	C. T. Holloway & Co.	7,200	June 22, 1895	170
No. 3, Holloway	do	do	do	7,719	May 18, 1901	170
No. 5, Holloway	do	do	do	7,200	July 23, 1903	170
Hand chemical, Holloway.	do	do	do	1,200	Mar. 7, 1901	170
Extra Holloway	do	do	do	6,707	Sept. 6, 1891	160

Description of drill tower.

Location.	Style.	By whom built.	Height.	Placed in service.
			<i>Feet.</i>	
Adjoining No. 8 Engine Co ...	Harris	Local contract, under specifications furnished by W. H. Harris, Detroit, Mich.	83	Jan., 1906

NOTE.—Drills are held weekly and the members of the department are thoroughly instructed in the art of using scaling and pompier ladders, life lines, life-saving nets, hose, the use of jumping nets at different heights, and all appliances for the saving of lives and property.

Description of the fire boat Firefighter.

Built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.; length on load water line, 95 feet; length over all, 101 feet; beam, 23 feet 6 inches; draft, loaded, 9 feet; displacement, 130 tons. Single-screw propeller, with single high-pressure engine. Equipped with two Duplex fire pumps, 3,000 gallons displacement for each pump, built by the Blake Pump Company, Cambridge, Mass. Equipped with two Monitor pipes throwing streams 2, 3, 3½, and 4 inches and 2, 2½, 3, and 3½ inches; four Hart torrent pipes, throwing from 1 to 2 inch streams; also ten 2½-inch connections.

This boat is so equipped as to enable it to fight a fire at a distance of 1,500 feet from the water front. Also equipped for ice breaking.

Number of feet of hose in the department.

Company.	2½-inch cotton, rubber lined.			Gum hose.		
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
No. 1	1,850	800	300	.....	a 350	.....
No. 2	2,300	1,000	100	.....	a 300	.....
No. 3 .....	.....	.....	.....	1,450	1,450	250
No. 4	1,050	1,700	450	.....	.....	.....
No. 5	1,000	1,100	700	.....	.....	.....
No. 6 .....	.....	.....	.....	2,400	{ 250	150
No. 7	1,000	750	100	600	a 350	a 50
No. 8	1,950	550	450	.....	850	300
No. 9 .....	.....	.....	.....	2,750	350	100
No. 10 .....	.....	.....	.....	1,700	1,900	300
No. 11	1,500	2,650	100	.....	.....	.....
No. 12	1,100	1,850	250	.....	.....	.....
No. 13	2,800	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
No. 14 .....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	{ 1,200	100
No. 15	1,250	2,350	150	.....	a 250	a 100
No. 16	2,350	.....	150	900	.....	.....
No. 17	500	2,200	150	.....	500	200
No. 18	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fireboat No. 19	1,000	200	.....	2,400	.....	.....
Truck E .....	.....	1,250	150	.....	.....	.....
Chemical No. 2 .....	.....	2,900	200	.....	900	100
Chemical No. 3 .....	.....	2,950	600	.....	200	.....
Extra hose carriage at No. 13 engine company	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extra hose carriage at department stables	900	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Drill tower .....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hose reel for Langdon .....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	24,550	23,000	4,150	13,700	8,850	1,650

a 3-inch hose.

Hose purchased during the year ended June 30, 1906.

Maltese Cross brand	Feet. 7,000
Keystone brand	10,200

Number of fire extinguishers on hand June 30, 1906.

Style.	Engine companies.																		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	No. 15.	No. 16.	No. 17.	No. 18.	No. 19.
3-gallon Underwriters	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	2	2	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
3-gallon Holloway	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-gallon Holloway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6-gallon Holloway .....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
3-gallon Patrol .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2

Number of fire extinguishers on hand June 30, 1906—Continued.

Style.	Chemical companies.			Truck companies.								Machinist.	Office.	Extra trucks.	Total.
	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 5.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.				
3-gallon Underwriters.....		1	2	4			2		2			4	1		39
4-gallon Underwriters.....					2							2			2
6-gallon Underwriters.....												2			2
3-gallon Holloway.....		1										1			10
5-gallon Holloway.....															1
6-gallon Holloway.....	4	3				2	3	2	4	3		18		2	52
15-gallon Holloway.....					2			2		2	2	2			10
3-gallon Patrol.....															8
Total.....															124

Life-saving nets on hand June 30, 1906.

Company.	Name.	Number.
Truck A.....	{Woodhouse.....	1
	{Browder.....	1
Truck B.....	do.....	1
Truck C.....	do.....	1
Truck D.....	{Woodhouse.....	1
	{Browder.....	1
Truck E.....	do.....	1
Truck F.....	{Woodhouse.....	1
	{Browder.....	1
Truck G.....	do.....	1
Truck H.....	do.....	1
Drill tower.....	do.....	1
Total.....		12

Hand pumps on hand June 30, 1906.

Company.	Number.	Company.	Number.
Engine:		Engine—Continued.	
No. 1.....	3	No. 19—fire boat.....	1
No. 2.....	1	Chemical:	
No. 3.....	1	No. 2.....	3
No. 4.....	1	No. 3.....	3
No. 5.....	2	No. 5.....	3
No. 6.....	1	Truck:	
No. 7.....	2	A.....	2
No. 8.....	1	B.....	3
No. 9.....	1	C.....	3
No. 10.....	2	D.....	2
No. 11.....	1	E.....	3
No. 12.....	1	F.....	3
No. 13.....	1	G.....	2
No. 14.....	1	Extra truck E.....	2
No. 15.....	1	Office.....	1
No. 16.....	1	Machinist.....	9
No. 17.....	1		
No. 18.....	1	Total.....	63

Feet of ladders on hand June 30, 1906.

Company.	Feet.	Company.	Feet.
Engine:		Truck:	
No. 1.....	16	A.....	305
No. 2.....	16	B.....	361
No. 3.....	24	C.....	343
No. 4.....	24	D.....	347
No. 5.....	24	E.....	301
No. 6.....	16	F.....	347
No. 7.....	24	G.....	332
No. 8.....	24	H.....	275
No. 9.....	24	Drill tower.....	333
No. 10.....	18	Reserve truck.....	372
No. 11.....	24	Hose carriage—	
No. 12.....	24	At truck E.....	24
No. 13.....	20	At chemical No. 2.....	24
No. 14.....	16	At chemical No. 3.....	24
No. 15.....	24	Two extra carriages at No. 13.....	48
No. 16.....	24	Extra carriage at stable.....	24
No. 17.....	40	Hose wagon at truck F.....	16
No. 18.....	24	Total.....	3,882

List of alarms from 1880 to 1906 and the number of buildings and the population in 1880, 1904, 1905, 1906.

Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.	Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.
1880.....	120	30,474	177,638	1894.....	542		
1881.....	107			1895.....	520		
1882.....	142			1896.....	524		
1883.....	152			1897.....	536		
1884.....	146			1898.....	618		
1885.....	247			1899.....	667		
1886.....	230			1900.....	639		
1887.....	251			1901.....	710		
1888.....	282			1902.....	771		
1889.....	255			1903.....	819		
1890.....	325			1904.....	1,065	68,436	300,000
1891.....	331			1905.....	980	70,209	300,000
1892.....	400			1906.....	990	71,000	326,435
1893.....	509						

Location of the houses of the department.

Company.	Location.
Engine company:	
No. 1.....	K, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 2.....	D, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets NW.
No. 3.....	Delaware avenue and C street NE.
No. 4.....	Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW.
No. 5.....	M, between Thirty-second and Potomac streets NW.
No. 6.....	Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets NW.
No. 7.....	R, between Ninth and Tenth streets NW.
No. 8.....	North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.
No. 9.....	U, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 10.....	Maryland avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NE.
No. 11.....	Fourteenth, between Irving and Kenyon streets NW.
No. 12.....	North Capitol and Quincy streets.
No. 13.....	Tenth and G streets SW.
No. 14.....	Eighth, between D and E streets NW.
No. 15.....	Washington and Pierce streets, Anacostia.
No. 16.....	D, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets NW.
No. 17.....	Brookland, D. C.
No. 18.....	Ninth and K streets SE.
No. 19.....	Seventh and Water streets SW.
Truck company:	
A.....	North Capitol, between B and C streets.
B.....	New Hampshire avenue and M street NW.
C.....	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street NW.
D.....	M street, near New Jersey avenue NW.
E.....	S, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets NW.
F.....	Park road, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NW.
G.....	Eighth, between D and E streets SE.
H.....	Congress Heights, Chemical No. 5 house.
Chemical company:	
No. 2.....	Brightwood, D. C.
No. 3.....	Tenley, D. C.
No. 5.....	Congress Heights, D. C.
Water tower.....	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street NW.
Drill tower.....	North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.

The following casualties to members of the department were reported during the year:

Name.	Company.	Date.	Box.	Injury.
Watchman O. R. Moxley....	Engine Co. 14.....	July 3, 1905	.....	Injured arm and ankle, ladder slipping while drilling.
Private W. D. Baxter.....	Truck Co. G.....	Aug. 28, 1905	.....	Injured shoulder while hooking up.
Watchman S. R. Downing ..	Truck Co. D.....	Sept. 26, 1905	.....	Sprained ankle; jumped from wall when alarm came in.
Watchman T. E. Mannix....	Truck Co. A.....	Oct. 3, 1905	.....	Sprained right ankle sliding down pole.
Private J. L. Glasscock.....	Engine Co. 7.....	Oct. 6, 1905	654	Shoulder blade knocked out of place.
Watchman R. E. Mooreland.	Engine Co. 6.....	Oct. 7, 1905	.....	Sprained left leg.
Private S. E. Colvin.....	Engine Co. 4.....	do.....	.....	Sprained ankle while drilling.
Private G. L. Abell.....	Truck Co. C.....	Oct. 12, 1905	326	Finger cut while at fire.
Capt. J. Carrington.....	Engine Co. 2.....	do.....	326	Hand and foot scalded.
Engineer W. T. Reed.....	Fire boat.....	Oct. 13, 1905	.....	Left hand injured with pump.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Broke left leg while hauling ashes from boat.
Private F. D. Gibbs.....	Engine Co. 14.....	Oct. 23, 1905	146	Injured left knee.
Deputy Chief F. J. Wagner..	.....	Nov. 20, 1905	431	Injured about head; struck by stream of water.
Private F. M. Edwards.....	Truck Co. C.....	Dec. 1, 1905	129	Hand cut with glass.
Lieut. P. J. Sullivan.....	do.....	Dec. 6, 1905	16	Stuck nail in left hand.
Lieut. J. B. Watt.....	Truck Co. A.....	Dec. 13, 1905	41	Wrist cut with tin.
Capt. W. F. Lanahan.....	Engine Co. 13.....	Dec. 20, 1905	158	Injured right side by play pipe.
Asst. Driver E. J. Dwyer.....	do.....	do.....	158	Thumb cut with glass.
Private W. Simpson.....	do.....	Jan. 5, 1906	49	Head cut coming in contact with hose wagon.
Private J. B. Lyon.....	Engine Co. 1.....	Jan. 7, 1906	351	Fell from stepladder; injured back.
Engineer P. McGarry.....	Engine Co. 2.....	Jan. 9, 1906	134	Finger mashed.
Driver J. Sullivan.....	Engine Co. 6.....	Jan. 26, 1906	137	Cut over right eye; dragged from seat.
Private T. O'Neil.....	Chemical Co. 5...	Mar. 2, 1906	.....	Broke small bone in hand by falling; foot caught in switch chain in getting on car.
Private G. B. J. Key.....	Engine Co. 8.....	Mar. 6, 1906	Local.	Face burned by hot grease.
Private G. W. Cecil.....	do.....	do.....	Local.	Do.
Private A. B. Cole.....	do.....	do.....	Local.	Burned on right hand.
Private M. O. Downs.....	Engine Co. 14.....	Mar. 8, 1906	.....	Injured finger in jumping from car returning from dinner.
Private E. E. Padgett.....	Truck Co. G.....	Mar. 29, 1906	.....	Burned hands while drilling on training tower.
Driver W. B. Handy.....	Truck Co. D.....	Apr. 3, 1906	.....	Broke right wrist and injured about back falling from ladder in truck house.
Capt. C. E. Harper.....	Engine Co. 16.....	May 26, 1906	14	Kicked by horse in attempting to release horse from stall, horse falling.
Private A. H. Chace.....	Chemical No. 5...	June 4, 1906	.....	Broke ligament in left knee coming down sliding pole.

The following casualties to residents were reported during the year:

July, 1905.—George Carter, colored, age 60 years, badly burned on head and neck, caused by gasoline explosion, July 16, 1905, box 419.

Mary Cole, white, age 37 years, slightly burned on left arm, gasoline fumes igniting, July 26, 1905, box 536.

Richard H. Mohler, white, age 33 years, leg broken, injured about the body and kicked by a horse in trying to get horses out of stable during a fire, July 28, 1905, box 327.

Richard Green, colored, age 27 years, injured about head and body while rescuing horses from stable, July 28, 1905, box 327.

August, 1905.—Mary J. Jaeger, white, age 36 years, burned on right arm and on face in trying to extinguish fire from gasoline, August 7, 1905, box 679.

Herman Perskin, white, age 45 years, seriously burned about the hands by the explosion of kerosene lamp, August 15, 1905, box 168.

Samuel Perskin, white, age 14 years, seriously burned about hands and face by explosion of kerosene lamp, August 15, 1905, box 168.

Henry Newman, white, age 35 years, pinned under locomotive engine when it turned over and was taken from under the wreck, August 14, 1905, Truck Company G and No. 8 Engine Company on local at east end of tunnel at Eleventh street SE.

Mary Webb, white, age 21 years, burned on right hand and arm while trying to extinguish fire from a gasoline stove, August 20, 1905, box 647.

Katie Hadon, colored, age 60 years, slightly burned about back and face; cause, gasoline stove, August 31, 1905, box 234.

September, 1905.—Henry J. Ready, white, aged 38 years, slightly burned about face and neck while extinguishing fire caused by oil stove, September 2, 1905, box 317.

Victoria Smiler, colored, age 27 years, seriously burned, caused by dress igniting from fire built in yard, died six hours later from injuries received, September 26, 1905, box 43.

T. F. Ryan, white, age 32 years, scorched on head and arms, boiling tar on gas stove, September 27, 1905, box 632.

Julius Dorsey, white, age 19 years, seriously burned about the body in trying to extinguish fire from gasoline stove, September 30, 1905, box 43.

October, 1905.—Mrs. J. M. McKinney, white, age 35 years, painfully burned about the right hand in trying to extinguish fire caused by upsetting of kerosene lamp, October 4, 1905, box 89.

Susana Burr, colored, age 65 years, burned to death from clothes igniting from stove in kitchen, October 10, 1905, box 525.

Elanora Burrett, white, age 33 years, burned on right arm in trying to extinguish fire, October 25, 1905, box 159.

November, 1905.—William White, white, age unknown, killed by having head crushed and scalded by explosion of steam main at Potomac Electric Power Plant, November 1, 1905, engine company No. 2 on local.

Edward Whitney, colored, age unknown, scalded to death by explosion of steam main at the Potomac Electric Power Plant, November 1, 1905, engine company No. 2 on local.

George Trammel, white, age 24 years, seriously scalded and burned by the explosion of steam main at the Potomac Electric Power Plant, November 1, 1905, died from injuries November 7, 1905, engine company No. 2 on local.

Henry Hardy, colored, age 27 years, seriously burned by explosion of steam main at the Potomac Electric Power Plant, November 1, 1905, engine company No. 2 on local.

William Hall, white, age 26 years, painfully burned about the body by explosion of steam main of the Potomac Electric Power Plant, November 1, 1905, engine company No. 2 on local.

L. F. Butler, white, age 29 years, painfully cut about the head by explosion of steam main at Potomac Electric Power Plant, November 1, 1905, engine company No. 2 on local.

William Trammell, white, age 34 years, painfully burned by the explosion of the steam main at the Potomac Electric Power Plant, November 1, 1905, engine company No. 2 on local.

C. C. Tingstrom, white, age 45 years, painfully burned by the explosion of steam main at Potomac Electric Power Plant, November 1, 1905, engine company No. 2 on local.

W. B. Clark, white, age 74 years, slightly burned about face and head, automobile on fire, November 7, 1905, engine company No 4 on local.

M. Linger, white, age 48 years, slightly burned on left hand in trying to extinguish fire, November 10, 1905, box 169.

Richard Taylor, colored, age 50 years, painfully burned on right hand by trying to extinguish fire, November 13, 1905, engine company No. 4 on local.

J. I. Parker, white, age 48 years, slightly burned on left hand trying to extinguish fire, November 15, 1905, box 235.

Lilian Parks, white, age 31 years, seriously burned on both hands trying to extinguish fire, November 18, 1905, box 841.

James C. Orr, colored, age 29 years, was suffocated during fire in kindling wood establishment, November 26, 1905, box 731.

Harry Savoy, colored, age 25 years, was suffocated during fire in kindling wood establishment, November 26, 1905, box 731.

Augustus Gray, colored, age 21 years, was suffocated during fire in kindling wood establishment, November 26, 1905, box 731.

Richard Thomas, colored, age 21 years, was suffocated during fire in kindling wood establishment, November 26, 1905, box 731.

Lathias McDaniels, colored, age 19 years, left leg sprained by jumping from second-story window during fire in kindling wood establishment, November 26, 1905, box 731.

Dr. John W. Thomas, white, age 50 years, painfully burned about hands and face in trying to extinguish fire from chemicals boiling over, November 27, 1905, box 134.

December, 1905.—John Elsie Brown, colored, age 9 years, seriously burned on hands, face, body, and legs, caused by playing with fire in stove, December 7, 1905, box 425.

H. C. Grady, white, age 60 years, blown through building by the explosion of the gas main at Washington Gas Light Company's gas works, December 8, 1905, box 526.

Robert Dugan, white, age 22 years, head cut and bruised by being blown from building, caused by explosion of gas main at Washington Gas Light Company's gas works, December 8, 1905, box 526.

Cora Burgess, white, age 40 years, painfully burned on left hand and arm in trying to extinguish fire caused by gasoline stove, December 9, 1905, engine company No. 16, on local.

John Carron, white, age 60 years, seriously burned about and cut on the head and face, while attempting to light kerosene lamp while handling a bottle of gasoline, causing the same to explode, died from injuries received, December 23, 1905, box 131.

Pedro Chandron, white, age 23 years, suffocated, caused by bank of earth falling on him at excavation on the site of the new Metropolitan Citizens' National Bank, December 29, 1905, Truck Company C, on local.

Charles R. Smith, white, age 27 years, seriously injured about the back and abdomen, caused by bank of earth falling on him at excavation on the site of the new Metropolitan Citizens' National Bank, December 29, 1905, truck company C on local.

Thomas Roy, colored, age 27 years; Moses Lacey, colored, age unknown; Benjamin Chrisol, colored, age unknown; Robert Bruce, colored, age unknown, were in the falling in of the embankment at the site of the new Metropolitan Citizens' National Bank, escaped uninjured, December 29, 1905.

D. E. Hutchinson, white, age 34 years, painfully burned about hands and face in trying to extinguish fire caused by a lighted candle igniting drapery on lounge, December 30, 1905, box 674.

Edward Hierling, white, age about 60 years, painfully burned by a lighted candle igniting drapery under a lounge, December 30, 1905, engine company No. 8 on local.

January, 1906.—Julia Bhomvarth, white, age 22 years, burned about face, hands, and arms by trying to extinguish fire in Christmas tree, January 4, 1906, truck company F on local.

Marion Bhomvarth, white, age 20 years, burned on hands in trying to extinguish fire in Christmas tree, January 4, 1906, truck company F on local.

Edgar Grant, white, age 15 years, slightly burned about hands and face by the explosion of a barrel of dehydrogene, January 5, 1906, box 49.

Fannie Unger, white, age 32 years, bruised about body and hips from jumping out of third-story window, fire suspicious, January 7, 1906, box 212.

Bertha Hirsh, white, age 45 years, ankle sprained by jumping from third-story window, fire suspicious, January 7, 1906, box 212.

Sarah Hayes, colored, aged 28 years, seriously burned about the body and lower extremities, caused by having an epileptic fit and falling against an oil lamp, died from injuries received January 9, 1906, box 62.

Mary Norvall, white, age 27 years, burned about the face and hands trying to extinguish fire caused by gasoline stove, January 16, 1906, box 623.

February, 1906.—Elizabeth Thomas, colored, age 60 years, slightly burned on hands and face trying to extinguish fire caused by defective flue, February 8, 1906, box 268.

Mary Bailey, colored, age 25 years, slightly injured by jumping from second-story window, caused by defective oil stove, February 11, 1906, box 313.

Beatrice Howe, colored, age 16 years, slightly injured by jumping from second-story window, caused by defective oil stove, February 11, 1906, box 313.

John Toliver, colored, age 30 years, slightly burned on legs in trying to extinguish fire caused by oil stove upsetting, February 11, 1906, box 426.

J. B. Patterson, Mrs. J. B. Patterson, and Hanah Lowell, all white, age 60, 55, and 35 years, respectively, taken from third-story window in a suffocated condition, caused by a cigarette stub being thrown in rubbish in cellar, February 14, 1906, box 814.

Bertha Carrol, white, age 21 years, slightly burned on hands, caused by lighted match dropping in dish containing alcohol, February 15, 1906, box 37.

Catherine Gray, colored, age 65 years, burned about the body, caused by clothes igniting from stove, not serious, February 16, 1906, box 252.

Mrs. F. A. Barmer, white, age 30 years, burned on arms and face, caused by gasoline stove, February 27, 1906, box 125.

March, 1906.—Lucinla Brooks, colored, age 52 years, burned about the head, not seriously, in trying to extinguish fire from an overheated stove, March 7, 1906, box 148.

Isaac Ross, colored, age 65 years, burned about the head and hands, by either falling or jumping from second-floor window of bath room to ground in side alley, fracturing his skull, died at 11 p. m. the same night from injuries received; fire caused by upsetting of oil stove, March 9, 1906, box 238.

George Johnson, colored, age 29 years, burned about the face, head, and hands, found in rear portion of building partly unconscious, caused by fire in livery stable, March 18, 1906, box 145.

Walter J. Downs, colored, age 35 years, slightly burned on hands, caused by stepping on a match, March 20, 1906, engine company No. 10 on local.

Mrs. Aaron Jackson, sr., white, age 76 years, hurt about the head; Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Jackson, jr., white, age 30 and 35 years, slightly hurt, and William Perry, colored, age 49 years, driver of carriage, hurt about head and legs, caused by collision between the carriage and a street car, no fire, engine company No. 15 on local, March 21, 1906.

Matilda Evans, colored, age 55 years, burned to death, caused by clothing igniting while sitting in front of stove and falling asleep, March 25, 1906, box 35.

Matilda Gaines, colored, age unknown, burned to death in fire; must have caught her clothes, March 25, 1906, box 35.

April, 1906.—Cora Stallings, white, age 32 years, painfully burned about face, arms, and feet in trying to extinguish fire caused by gasoline stove, April 24, 1906, box 262.

Mrs. A. E. Miley, white, age 60 years, slightly burned about the arms in trying to extinguish fire, caused by match igniting lace curtain, April 16, 1906, engine company No. 3 on local.

Mrs. E. H. Johnson, white, age 32 years, painfully burned about the face, arms, and feet in trying to extinguish fire caused by gasoline stove, April 24, 1906, box 262.

May, 1906.—John Lynch, white, age 40 years, hands and arms burned while saving a horse from a burning stable, May 1, 1906, truck company E on local.

George Clay Kraft, white, age 21 months, painfully burned about face and hands when fire occurred, caused by gasoline fumes igniting, May 9, 1906, box 53.

Henry Kraft, white, age 2 years, burned on forehead, caused by gasoline fumes igniting, May 9, 1906, box 53.

Daniel Coughlan, white, age 22 years, burned on right hand while trying to extinguish fire caused by leaky gasoline stove, May 16, 1906, box 68.

Mrs. Sarah Rielly, white, age 65 years, burned on head and hands, caused by cleaning beds with gasoline, May 17, 1906, engine company No. 8 on local.

Bertha Kaye, white, age 37 years, painfully burned about face and hands in trying to extinguish fire caused by gasoline, May 19, 1906, box 642.

George Allack, white, age 21 years, slightly burned on hands in throwing gasoline stove while on fire to yard from kitchen, May 24, 1906, box 17.

Florence E. Pumphry, white, age 34 years, slightly burned on wrist by explosion of oil lamp in filling it with gasoline, May 25, 1906, engine company No. 15 on local.

June, 1906.—Tony Pignatello, white, age 39 years, badly burned on both hands by explosion of gasoline stove, June 3, 1906, engine company No. 13 on local.

Orado Sallidan, white, age 30 years, covered by debris, caused by collapse of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad roundhouse at Ivy City, June 9, 1906, box 675.

Charles Ganor, white, age 50 years, of Baltimore, Md., back hurt seriously by collapse of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad roundhouse, June 9, 1906, box 675.

Statement of number of fires, loss, and insurance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Month.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Loss.			Insurance.		
				Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.
1905.									
July	37	14	51	\$14,295	\$108	\$14,403	\$189,200	\$4,045	\$193,245
August	32	20	52	3,442	353	3,795	203,526	69,450	272,976
September	39	20	59	7,352	3,460	10,812	19,275	45,300	64,575
October	56	19	75	5,925	73	5,998	104,685	29,300	133,985
November	66	67	133	8,695	1,396	10,091	87,920	121,450	209,370
December	53	56	109	94,490	72,340	166,830	145,077	30,900	175,977
1906.									
January	52	42	94	11,847	2,142	13,990	177,520	62,550	240,070
February	85	56	141	22,485	295	22,780	524,000	37,700	561,700
March	41	35	76	8,515	1,845	10,360	128,120	46,800	174,920
April	34	37	71	3,042	199	3,241	74,800	22,300	97,100
May	46	35	81	5,295	1,037	6,332	39,763	79,200	118,965
June	29	19	48	11,425	155	11,580	34,600	10,000	44,600
Total	570	420	990	206,808	83,404	290,212	1,728,486	558,995	2,287,476

Origin of fires for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

	Num- ber.		Num- ber.
Alcohol lamp igniting lace curtain.....	1	Gas escaping, from conduit.....	1
Alcohol lamp, upsetting of.....	1	Gas stove igniting drapery.....	3
Blowing out of valve in boiler.....	1	Gas stove igniting paper on wall.....	1
Building fire on dump.....	1	Gas stove, explosion of.....	1
Building fire in stove with gasoline.....	1	Gas stove upset.....	1
Boiling over of pan of oil.....	1	Gas meter, explosion of.....	1
Boys playing with fire.....	43	Gas meter, leaky.....	1
Boys playing with matches.....	8	Gas main, explosion of.....	1
Boys smoking in closet.....	2	Gas main, leaky.....	1
Box 135 pulled for same fire as box 131.....	1	Gas bracket, defective.....	1
Box 418 pulled for same fire as box 451.....	1	Gas jet igniting lace curtain.....	11
Box 952 pulled for same fire as box 953.....	1	Gas jet igniting woodwork.....	1
Burning sulphur.....	1	Gas jet igniting clothes on line.....	2
Burning sulphur igniting bed.....	1	Gas lamp (student's) igniting lace curtain.....	1
Burning brush.....	31	Gas pipe, leaky.....	2
Burning rubbish.....	7	Gas valve, leaky.....	1
Burning rubbish in yard.....	1	Gas range igniting lace curtain.....	4
Burning rubbish in furnace.....	1	Gas tank, leaky.....	1
Burning paper thrown from window.....	1	Gasoline, building fire with.....	1
Burning paper in yard.....	1	Gasoline, fumes from igniting.....	30
Candle igniting box.....	1	Gasoline heater igniting woodwork.....	1
Candle igniting drapery.....	2	Gasoline lamp, leaky.....	1
Candle igniting clothes.....	4	Gasoline stove, explosion of burning kerosene in.....	1
Candle upsetting.....	2	Gasoline stove filled while lighted.....	2
Candle igniting Christmas tree.....	4	Gasoline stove filled while hot.....	3
Candle igniting goods on sideboard.....	1	Gasoline stove, explosion of.....	1
Caving in of embankment.....	1	Gasoline stove, leaky.....	16
Chemicals boiling over.....	1	Gasoline stove igniting curtain.....	1
Children playing with fire.....	10	Gasoline stove, pot of grease boiling over on.....	2
Children playing with matches.....	16	Gasoline retort, leaky.....	1
Chemicals igniting.....	1	Gasoline tank, leaky.....	6
Chimney, soot in.....	99	Gasoline torch in hands of plumbers igniting woodwork.....	2
Chimney warm from previous fire.....	1	Gasoline torch, leaky.....	3
Cigarette stub.....	10	Gasoline tank, explosion of.....	1
Cigarette thrown in hay.....	1	Grease on stove.....	14
Cigarette thrown in box of sawdust.....	4	Hot ashes.....	27
Cigarette thrown in trash.....	4	Hot coals from stove dropping on floor.....	1
Cigarette thrown in manure pile.....	1	Hot coals from furnace dropping on floor.....	1
Cigarette thrown on awning.....	4	Hot irons.....	1
Cigarette thrown in pile of clothes.....	1	Hot poker igniting woodwork.....	1
Cigarette thrown in paper chute.....	1	Heat pipe collapsing.....	1
Cigarette igniting lace curtain.....	1	Incendiary.....	5
Clothes on stove igniting.....	2	Instantaneous fire alarm accidentally turned in.....	1
Clothes igniting from fire built in yard.....	1	Matches.....	1
Clothes igniting from stove.....	3	Matches dropped on table cover.....	1
Coal stove, upsetting of.....	1	Matches dropped in alcohol.....	1
Coal oil on floor igniting.....	1	Matches dropped in bed.....	1
Collision between freight and passenger car.....	1	Matches dropped in closet.....	2
Collision between carriage and street car.....	1	Matches igniting drapery.....	3
Collapse of building.....	1	Matches igniting goods in show window.....	1
Creosote kettle boiling over.....	1	Matches igniting lace curtain.....	3
Cresoline lamp overheated.....	1	Matches thrown in box of excelsior.....	2
Defective flue.....	26	Matches thrown in shed.....	1
Defective furnace.....	1	Matches thrown in lumber.....	1
Dehydrogen, explosion of.....	1	Matches thrown in rubbish.....	11
Drapery igniting from stove.....	1	Matches thrown in excelsior.....	1
Dropping match in excelsior.....	1	Matches thrown in basket of clothes.....	2
Dropping match in pan of gasoline.....	1	Matches thrown against curtain.....	1
Electric wire defective.....	8	Matches thrown in pile of waste paper.....	2
Electric wire short circuited.....	5	Matches thrown in cushion.....	1
Electric controller short circuited.....	1	Matches thrown in dry leaves.....	2
Electric plow and conductor rail short cir- cuted.....	1	Matches thrown in box of rubber stamps.....	1
Electric fuse blown out.....	3	Matches thrown in hay.....	4
Electric motor overheated.....	1	Matches thrown in bureau drawer.....	2
Electric cable defective.....	1	Matches thrown in dry grass.....	2
Engine Co. No. 11 sent to same fire that box 243 was pulled.....	1	Matches thrown in closet.....	1
Escaping steam.....	4	Matches thrown in manure bin.....	1
Exhaust pipe overheated.....	1	Matches thrown in pile of rags.....	1
Explosion of steam main.....	1	Matches thrown in straw.....	1
Explosion of enameling oven, caused by escaping gas.....	1	Matches thrown in box of paper.....	2
False alarms.....	62	Matches thrown in bag of waste.....	1
Firecrackers.....	1	Matches thrown under floor.....	1
Fireworks.....	4	Oil lamp, dropping of.....	1
Fire built in woods.....	1	Oil lamp, explosion of.....	2
Fire built on dump.....	1	Oil lamp igniting goods on shelf.....	1
Flames from furnace igniting rubbish.....	1	Oil lamp igniting curtain.....	1
Flames from retort.....	1	Oil lamp, upsetting of.....	12
Gas escaping.....	1		

Origin of fires for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

	Num- ber.		Num- ber.
Oil lantern, overheated.....	1	Smoking in freight car.....	1
Oil stove, defective.....	5	Smoking in building.....	1
Oil stove, explosion of.....	4	Smoking cigarettes.....	1
Oil lantern, upsetting of.....	2	Sparks from matches.....	31
Oil stove igniting woodwork.....	2	Sparks from chimneys.....	28
Oil stove, overheated.....	4	Sparks from tinner's pot.....	2
Oil stove, upsetting of.....	7	Sparks from fire engine.....	1
Overheated fireplace.....	2	Sparks from locomotive.....	2
Overheated furnace.....	4	Sparks from stove.....	2
Overheated furnace pipe.....	2	Sparks from stove pipe.....	1
Overheated gas heater.....	2	Sparks from smokestack.....	1
Overheated gas range.....	1	Sparks from an electric battery.....	1
Overheated gasoline stove.....	2	Sparks from furnace.....	9
Overheated incandescent lamp.....	1	Sparks from forge.....	1
Overheated lamp.....	6	Sparks from fire built.....	3
Overheated latrobe.....	2	Spreading of fire in woods.....	1
Overheated oil stove.....	3	Steam boiler, explosion of.....	1
Overheated stove.....	17	Steam pipe bursting.....	2
Overheated stovepipe.....	8	Steam pipe overheated.....	1
Overheated steam pipe.....	1	Stepping on match.....	17
Overheated smoke pipe.....	2	Stovepipe disconnected.....	2
Overheated boiler.....	2	Struck by lightning.....	1
Plow jammed in conductor rail igniting car.....	1	Stove, upsetting of.....	1
Pot boiling over on oil stove.....	1	Short circuiting of electric battery.....	1
Rats gnawing matches.....	22	Smokestack overheated.....	1
Rekindling of old fires.....	10	Sulphur pan, upsetting of.....	1
Rubbish.....	2	Siphon plug blowing out.....	1
Slacking lime igniting bundle of hair.....	1	Suspicious.....	21
Smoking in bed.....	3	Spontaneous combustion.....	25
Smoke in house.....	14	Tar kettle.....	3
Smoking in barrel shop.....	1	Thawing out frozen pipe.....	3
Smoking in stable.....	13	Tree.....	3
Smoky stove.....	4	Wax taper igniting lace curtain.....	1
Smoky chimney.....	3	Wax taper igniting drapery in window.....	2
Smoky furnace.....	6	Wrong location sent.....	3
Smoking cigarettes on hay wagon.....	1		
Smoking in shed.....	2	Total.....	990

Number and style of building where fire originated.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
Alley, gasoline emptied into gutter.....				1	1
Apartment houses.....	28	1			29
Apartment house and barber shop.....	1				1
Apartment house and dry goods store.....	2				2
Apartment house and drug store.....	1				1
Apartment house and music store.....	1				1
Automobiles.....				12	12
Awning.....				1	1
Bakery.....	2				2
Bakery and dwelling.....	1				1
Barroom and dwelling.....	2				2
Barber shop and apartment house.....	1				1
Barber shop and office building.....	1				1
Barber shop and Salvation Army.....	1				1
Barber shop and dwellings.....	2				2
Blacksmith shop.....	1				1
Boarding house and dwelling.....	1				1
Boathouse.....		1			1
Boiler house.....	3	3			6
Boiler room.....	1	1			1
Boiler shed.....		1			1
Bowling alley.....	1				1
Box 135 pulled for same fire as box 134.....				1	1
Box 418 pulled for same fire as box 451.....				1	1
Box 952 pulled for same fire as box 953.....				1	1
Boys' reform school.....	1				1
Brush.....				42	42
Building fire in yard.....				1	1
Bicycle store.....	1				1
Barrel house.....		1			1
Canvas tarpaulin.....				1	1
Carriage repository.....		1			1
Carriage shed.....		1			1
Church.....	2		1		3

Number and style of building where fire originated—Continued.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
Cigar store and dwelling	2	1			3
Clothing store and dwellings	3				3
Clothing store	3				3
Collision between passenger and freight trains				1	1
Company sent by mistake; called for ambulance in- stead of engine; collision between street car and runaway				1	1
Commission houses	7	1			8
Confectionery store and office building	1				1
Confectionery store and dwelling	2				2
Confectionery store	1				1
Crematory	1				1
Creosote kettle				1	1
Caving in of embankment				1	1
Dairy and dwelling		1			1
Department store	1				1
Dining room and dwelling		1			1
Dredge				1	1
Dry goods store	1				1
Dry goods store and dwelling	5				5
Drug store	1				1
Drug store and dwelling	3	1			4
Drug store and photograph gallery	1				1
Dump				3	3
Dwellings	266	156	1		423
Dye house	1				1
Dyeing and scouring store	2				2
Electric car				7	7
Electric-light plant	1				1
Electric-light pole				1	1
Electric storage plant	1				1
Engine room	1				1
Express office	1				1
False alarm				62	62
Feed storage shed		1			1
Fence				3	3
Fertilizer				2	2
Florist and apartment house	1				1
Freight cars				2	2
Fruit store		1			1
Fruit store and dwelling		1			1
Furniture store and dwelling	2				2
Furniture store	1				1
Foundry	1				1
Furniture and paint store	1				1
Garage	2				2
Gentlemen's furnishings store and dwelling			2		2
Grass				11	11
Grocery store	2	2			4
Grocery store and dwelling	10	7			17
Government storehouse	1				1
Hall and dwelling	1				1
Hardware store	1				1
Hat store and dwelling	1				1
Hotels	9	1	1		11
House-furnishing store and dwelling	1				1
Hospital	1				1
Iron foundry	1				1
Jewelry store		1			1
Junk shop	1	1			2
Kindling-wood factory		1			1
Kindergarten and school	1				1
Kitchen		1			1
Laboratory, office, and dwelling	1				1
Laundry	1	1			2
Laundry and dwelling		1			1
Lime kiln			1		1
Liquor store and dwelling	1				1
Lodging house		1			1
Lodge room and printing office	1				1
Locker room		1			1
Lumber yard				1	1
Lunch room	3				3
Lunch room and dwelling	13	3			16
Lunch room and office building	1				1
Lunch room and photograph gallery	1				1
Lunch room and Salvation Army	1				1
Machinshop and plating works	1				1
Manure bin				2	2
Manure pile				3	3
Mattress factory	1				1
Naphtha lamp				1	1

Number and style of building where fire originated—Continued.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
Newspaper office	1		2		3
Notion store and dwelling	1				1
Office building	3	1	3		7
Office and shed		1			1
Oyster house		2			2
Oyster house and dwelling	1				1
Paint shop		1			1
Paint shop and dwelling	1				1
Paint shop and warehouse	1				1
Paper mill	1				1
Passenger and baggage car				1	1
Pavilion		1			1
Photograph gallery	2				2
Picture frame factory and dwelling	1				1
Plumbing establishment and dwelling	1				1
Postal telegraph and office building	1				1
Potato chip factory	2				2
Printing office	1				1
Printing office and store	1				1
Public dump				1	1
Restaurant	2				2
Restaurant and hall	1				1
Restaurant and dwelling	1				1
Restaurant and laundry	1				1
Rectory and dwelling		1			1
Roundhouse				1	1
Rubbish				13	13
Rubber stamp factory	1				1
Saloon	1				1
Sand drying room				1	1
Seminary	1				1
Sent to wrong location				3	3
Sent to same fire that box 243 was pulled for				1	1
Shed, wood		46			46
Shoe store and dwelling	1	1			2
Shoemaker shop and dwelling	2				2
Stable	18	12			30
Stable and coal shed		1			1
Stable and junk shop		1			1
Stable and paper-box factory	1				1
Stable and storage shed		1			1
Steamboat				1	1
Steam hoisting crane				1	1
Storage shed		2			2
Storage shed and stable		1			1
Store and dwelling	1				1
Stove store and office building	1				1
Tailor shop and dwelling	1				1
Tar kettle				1	1
Tea store and office building	1				1
Tea store and dwelling	1				1
Telegraph office	1				1
Telegraph pole				1	1
Theaters	3				3
Tinner's shop		1			1
Tobacco store and club	1				1
Tool shed		2			2
Tool box		1			1
Tree				5	5
Undertaker's establishment	1				1
Undertaker's establishment and dwelling	1				1
Variety store	1				1
Wagon load of hay				1	1
Wagon loaded with produce				1	1
Wall-paper store and dwelling	1				1
Warehouse	5				5
Water-closet		2			2
Wood and coal office	1	2			3
Wood-yard shed		1			1
Woods				14	14
Women's club house	1				1
Young Men's Christian Association building	1				1
Total	493	276	11	210	990
In brick buildings					493
In frame buildings					276
In stone buildings					11
In other than brick, frame, or stone buildings					210
Total					990

Box, local, false, extra alarms, and assists during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Month.	Box.		Local.		Specials.	Assists.	Remarks.
	Total.	False.	Total.	False.			
July	37		14				Four of the box alarms from telephone stations and one from National Automatic Fire Alarm System Automatic box 1291, Oct. 14, 1905. Telephone station, box 532, Nov. 22, 1905; telephone station, box 29, Feb. 4, 1906. Telephone station, box 824, Feb. 4, 1906. Telephone station, box 455, Feb. 6, 1906.
August	32	2	20	.....	.....	1	
September.....	39	6	20	.....	.....	1	
October.....	56	9	19	.....	.....	.....	
November.....	66	11	67			2	
December	53	3	56	.....	1	1	
January	52	12	42	.....	.....	1	
February.....	85	5	56	.....	.....	.....	
March.....	41	3	35	.....	.....	.....	
April.....	34	6	37	2	.....	1	
May.....	46	3	35	.....	.....	.....	
June	29	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	

Second alarms.....	11
Third alarms.....	3
Fourth alarms.....	1
Fifth alarms.....	0
Sixth alarm.....	0
Total.....	15

Boxes for which extra alarms were sounded.

Date.	Box.	Time.	Character of alarm.
1905.			
July 1.....	343	2.07 p. m.....	First.
		2.22 p. m.....	Second.
		2.25 p. m.....	Third.
		5.01 p. m.....	Out.
November 21	789	6.24 a. m.....	First.
		6.49 a. m.....	Second.
		10.40 a. m.....	Out.
December 1.....	129	2.36 p. m.....	First.
		2.43 p. m.....	Second.
		6.03 p. m.....	Out.
December 20.....	135	12.15 a. m.....	First.
		12.40 a. m.....	Second.
		12.47 a. m.....	Third.
		12.23 p. m.....	Out.
Do.....	158	6.30 a. m.....	First.
		6.36 a. m.....	Second.
		6.40 a. m.....	Third.
		9.07 p. m.....	Out.
1906.			
January 5	49	9.35 a. m.....	First.
		9.41 a. m.....	Second.
		12.37 p. m.....	Out.
January 7	184	1.31 a. m.....	First.
		1.32 a. m.....	Second.
		1.44 a. m.....	Fourth.
		6.25 a. m.....	Out.
February 8	158	10.10 p. m.....	First.
		10.15 p. m.....	Second.
		1.13 a. m.....	Out.
February 14	451	1.52 p. m.....	First.
		2.02 p. m.....	Second.
		3.49 p. m.....	Out.
March 18	145	3.40 a. m.....	First.
		3.50 a. m.....	Second.
		7.37 a. m.....	Out.
June 20.....	533	10.19 p. m.....	First.
		10.29 p. m.....	Second.
		1.52 a. m. (June 21).....	Out.

LOCAL ALARMS TO WHICH OTHER COMPANIES RESPONDED TO ASSIST.

August 11, 1905, No. 16 engine company went to assist truck company C at 12.13 a. m.

September 25, 1905, reserve company sent to assist No. 19 engine company at 11.44 a. m.

November 1, 1905, truck C went to assist No. 2 engine company at 2.17 p. m.

November 16, 1905, truck H went to assist chemical company at 10.43 p. m.

December 15, 1905, truck company B went to assist No. 1 engine company at 10.51 a. m.

December 19, 1905, Nos. 8 and 17 engine companies and truck G went to assist No. 10 engine company at 2.41 a. m.

January 13, 1906, No. 8 engine company went to assist truck G at 5.26 a. m.

April 5, 1906, truck F hose wagon went to assist No. 11 engine company at 10.28 a. m.

REPORT OF THE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 14, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, as follows:

Division of Weights and Measures.

Kinds of scales sealed:	Fees.
1 small railroad scale, at \$2 each.....	\$2.00
453 wagon scales, at \$2 each.....	906.00
45 abattoir scales, at \$1 each.....	45.00
9 butchers' beams, at \$1 each.....	9.00
4 dormant scales, at \$1 each.....	4.00
1,589 platform scales, at \$1 each.....	1,589.00
581 counter platforms, at 50 cents each.....	290.50
4,700 spring balances, at 25 cents each.....	1,175.00
5,784 counter balances, at 25 cents each.....	1,446.00
	\$5,466.50
Liquid measures sealed:	
59, at 25 cents each.....	14.75
845, at 10 cents each.....	84.50
25, at 9 cents each.....	2.25
70, at 8 cents each.....	5.60
	107.10
Dry measures sealed:	
44, at 25 cents each.....	11.00
727, at 10 cents each.....	72.70
30, at 9 cents each.....	2.70
136, at 8 cents each.....	10.88
420, at 7½ cents each.....	31.50
	128.78
	5,702.38
1,964 weights sealed, at 10 cents each.....	196.40
981 yard measures sealed, at 10 cents each.....	98.10
	5,996.88
Total receipts.....	
Condemned and destroyed:	
Spring balance scales.....	125
Counter balance scales.....	22
Weights.....	145
Liquid measures.....	85
Dry measures.....	256
Yard measures.....	24
Total.....	657
Condemned for repairs:	
Abattoir scales.....	1
Dormant scales.....	7
Platform scales.....	47
Counter platform scales.....	4
Spring balance scales.....	133
Counter scales.....	25
Wagon scales.....	54
Total.....	271

Inspections made by request and within the time limit, for which no fees were collected:

Abattoir scales.....	3
Platform scales.....	9
Counter platform scales.....	4
Spring balance scales.....	10
Counter scales.....	10
Wagon scales.....	33
100-ton railroad scales.....	2
Weights.....	25
Total.....	96

Government scales inspected for which no fees were collected:

United States:

Abattoir scales.....	1
Dormant scales.....	3
Platform scales.....	200
Counter platform scales.....	56
Spring balance scales.....	14
Counter balance scales.....	22
Wagon scales.....	55
100-ton railroad scales.....	13
Weights.....	16
Total.....	424

District of Columbia—

Platform scales.....	52
Counter platform scales.....	2
Spring balance scales.....	4
Counter balance scales.....	1
Wagon scales.....	4
Total.....	63

Government scales condemned for repairs:

United States—

Abattoir scales.....	1
Dormant scales.....	1
Platform scales.....	5
Counter platform scales.....	2
Wagon scales.....	5
100-ton railroad scales.....	1
Total.....	15

District of Columbia—

Spring balance scales.....	1
Wagon scales.....	2
Total.....	3

Scales reported not in use and sealed down:

Butchers' beam.....	1
Platform.....	21
Counter platform.....	5
Counter balance.....	2
Wagon scales.....	9
Total.....	38

Summary of inspections.

Sealed:

Scales.....	13, 166
Liquid and dry measures.....	2, 356
Yard measures.....	981
Weights.....	1, 964
	18, 467

Condemned and destroyed:

Scales.....	147	
Weights.....	145	
Yard measures.....	24	
Liquid and dry measures.....	341	
		657

Condemned for repairs: Scales..... 271

Inspections by requests:

Scales.....	71	
Weights.....	25	
		96

United States Government:

Sealed—		
Scales.....	364	
Weights.....	60	
		424

Condemned for repairs—Scales..... 15

District of Columbia:

Sealed—Scales.....	63	
Condemned for repairs—Scales.....	3	

Total number of inspections for the fiscal year 1906..... 19,996

Summary of receipts and expenditures.

Receipts:

Western Market.....	\$5,583.50	
Eastern Market.....	3,488.50	
Georgetown Market.....	917.60	
Wholesale Producers' Market—		
On hand June 30, 1905.....	\$940.37	
Receipts for the fiscal year 1906.....	4,716.90	
		5,657.27
		15,646.87

Weights and measures—

Amount deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, during the fiscal year.....	5,996.88	
Bills uncollected June 30, 1906, which have since been paid.....	159.00	
		6,155.88

Sale of the use of the public hay scales.....	1,745.00	
Sale of the use of the fish-wharf privileges.....	210.00	
Fees for the hauling and storage of wood at the wharf at the foot of Thirtieth street NW.....	124.74	

Total receipts..... 23,882.49

Expenses:

Market masters' salaries.....	3,000.00	
Hire of laborers at market houses.....	1,800.00	
Weights and measures, salaries.....	6,080.00	
Commission on sale of the use of the public hay scales.....	34.90	
Commission on sale of the fish-wharf privileges.....	4.20	
Wholesale Producers' Market—		
Salaries.....	\$2,156.00	
Expenses for cleaning street and for the removal of waste vegetable matter, and repairs to buildings on the market space.....	1,112.72	
		3,268.72

Total expenditures..... 14,187.82

Net receipts..... 9,694.67

Amount collected by the several divisions of the department, as follows:

By salaried officers and deposited with the collector of taxes.....	23,882.49	
By fee officers (retained by them for services).....	6,265.33	

Total amount of collections..... 30,147.82

As compared with the fiscal year 1905, a decrease of 268 is shown in the number of scales, weights, and measures condemned and destroyed.

One hundred and fourteen cases were presented to the police court for prosecution as against 65 for the preceding year, and fines to the amount of \$730 were imposed. In one case personal bond was taken; one offender was sentenced to serve eleven months and twenty-nine days and another five months for violation of the weights and measures law.

Hucksters still continue to require a large part of the time of the officials connected with this office. In many cases there seems to be an indifference on their part as to whether or not there are any regulations. I am of the opinion that an increase in the license fee would protect the public against the dishonest methods pursued by many of them, by confining the trade to a more reliable class of men.

Conditions relative to the weight of coal delivered are much improved and during the year we found the test weight the same as the weight shown by the certificate, with but few exceptions. Here again we experienced trouble with hucksters selling coal by the bushel. One of these venders was fined \$75 or five months in jail.

OIL.

As much time as possible, with our limited force, has been given to investigating the manner in which oil is sold. The 5-gallon cans on the wagons of the several companies operating in the District have been inspected and sealed and the drivers are looked after to see that they fill these cans to the proper point. Of course it is not practicable to watch every wagon every day, but we are always on the alert and in making our regular tours of the District are able to keep a close oversight of them. The 1-gallon cans in use on the wagons have also been measured and all hold standard capacity, so far as we have been able to learn. There have been numerous complaints that these cans are not filled. We have taken action whenever the violation was within the jurisdiction of the office. In addition we have, without the knowledge of the manager of the company using 1-gallon cans or anyone else connected therewith, visited its plant and inspected the cans immediately after they had been filled and as they were ready for delivery, and found them full. While there is foundation for some of the complaints of short measure oil, many of them come from competitors and when investigated are found to be without cause.

ICE.

It is our custom to send out notices every spring to the different stations where ice is sold, informing the dealers of the date and time the inspectors will be there for the purpose of inspecting and testing scales used on ice wagons. The hours are fixed to suit the convenience of the dealers at the several stations. They are given the choice of having their scales tested at the stations, or of bringing them to the sealer's office. After a reasonable time limit those who have failed to respond to the notices and who are found using scales not sealed are arrested for violating the weights and measures law. A number of prosecutions follow each season because of neglect or a disposition to ignore the regulations. Since July 1 more active attention than usual was given to the manner of selling ice, with the result that over 40 arrests were made. We are glad to report that at this time conditions

have improved very materially, but the office will continue its close surveillance of this class of dealers.

MARKETS.

The Eastern and Western markets are in an excellent condition. My previous recommendation for an enlargement of the former is again renewed, and \$30,000 for such addition is included in my estimates for the fiscal year 1908. The expense of maintenance of the Georgetown Market has been reduced, so that the market is more than self-sustaining. A comparison with the municipal markets of other large cities shows that the rental of stalls in the District markets is much less than elsewhere, and the amount collected from farmers and gardeners, who occupy space set aside for market purposes on the streets, is also much less.

Legislation was enacted at the last session of Congress which definitely fixed the status of the Wholesale Producers' Market, established under the act of Congress approved May 20, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 128), and provided an appropriation for the compensation of the market master and the hire of laborers and other expenses necessary for the maintenance of the market. Provision was also made for the collection of 10 cents per day from each occupant of a space at the above-mentioned market and the street markets at the Eastern, Western, and Georgetown markets, said amount to provide for the expense of the care of the space so occupied.

Spaces have been marked off and numbered and are assigned to the holder of a permit and held until 4.30 a. m., when they are assigned to the first comer, if not occupied at that hour. This obviates the necessity for a farmer to come to the market the evening before and remain all night in order to secure a desirable place, and, incidentally, the disorder occasioned by a scramble for the best places.

The buildings on the Wholesale Market square have all been placed in good repair and have been painted, and the grounds graded and cleaned. A railing has been placed from Eleventh and Little B streets to North B street to keep out persons not authorized to occupy space set aside for farmers, and hitching posts have been installed for the use of those having horses or cattle for sale. Carrying out the orders of the Commissioners, the sealer has caused flag poles to be erected on the several market houses, and now the flag floats over these buildings every day the weather permits.

The receipts from the Wholesale Producers' Market for the fiscal year 1906 amounted to \$4,716.90, showing an increase of \$2,118.16 over the receipts for 1905.

LUMBER.

The following is the amount of lumber reported inspected and measured during the fiscal year:

Inspector.	Merchant- able, square feet B. M.	Con- demned, square feet B. M.	Gross fees.	Expenses.	Net fees.
G. Z. Colizon.....	6,967,824	224,811	\$2,131.00	\$718.00	\$1,412.80
R. T. Ragan.....	5,760,517	156,048	1,770.02	590.21	1,179.81
E. J. Daw.....	1,205,905	13,357	365.68	121.66	243.97
T. A. Donaldson.....	1,162,743	39,421	369.83	123.71	246.12
W. A. Middleton.....	2,327,137	2,928	.....	.....	698.13
Total.....	17,424,126	436,565	4,636.53	1,553.78	3,780.83

WOOD.

The wood inspectors reported the following number of cords of wood inspected and measured:

Inspector.	Number of cords inspected and measured.	Fees.	Expenses.	Net fees.
W. P. Meeds.....	7,002 ¹ / ₈	\$630.19	\$19.15	\$611.04
W. A. O'Meara.....	12,121	1,090.89	360.00	730.89
Wm. O. Orndorff.....	7,382 ¹ / ₈	664.33	.06	664.27
Total.....	26,505 ¹ / ₄	2,385.41	379.21	2,006.28

FLOUR.

The reports of the inspector of flour show that his receipts for the fiscal year amounted to \$478.30.

The law governing the inspection of flour does not seem to meet the necessary requirements, and a bill amending the present law will be presented for your consideration.

PUBLIC HAY SCALES.

At the sale of the public hay scales, for one year from August 1, 1905, there was realized \$1,745, which is considered a very fair price. An appropriation of \$300 was made for a new scale to replace one of these scales which is worn out.

The lessees reported fees on account of their official doings as public weighmasters, as follows:

E. B. Lafferty (lessee scales Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7).....	\$2,498.70
B. B. Earnshaw (lessee No. 2).....	60.05
Total.....	2,558.75

In conclusion, I would respectfully state that the employees of the sealer's office are all deserving of more compensation than they are now receiving, in view of their experience and the greatly increased demands on the office, but a provision in the law has been interpreted to mean that the receipts shall practically cover the salaries, which is now the case, and I am therefore prohibited from making any recommendations for increases, much as I would like to do so.

Gratefully appreciating the consideration shown me at all times by your honorable board, I have the honor to be,

Yours, very respectfully,

W. C. HASKELL,
Sealer of Weights and Measures, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FLOUR INSPECTION.

WASHINGTON, *July 10, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: Acknowledging receipt of your letter under date of July 6, beg to state that there was no work performed by the flour commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Very respectfully,

THEODORE J. MAYER,
Chairman, Commission of Flour Inspection.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY SURGEON.

AUGUST 30, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to herewith transmit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

During the year all sick and lame horses have received attention as their ailments called for, either personally by your veterinarian or his assistant; all animals suffering with mild ailments have been treated at their stables. Where the disease or injuries were severe they have been removed to the hospital for treatment.

All horses purchased by the District have been examined and tested and certificate issued when found sound and fit for the service required, providing the price was reasonable. Certificate gives description of animals as to color, marks, age, height, and estimated weight, a record of which is now kept by the property clerk in a book for that purpose; this record also shows the transfers which are made of animals from one department to another, as their usefulness calls for; also final disposition of animals. This record had long been needed, and now it is possible to locate any animal as to the department he may be used in.

Inasmuch as many animals are of the same color and markings, it is important that the animals should have an indelible number, so that it could always be traced. The present system of tagging in stables is bad, as the halters become changed and often we find that horses have the wrong number attached to them.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that all horses, when purchased, be marked with an indelible number corresponding to the purchase certificate; also when horses are found unfit for further service and ordered sold that they should have an indelible mark placed on them, so that purchasers of them would know where they came from. At present horses advertised and sold as condemned District horses bring twice their value and are resold to innocent parties, who have to stand the loss.

Horses sold by the Army are always marked "I. C.," which shows that the party having the animal has a right to him, and persons buying know what they should expect.

In the matter of purchase of new horses I would recommend that contract be let for the purchase of all horses. By showing the different classes of horses which may be needed during the year a big saving could be made—that is to say, that each type of animal need be classified and bids received on each class, and when horses are needed that the successful bidder be given fifteen days to produce the animal.

During the year your veterinarian was directed to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., to examine horses under a contract given a local dealer. The contract was given at a price \$35 per head below any bid inspected near Washington. By the trip the 24 horses required were purchased and delivered in Washington within one week after contract was given, saving the District \$840, and by doing this the price of fire horses alone were reduced by lowest bidder \$23 a head, making a net

saving to fire department of \$1,196 for this year, being a total saving to the District of \$2,036.

I would also again draw your attention to the fact that the larger the stable the better management can be given to horses, and would recommend that all departments having a few horses each be assembled into one stable.

It has been noticed that often one department is short of horses while other departments the same day have horses idle. With the horses of the District under one management it would not require as many horses to do the work. In small departments often when a horse is sick or lame the work has to stop, or horses have to be rented to take their places.

I would again draw your attention to the need of a veterinary hospital where horses owned by the District could be sent for treatment when sick or injured. At present and for the past eighteen years your veterinarian has furnished hospital accommodation free of charge to the District. When this was first done, from a humane standpoint, the number of horses was small, and it was no great expense to attend to them; but to-day the number of animals has increased so that there is an urgent need of a hospital owned by the District. This should be centrally located.

THE DISTRICT'S LIVE STOCK.

The total number of professional visits made by the veterinary surgeon to all departments in the District during the year were 785; the number of visits out of the District, 19; number of horses certified for purchase, 89; horses condemned as unfit for the service for which they were used, 62; horses destroyed, 4; horses died, 19; horses owned by the District, 448; the number of cattle owned by the District, 28; the number of hogs and pigs owned by the District, 199; the number of horses at the hospital during the year, 81; the total number of days at the hospital were 1,208.

Very respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
District Veterinarian.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 8, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following statement as a supplement to the annual report forwarded to you by me on September 17, 1906:

For the fire department:

Professional visits made to fire houses.....	553
Professional visits made to Baltimore, Md.....	15
Horses certified for purchase.....	48
Horses condemned as unfit for fire service.....	28
Horses destroyed.....	1
Horses died.....	5
Horses owned by the fire department.....	190
Horses at hospital.....	27
Total number of days at hospital.....	689

For the police department:

Professional visits to stations.....	8
Professional visits to Harpers Ferry.....	1
Horses certified for purchase.....	9
Horses owned by the police department.....	36
Horses condemned as unfit for the service.....	6
Horses died.....	3
Horses at hospital.....	10
Total number of days at hospital.....	108

For the engineer departments:

Professional visits to stables.....	85
Horses certified for purchase.....	8
Horses condemned as unfit for the service.....	6
Horses died.....	4
Horses owned by the department.....	90
Horses at hospital.....	12
Total number of days at hospital.....	95

For the street cleaning department:

Professional visits to stables.....	109
Professional visits to Philadelphia, Pa.....	1
Professional visits to Nokesville, Va.....	1
Professional visits to St. Louis, Mo.....	1
Horses certified for purchase.....	21
Horses condemned as unfit for the service.....	21
Horses destroyed.....	1
Horses died.....	7
Horses owned by the street-cleaning department.....	70
Horses at hospital.....	11
Total number of days at hospital.....	45

The Washington Asylum:

Professional visits to stables.....	8
Horses condemned.....	1
Horses owned by the Washington Asylum.....	21

For the health department:

Professional visits to stables.....	2
Horses owned by the department.....	8
Horses at hospital.....	5
Total number of days at hospital.....	122

For the executive office:

Professional visits to stables.....	4
Horses owned by the office.....	1
Horses at hospital.....	1
Total number of days at hospital.....	18
Horses certified for purchase.....	1
Horses destroyed.....	1

For the Industrial Home:

Professional visits to stable.....	2
Horses owned by the Home.....	3

For the parking commission:

Professional visits to stable.....	8
Horses owned by the commission.....	10
Horses at hospital.....	5
Total number of days at hospital.....	7

For the Board of Charities:

Professional visits to stables.....	5
Horses owned by the department.....	12
Horses at hospital.....	7
Total number of days at hospital.....	20
Horses certified for purchase.....	2

For the assessor's office:

Professional visits to stable.....	1
Horses owned by the assessor's office.....	4
Horses at hospital.....	2
Total number of days at hospital.....	77

For the disbursing office:

Horses owned by the office.....	1
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For the property clerk's office:	
Horses owned by the office.....	1
Horses destroyed.....	1
For the collector of taxes:	
Horses owned by the department.....	1
Horses at hospital.....	1
Number of days at hospital.....	27

SUMMARY.

Total number of professional visits to all departments in the District.....	785
Total number of visits out of the District.....	19
Total number of horses certified for purchase.....	89
Total number of horses condemned as unfit for the service for which they were used.....	62
Total number of horses destroyed.....	4
Total number of horses died.....	19
Total number of horses owned by the District.....	448
Total number of cattle owned by the District.....	28
Total number of hogs and pigs owned by the District.....	199
Total number of horses at hospital during the year.....	81
Total number of days at hospital.....	1, 208

I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that on November 1, 1906, the record of horses was transferred from the office of the veterinarian to the office of the property clerk of the District of Columbia, and your veterinarian ceased to be responsible for such record after the date mentioned. A large proportion of the information contained in this report has, therefore, been obtained from the record of the office of the property clerk.

Respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
District Veterinarian.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, *October 31, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the operations of the street cleaning department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

APPROPRIATIONS—FISCAL YEAR 1906.

For salaries	\$47,400.00
For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning.....	\$191,500.00
For snow and ice work.....	2,500.00
Total street cleaning.....	194,000.00
City refuse:	
For the collection and disposal of city refuse, including inspection and incidental expenses.....	\$100,000.00
Deficiency appropriation April 16, 1906.....	46,646.42
Total city refuse.....	146,646.42
Total appropriation.....	388,046.42

The sum of \$47,400 was appropriated for salaries for the fiscal year 1906, as against \$25,100 for the previous year. The increase of \$22,300 was due to the transfer to a per annum rate of employees who had previously been paid a per diem compensation out of the street cleaning and city refuse appropriations, respectively.

The estimates for the fiscal year under consideration called for an appropriation of \$220,000 for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, etc. Congress, however, granted but \$191,500, as against \$195,000 for the fiscal year 1905, the decrease being due to the fact that some of the employees who had during the latter year been on the per diem roll were by the appropriation act for the former year provided for under the head of salaries.

For snow and ice work for 1906 the sum of \$5,000 was estimated. The appropriation act, however, carried but \$2,500.

The amount appropriated for the collection and disposal of the various classes of city refuse was \$100,000, being \$15,000 less than for the previous fiscal year. The reduction was made because Congress provided under the head of salaries for the employees who had previously been paid at a per diem rate from this appropriation. The old contracts for the collection and disposal of ashes, miscellaneous refuse, and night soil, respectively, expired on July 31, 1905, and that for the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals on November 30, 1905. The new contract prices were higher than the old, and the amount appropriated was therefore insufficient to meet the obligations for this class of work for the entire fiscal year. In February last the Commissioners submitted to Congress a deficiency estimate of \$46,646.42 to meet the increased cost under the new contracts, and this sum was granted in the following April.

SALARIES, FISCAL YEAR 1906.

Superintendent.....	\$2, 500.00
Assistant superintendent and clerk.....	1, 583.35
Clerk.....	1, 500.00
Do.....	1, 200.00
Do.....	1, 000.00
10 inspectors, at \$1,200 each.....	11, 859.99
10 inspectors, at \$1,100 each.....	10, 899.15
3 assistant inspectors, at \$900 each.....	2, 575.00
2 inspectors, at \$900 each.....	1, 700.00
Foreman of stable.....	1, 045.38
Foreman of repairs.....	1, 000.00
Foreman of dumps.....	835.00
1 weigh clerk.....	950.00
1 blacksmith.....	900.00
1 mechanic.....	779.46
1 mechanic's helper.....	600.00
1 messenger and driver.....	600.00
9 dumpmen, at \$480 each.....	4, 310.67
1 hostler.....	550.00
1 laborer (on duty in District building).....	450.00

Total per annum salaries.....	46, 838.00
Amount appropriated.....	47, 400.00

Unexpended balance.....	562.00
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Owing to lapses of time between the resignations of incumbents and the appointment of their successors in office, there remained at the end of the fiscal year an unexpended balance of \$562.

SPRINKLING, SWEEPING, AND CLEANING STREETS.

HAND PATROL WORK.

Summary for the fiscal year 1906.

Number of days worked.....	286½
Number of men employed.....	178 to 196
Number of square yards cleaned.....	495, 192, 074
Cubic yards of débris removed.....	42, 236
Bags of paper removed, April 23 to June 30, 1906.....	10, 458

COST.

Pay rolls of laborers.....	\$80, 372.33
Purchase of bamboo, bass, and blocks.....	359.43
Purchase of bags.....	910.00
Purchase of corn brooms.....	72.00
Purchase of horseshoes and nails, pro rata.....	51.99
Purchase of forage, pro rata.....	3, 940.07
Incidental expenses, pro rata.....	232.59
Miscellaneous supplies.....	1, 175.75
Wages of temporary mechanic.....	128.00
Wages of extra laborers, pro rata.....	1, 047.49
Rent of tool house.....	48.00

Total cost.....	88, 337.65
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Cost per 1,000 square yards, 17.8 cents.

During the past fiscal year the total area cleaned by hand was 495,192,074 square yards, as against 430,216,853 square yards in 1905, an increase of 64,975,221 square yards. The actual area cleaned each day was virtually the same during both years, but in 1906 work was performed on thirty-three days in excess of the number in 1905.

The total cost for this class of work in 1906 was \$88,337.65, as against \$80,108.24 the previous year, an increase of \$8,229.41, due to

the increased area cared for. The cost per 1,000 square yards during the past year was 17.8 cents, as against 18.62 cents in 1905, a decrease of 0.082 cent, or nearly 1 cent per 1,000 square yards.

The appropriation for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning each year contains a proviso that the cost of hand cleaning done directly under the supervision of the Commissioners shall not exceed 19 cents per 1,000 square yards. This is a serious handicap, inasmuch as the necessity of keeping within that limitation as to cost makes it necessary to allot to each laborer an average of about 10,000 square yards of street surface, which area he is required to patrol each day. In the estimates for the fiscal year 1908 it is suggested that the limitation as to cost be increased to 20 cents per 1,000 square yards, and if this is adopted by Congress the street-surface area per laborer can be reduced by about 1,000 square yards. Such a comparatively slight reduction would not of course result in keeping the streets as clean as might be desired, but it would undoubtedly result in an improvement over present conditions.

The littering of streets with paper and other débris is one of the great difficulties with which we have to contend. A great many householders and the smaller shopkeepers make it a practice to sweep paper and other débris from their houses and stores into the streets, and pedestrians and travelers on the traction cars throw fruit skins, paper bags, newspapers, etc., into the gutters and on the carriageways. In order, if possible, to reduce this nuisance to a minimum, waste-paper receptacles to the number of about one hundred have been placed at various points within the fire limits, preference being given to transfer stations of the traction lines, market places, schools, and prominent business thoroughfares. The contents of these boxes are removed once per week by the contractor for the collection and disposal of city refuse, but those in the hand-cleaning territory—fifty-four in number—are emptied by the laborers whenever they become filled.

In April last the inspectors on hand cleaning were instructed to make a daily report of the number of bags of paper gathered in their respective sections each day, and, as will be seen by the foregoing table, during the period from April 23 to June 30, inclusive, 1906, a total of 10,458 bags of that material was removed from the streets and from the waste boxes, that from the latter, however, representing but a small percentage of the whole. It is estimated that this feature of the work of cleaning the streets occupies about one-fourth of the time of the laborers, which would otherwise be devoted to removing dust and droppings from the carriageways. It is felt, however, that the greatly improved appearance of the hand-cleaning territory has fully justified the action of the present administration in devoting special attention to the matter. Nevertheless, it is to be regretted that the police regulation prohibiting this nuisance is not more generally observed.

MACHINE SWEEPING.

Summary for the fiscal year 1906.

Number of days worked.....	237
Number of square yards cleaned.....	299, 313, 747
Cubic yards of débris removed.....	60, 686
Contract price per 1,000 square yards.....	\$0. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cost.....	\$50, 322. 12

The total area of paved streets cleaned by the machine-sweeping method in 1906 was 299,313,747 square yards, as against 323,337,975 square yards during the previous year, a decrease of 24,024,228 square yards, due to the fact that the daily summer schedule of the past year was considerably less than for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1905.

The contract price for this class of work was $16\frac{1}{8}$ cents per 1,000 square yards, the same as during the two previous years.

The total expenditure for machine sweeping during the fiscal year just closed was \$50,322.12, as against \$54,361.18 for the previous year, a decrease of \$4,039.06, due to the lesser area cleaned.

On June 30 last the three-year contract with R. V. Rusk, this city, expired. In April of this year specifications for machine sweeping for one, three, and five years (see Appendix) were prepared and bids advertised for. Notwithstanding the fact that quite a number of copies were given out to residents of this and other cities, but three tenders were received. The lowest being that of J. F. Conrad, this city, who offered to do the work for a period of five years at a rate of $0.22\frac{3}{4}$ cents per thousand square yards, the contract, after careful consideration, was awarded to him by the Commissioners. The present contract price, although $0.05\frac{1}{8}$ in excess of that of the previous contract, is considered a reasonable one, and will compare favorably with the cost of machine sweeping in any other American city.

UNIMPROVED STREETS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1906.

Number of days worked	246
Number of square yards cleaned	34, 515, 843
Mileage	1, 942
Cubic yards of débris removed.....	21, 671

COST.

Regular force.....	\$15, 739. 69
Extra men and carts	1, 346. 91
Total	17, 086. 60
By reimbursement from miscellaneous trust fund deposit, District of Columbia, for cleaning streets adjacent to Center Market, etc	480. 00
Net amount chargeable to street-cleaning appropriation	16, 606. 60
Cost per 1,000 square yards.....	.495
Cost per mile.....	8.79

The number of square yards of unimproved streets cleaned during 1906 was 34,515,843, equivalent to 1,942 miles, as against 22,681,544 square yards, or 1,288 miles, the previous year, an increase of 11,834,299 square yards, or 654 miles.

The total cost for this class of work for the past fiscal year was \$17,086.60, as against \$15,892.99 in 1905, an increase of \$1,193.61, due to the greater area cleaned.

Beginning with July, 1905, by order of the Commissioners the department took over the work of cleaning certain portions of streets adjacent to the Center Market and the wholesale producers' market, which portions of said streets had previously been cleaned under the supervision of the sealer of weights and measures, and for this service the street-cleaning appropriation was reimbursed at the rate of \$40 per month from the appropriation "Miscellaneous trust fund deposit,

District of Columbia." The total amount credited to the street-cleaning appropriation from this source was, as shown in the foregoing table, \$480, which reduced the net expenditure from the street-cleaning appropriation to \$16,606.60.

The three-year contract with R. V. Rusk, this city, who furnished 32 men and 10 horses and carts with drivers and all tools necessary to perform the work of cleaning unimproved streets at the rate of \$64 per diem for every day on which work was done, expired on June 30, 1906. In last April specifications for this class of work for one, three, and five years (see Appendix) were prepared and bids advertised for. Copies of the specifications were handed or mailed to all who asked for them, but only two proposals were received. When they were opened it was found that J. F. Conrad, this city, offered to furnish 34 men and 11 carts and drivers with all necessary tools for a period of five years for \$73.80 per diem. He also proposed to furnish extra laborers at \$1.35 each per diem and extra carts with drivers for \$2.10 each per diem. His was the lowest and most favorable bid, and after due consideration by the Commissioners he was awarded the contract for the five-year period.

PUBLIC ALLEYS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1906.

Number of days worked.....	257
Number of square yards cleaned.....	39, 557, 254
Cubic yards of débris removed.....	14, 352
Contract price per 1,000 square yards.....	\$0. 35
Cost.....	\$13, 845. 04

The area of public alleys cleaned in 1906 was 39,557,254 square yards, as against 33,233,290 square yards in 1905, an increase of 6,323,964 square yards, due to the addition of new alleys and to the greater number of days upon which work was done.

The cost for the past fiscal year was \$13,845.04, as against \$11,631.30 in 1905, an increase of \$2,213.74, due to the greater area cleaned.

The three-year contract with R. V. Rusk, of this city, for cleaning public alleys expired on June 30, 1906. Specifications for a new contract were prepared (see Appendix) and bids advertised for in April last. The proposals called for a tender for the work for one, three, and five years. But three offers were received, and of those three the bid of Stutler & Ready, this city, for five years at 40 cents per 1,000 square yards, was the lowest. This price was considered reasonable, and the Commissioners awarded the contract to that firm.

PUBLIC DUMPS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1906.

Number of days worked.....	313
Number of dump men.....	9
Loads of street-sweepings received.....	24, 497
Loads of dirt and other refuse.....	19, 932
Loads of ashes.....	26, 687
Cost: Salaries of dump men, at \$480 each per annum.....	\$4, 310. 67

Prior to July 1, 1905, the dump men were paid a per diem wage. The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1906 provided, however, for a transfer of these men from the per diem to the per annum roll. The

cost of maintaining the dumps in 1906 was \$4,310.67, as against \$4,876.72 the previous year, a decrease of \$565.05.

The foregoing statistical table shows the enormous quantity of débris that is being deposited on the dumps under the jurisdiction of the department, and it is only a question of time until the majority of the depressions now being filled in will be brought to grade. In fact, two of the three dumps in the northwest section of the city will probably have to be abandoned within the next two years. Ultimately all waste material of the kind in question will have to be taken to the Eastern Branch, and as that will involve a very long haul, thus necessitating the use of more wagons, the cost per 1,000 square yards of cleaning the paved streets by hand will increase correspondingly. The scarcity of available dumping ground was one of the factors which entered into the decision of the Commissioners to award the street and alley cleaning contracts for the maximum period allowed by law.

SPRINKLING

Summary for the fiscal year 1906.

By contract:

Number of one-horse sprinklers, at \$2.50 per day	1
Number of days worked	89 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cost	\$224.07

By the District:

Number of two-horse sprinklers	12 to 18
Number of days worked	155 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cost—

Pay rolls of drivers, at \$1.75 per day	\$3,719.07
Purchase of forage, pro rata	2,951.26
Purchase of horseshoes and nails, pro rata	55.41
Incidental expenses, pro rata	305.27
Wages of extra laborers, pro rata	1,117.32

Total	8,372.40
By reimbursement from appropriation "Elimination of grade-crossings, District of Columbia," for hire of two two-horse sprinklers for use in the zone of terminal improvements	1,295.57

Net cost, chargeable to street-cleaning appropriation..... 7,076.83

The one-horse sprinkler hired from the unimproved street-cleaning contractor was used in connection with that work during the summer and fall of the calendar year 1905. In the spring of 1906, when sprinkling was resumed the unimproved street-cleaning contractor was required to furnish his gangs with hand sprinklers in order that the dust might be laid while sweeping was in progress. This enabled the department to dispense with the contractor's sprinkling wagon, thus effecting a saving to the extent of the cost of hire for same.

The department had in service from 12 to 18 two-horse sprinkling wagons of a capacity of 450 gallons each during the sprinkling season, the larger number being in use in the warm summer months and the smaller number in the late fall and early spring. Four of these sprinklers were engaged in wetting down the heavily traveled paved streets on which the traction cars run and the others operated on the unpaved streets.

During the past fiscal year 36 miles of paved and unpaved streets were sprinkled each day upon which this class of work was performed, as against 31 miles in 1905, an increase of 5 miles in the territory cared for.

The total cost for this service for the past fiscal year was \$8,372.40, as against \$8,429.11 in 1905, a decrease of \$56.71.

By order of the Commissioners the department was authorized to furnish 2 two-horse sprinkling wagons with drivers to the engineer department for use in the zone of railroad terminal improvements, and for this service the street-cleaning appropriation was reimbursed from the appropriation for the elimination of grade crossings at the rate of \$4.75 per sprinkler per day; a total credit of \$1,295.57, which reduced the net expenditure from the street-cleaning appropriation to \$7,076.83.

GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Summary for the fiscal year 1906.

Purchase of 22 horses.....	\$4, 375. 00
Purchase of 5 wagons.....	825. 00
Purchase of 22 bag carriers.....	260. 00
Printing.....	304. 17
Livery of inspectors' horses.....	1, 421. 64
Purchase of forage, pro rata.....	621. 39
Purchase of horseshoes and nails, pro rata.....	8. 10
Wages of extra laborers, pro rata.....	162. 94
Incidental expenses, pro rata.....	15. 73
Other miscellaneous expenses.....	1, 543. 38
Total.....	9, 537. 35

The pro rata charge for forage, horseshoes and nails, wages of extra laborers, and incidental expenses covers the expenditure in connection with the maintenance of the horses used by the Commissioner and the superintendent. The item "Other miscellaneous expenses" includes the rent of telephones, cost of ice for drinking water, purchase of blank books and forms, tools for the dump men, fuel and light, and other supplies incident to the maintenance of the stable and repair shop.

SNOW AND ICE WORK.

Summary for the fiscal year 1906.

Amount appropriation fiscal year 1906.....	\$2, 500. 00
Unexpended balance from 1905.....	422. 51
Total amount available.....	2, 922. 51
Purchase 6 dozen pick handles.....	\$7. 98
Purchase 20 dozen scoop shovels.....	95. 00
Printing.....	10. 60
Pay rolls for December, 1905.....	2, 106. 17
Hire of extra men in December, 1905.....	338. 63
Pay rolls for January, 1906.....	301. 50
Pay rolls for February, 1906.....	12. 00
	2, 871. 88
Unexpended balance.....	50. 63

Under the act approved March 2, 1895, the snow and ice appropriation is available only for removing that material from crosswalks to a width of 10 feet and from gutters to a width of 1 foot.

The total amount available for this work during 1906 was \$2,922.51 as against \$16,820.25 the previous year.

The cost, including the printing of blank forms and the purchase of tools for the past fiscal year, was \$2,871.88, as against \$16,397.74 in 1905, a decrease of \$13,525.86.

Fortunately last winter was an exceptionally mild one, and for that reason can not be selected as a basis upon which to estimate future expenditures.

STABLE AND REPAIR SHOP.

Force employed, fiscal year 1906.

Foreman of stable	1
Foreman of repairs	1
Blacksmith	1
Mechanic	1
Mechanic's helper	1
Hostler	1
Extra laborers	3 to 5

The act approved March 3, 1905, making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1906, provided, subhead, "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses," as follows:

For purchase of land and improvements thereon for stable purposes for street-sweeping office, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available.

For all necessary alterations to the improvements on said land, two thousand dollars.

The property in question was conveyed to the District in May, 1905, and the payment of rental to the former owners at the rate of \$125 per month was, of course, then discontinued.

The amount appropriated for alterations to the stable building did not become available until July 1, 1905. In the following August specifications for necessary repairs were drawn up in the building inspector's office and bids advertised for. Two proposals were received, the lowest being that of J. H. Gibbons, who offered to do the work for \$1,630, and he was awarded the contract. Subsequently it was found that slight alterations other than those provided for in the contract would be advantageous and Mr. Gibbons was authorized to make them at an additional cost of \$214.50.

After these alterations had been completed in December, 1905, it became necessary from time to time during the balance of the fiscal year to make incidental repairs, such as replacing boards in the floors and sides of the stalls and substituting new iron feed mangers for old worn-out wooden ones. Material to the value of \$151.38 was purchased for this purpose, and the work was done by the repair shop force without extra cost.

Of the \$2,000 appropriated for alterations to the stable there remained at the end of the fiscal year an unexpended balance of \$4.12.

All of the horses owned by the department are maintained and shod at the stable, and the equipment and supplies for the field forces are stored there.

The repair shop force make all necessary repairs to the field apparatus, manufacture all push brooms used by the laborers, and fill the rotary brooms for the hand sweeping machines. The material for the work is purchased by contract, upon competitive bid, or from the owners of patented articles, as the case may be.

It can readily be seen that by doing our own repairs, etc., a considerable saving is effected, inasmuch as the profits which would otherwise accrue to business firms are thus eliminated.

PROPERTY ON HAND JUNE 30, 1906.

Horses	67	Refuse cans	29
Dirt wagons (wooden)	12	Yale locks	13
Dirt wagons (steel)	2	Stoves	4
Sprinkling wagons (2-horse)	20	Desks	12
Buggies	2	Tables	1
Bicycles	22	Chairs	24
Sets double harness	33	Typewriters	4
Sets buggy harness	2	Letter-filing cabinet	1
Lathe	1	Sets files for reports	3
Taps and dies	2	Cupboards	3
Grindstone	1	Bookcase	1
Emery grinder	1	Hat and coat rack	1
Drill presses	2	Water cooler	1
Anvil	1	Cuspidors	7
Vise	1	Letter baskets	8
Blacksmith's forge	1	Letterpress	1
Vulcanizer	1	Scales	2
Bench shears	1	Wastebaskets	6
Wagon jacks	7	Press punch	1
Wheelbarrow	1	Splitting shears	1
Waste boxes	122	Bolt cutters	2
Hand-sweeping machines	150	Tricycle sweeping machines	3
Bag carriers	113		

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

GARBAGE.

Summary for the fiscal year 1906.

Contract from July 1 to November 30, 1905:	
Tons of garbage collected	19,316
Contract price per annum	\$51,600.00
Cost (net), collection and disposal	^a \$15,286.73
Contract from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906:	
Tons of garbage collected	20,659
Contract price per annum	\$78,400.00
Cost (net), collection and disposal	\$45,136.33
Total cost (net)	\$60,423.06
Fines for neglect, July 1 to November 30, 1905	^b \$2,722.00
Deductions for neglect, December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906	538.00
Total deducted	3,260.00

The five-year contract with the Washington Fertilizer Company, of this city, for the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals expired on November 30, 1905. In July, 1905, a new contract for the collection and disposal of garbage only was entered into with the same company for a period from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1910. The price per annum for the collection and disposal of both garbage and dead animals under the former contract was \$51,600, and the District received a rebate of 50 cents per ton on all garbage over 20,000 tons collected during the year. Under that now in force, the per annum price is \$78,400 without any rebate. The contractors are required to make collections as follows: Daily throughout the year from markets, hotels, restaurants, apartment houses, and such like places; daily, except Sunday, from residences within the fire limits, and triweekly without the fire limits from May 1 to September 30,

^a Also includes the cost of collection and disposal of dead animals during same period.

^b Also includes fines imposed during the same period for failure to remove dead animals within the time specified in the contract.

inclusive, and triweekly and semiweekly in the corresponding territories during the balance of the year.

In 1906 a total of 39,975 tons of garbage was collected and disposed of as against 36,417 tons the previous year, an increase of 3,558 tons.

The net cost during the past fiscal year was \$60,423.06, as against \$39,819.32, an increase of \$20,503.74, due to the increased contract price and to the fact that under the new contract the District does not receive any rebate on the tonnage.

For the period from July 1 to November 30, 1905, fines for neglect to the amount of \$2,722 were imposed, and during the balance of the fiscal year the sum of \$538 was deducted from the contractor's pay vouchers for a similar reason, a total deduction of \$3,260.

DEAD ANIMALS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1906.

Contract from July 1 to November 30, 1905:

Horses collected	181
Cows collected	21
Dogs collected	1,786
Cats collected	1,923
Chickens collected	138
Rats collected	214
Miscellaneous animals collected	51
Total	4,314

Contract from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906:

Horses collected	236
Cows collected	21
Dogs collected	2,685
Cats collected	3,860
Chickens collected	229
Rats collected	561
Miscellaneous animals collected	69
Total	7,661

Contract price per annum	\$2,360.80
Cost (net)	\$1,375.13

Fines for neglect, July 1, 1905, to November 30, 1905	^a \$14.00
Deductions for neglect, December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906	2.00

Total deducted ..	16.00
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As already stated, the old contract for the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals expired on November 30, 1905. In July of that year a new contract for the period from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1910, was entered into with Robert E. Mann, who agreed to collect all dead animals within the District and to dispose of same for \$2,360.80 per annum.

During the past fiscal year 11,975 dead animals were collected and disposed of, as against 9,593 in 1905, an increase of 2,382.

The cost of collection and disposal from July 1 to November 30, 1905, is included in the cost for the collection and disposal of garbage. For the period from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, the net cost for this service was \$1,375.13.

^a This amount is included in the fines for the same period shown in the garbage summary.

For the period from July 1 to November 30, 1905, \$14 in fines were imposed upon the contractors for neglect, and for a similar reason during the balance of the fiscal year the sum of \$2 was deducted from the contractor's pay vouchers.

ASHES.

Summary for the fiscal year 1906.

Contract from July 1 to 31, 1905:	
Cubic yards collected.....	2,846
Contract price per annum.....	\$29,979.00
Cost (net).....	\$2,481.25
Contract from August 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906:	
Cubic yards collected.....	93,160
Contract price per annum.....	\$54,000.00
Cost (net).....	\$48,655.80
Total cost (net).....	\$51,137.05
Fines for neglect July 1 to 31, 1905.....	
	\$17.00
Deductions for neglect, August 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	816.00
Total deducted.....	833.00

The five-year contract with R. V. Rusk, this city, for the collection and disposal of ashes expired on July 31, 1905. In June of that year a new contract was entered into with S. P. Bayley, this city, for the period from August 1, 1905, to July 31, 1907, inclusive, with a proviso that the Commissioners have the option of renewing said contract for a period of one year, two years, or two years and eleven months, respectively.

The price per annum under the old contract was \$29,979, and under the one now in effect it is \$54,000.

The present contractor is required to make collections from private residences, apartment houses with not to exceed four families, and boarding houses with not to exceed 25 rooms, as follows: Semi-weekly within the fire limits and weekly without the fire limits from November 1 to April 15, inclusive, and weekly, both within and without the fire limits during the balance of the year.

In 1906 the contractors removed and disposed of 96,006 cubic yards of ashes, as against 91,176 cubic yards the previous year; an increase of 4,830 cubic yards.

The net cost for this service during the past fiscal year was \$51,137.05, as against \$29,388 in 1905; an increase of \$21,749.05, due to the increased price under the new contract.

For the period July 1 to 31, 1905, \$17 in fines were imposed upon the contractor for neglect, and during the balance of the fiscal year the sum of \$816 was deducted from the pay vouchers for a similar reason, a total deduction of \$833.

MISCELLANEOUS REFUSE.

Summary for the fiscal year 1906.

Contract from July 1 to 31, 1905:	
Number of bags of paper collected.....	15,181
Contract price per annum.....	\$8,000.00
Cost (net).....	\$647.67

Contract from August 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906:

Number of bags of paper collected.....	196,331
Cubic yards of other refuse collected, November 9, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	^a 2,846
Contract price per annum.....	\$16,500.00
Cost (net).....	\$14,801.00
Total cost (net).....	\$15,448.67
Fines for neglect, July 1 to 31, 1905.....	\$19.00
Deductions for neglect, August 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	324.00
Total deducted.....	343.00

The five-year contract with R. V. Rusk, this city, for the collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse expired on July 31, 1905. In June of the same year a new contract for this service was entered into with S. P. Bayley, this city, for a period of two years, beginning August 1, 1905, with the privilege in favor of the Commissioners of renewing the contract for a further term of one year, two years, or two years and eleven months.

The old contract price per annum was \$8,000 and under the new one it is \$16,500.

Under the new contract the contractor is required to collect weekly throughout the year, both within and without the fire limits, from private residences, apartment houses with not to exceed four families, and boarding houses with not to exceed 25 rooms.

In 1906 a total of 211,512 bags of paper was collected and disposed of by the contractors, as against 155,416 bags the previous fiscal year; an increase of 56,096 bags. Between the period November 9, 1905, to June 30, 1906, 2,846 cubic yards of miscellaneous refuse other than paper were collected and disposed of. Previous to the former date no record of this class of refuse was kept, hence a statistical comparison with the fiscal year 1905 can not be given.

The net cost for this service during the past fiscal year was \$15,448.67, as against \$7,911 in 1905; an increase of \$7,537.67, due to the increased contract price per annum.

For the period from July 1 to 31, 1905, \$19 in fines for neglect were imposed upon the contractor, and during the balance of the past fiscal year the sum of \$324 was deducted from the contractor's pay vouchers for a similar reason; a total deduction of \$343.

NIGHT SOIL.

Summary for the fiscal year 1906.

Contract from July 1 to 31, 1905:

Number of barrels of fecal matter removed.....	1,995
Contract price per annum.....	\$17,000.00
Cost (net).....	\$1,415.67

Contract from August 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906:

Number of barrels of fecal matter removed.....	20,983
Contract price per annum.....	\$16,500.00
Cost (net).....	\$15,055.00
Total cost (net).....	\$16,470.67

Fines for neglect, July 1 to 31, 1905.....	\$1.00
Deductions for neglect, August 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	40.00

Total deducted.....	41.00
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^a No record of the quantity of this material collected by the contractor was kept prior to November 9, 1905.

The five-year contract with R. V. Rusk, this city, expired on July 31, 1905. In May of that year a new contract for the collection and disposal of night soil was entered into with Stutler & Ready, this city, for the period from August 1, 1905, to June 30, inclusive, 1910.

The per annum price under the old contract was \$17,000, and under that now in force it is \$16,500.

Under the terms of the present contract the contractors are required to clean all privies constructed in accordance with law within the District of Columbia, upon notice from this department, and to dispose of the contents so collected by burying same on land without the District.

During the past fiscal year 22,978 barrels of this material were collected and disposed of, as against 26,483 barrels in 1905; a decrease of 3,505 barrels.

The net cost for this service in 1906 was \$16,470.67, as against \$16,976 the previous year; a decrease of \$505.33, due to the decreased contract price per annum.

For the period from July 1 to 31, inclusive, 1905, a fine of \$1 was imposed upon the contractor for neglect, and during the balance of the fiscal year the sum of \$40 was deducted from the contractors' pay vouchers for a similar reason; a total deduction of \$41.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Summary for the fiscal year 1906.

Livery of inspectors' horses.....	\$449.68
Miscellaneous expenses.....	240.42
Total.....	690.10

The miscellaneous expenses include cost of printing, purchase of blank books and stationery, and repairs to inspectors' bicycles, which latter are owned by the department.

ASHES AND RUBBISH FROM DISTRICT BUILDINGS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1906.

Number of loads removed (2 cubic yards each).....	2,590
Cubic yards.....	5,180
Contract price per cubic yard.....	\$0.41
Cost.....	\$2,123.80

On June 30, 1905, the one-year contract with M. R. Ready, this city, for the removal of ashes and rubbish from buildings under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, expired. In May of that year a new contract was entered into with the firm of Stutler & Ready, this city, for a period of five years from July 1, 1905.

Under the old contract the price per cubic yard of material removed was 0.38 cents, and under the new one it is 0.41 cents per cubic yard.

The contractors are required to remove the ashes and rubbish from District buildings upon receipt of notice from this office.

During the past fiscal year 5,180 cubic yards of ashes and rubbish were removed by the contractors, as against 6,756 cubic yards in 1905, a decrease of 1,576 cubic yards.

The cost for this service was \$2,123.80 in 1906, as against \$2,567 the previous fiscal year, a decrease of \$443.20.

There is no lump appropriation for this work, but each department having jurisdiction over the various buildings pays for the actual service rendered it from its own appropriation.

RECAPITULATION.

Summary of expenditures for fiscal year 1906.

Salaries:

Amount appropriated	\$47,400.00
Amount expended	46,838.00
Unexpended balance	562.00

Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets:

Amount appropriated	191,500.00
Expenditures:	
Hand patrol work	\$88,337.65
Machine cleaning	50,332.12
Unimproved street cleaning	16,606.60
Alley cleaning	13,845.04
Sprinkling	7,076.83
General incidentals	9,537.35
	185,735.59
Unexpended balance	5,764.41

Snow and ice work:

Amount appropriated	2,500.00
Unexpended balance from 1905	422.51
Total	2,922.51
Amount expended	2,871.88
Unexpended balance	50.63

Collection and disposal of city refuse:

Amount appropriated	100,000.00
Deficiency appropriation, April 16, 1906	46,646.42
Total	146,646.42

Expenditures:

Collection of garbage and dead animals	\$60,423.06
Collection of dead animals	1,375.13
Collection of ashes	51,137.05
Collection of miscellaneous refuse	15,448.67
Collection of night soil	16,470.67
Incidental expenses	690.10
	145,544.68
Unexpended balance	1,101.74

Appropriation for department, fiscal year 1906	388,046.42
Unexpended balance, snow and ice fund, fiscal year 1905	422.51
Total	388,468.93
Total expenditures for department, fiscal year 1906	380,990.15
Total unexpended balance	7,478.78

Following this report will be found the estimates of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908; also an appendix containing the present contract specifications for machine sweeping, unimproved street cleaning and alley cleaning, respectively, and an abstract of the regulations governing the collection of the various classes of city refuse.

In closing, I desire to express my thanks to the office and field forces for the loyal support they have given me in carrying out the policy which I inaugurated when I took charge of the department on January 16 last.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. TWOHEY,
Superintendent, Street-Cleaning Department.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ESTIMATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR TO END JUNE 30, 1908.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1907.	Estimated, 1908.
SALARIES.			
J. T. Twohey.....	Superintendent.....	\$2,500	\$2,500
N. Ball.....	Assistant superintendent and clerk.....	1,600	1,600
C. C. Brown.....	Clerk.....	1,000	1,000
R. E. Doyle.....			
J. W. Ladd.....			
C. O. Rockwell.....			
W. W. Dent.....			
W. R. Smith.....			
W. E. Owen.....	10 inspectors, at \$1,200 each.....	12,000	.....
E. S. Holland.....			
H. C. Given.....			
B. W. Connelly.....			
W. E. G. Penny.....			
	1 inspector, at \$1,400.....		1,400
	9 inspectors, at \$1,200 each.....		10,800
	NOTE.—The inspector for whom the increase is asked acts in the capacity of chief inspector. His duties are to oversee, in a general way, the street-cleaning field forces, and this necessitates longer hours than those worked by the other inspectors. He has been in the service of the department for a long time and has always shown himself to be a faithful and efficient employee.		
A. H. Pruitt.....			
E. M. Russell.....			
C. S. Shaw.....			
J. B. Spalding.....			
H. C. Horne.....			
M. J. Fish.....	10 inspectors, at \$1,100 each.....	11,000	11,000
J. I. Barrick.....			
A. Weir.....			
G. W. Harbaugh.....			
S. Myer.....			
F. B. Lloyd.....			
J. M. Wood.....	3 assistant inspectors, at \$900 each.....	2,700	2,700
C. N. Phelps.....			
W. Beymer.....	Foreman of public dumps.....	900	900
O. N. Butler.....	Messenger and driver.....	600	600
A. J. Holt.....	Stable foreman.....	1,000	1,000
H. G. Todd.....	Foreman of repairs.....	1,000	1,000
G. W. Mercer.....	Clerk.....	1,200	1,500
	NOTE.—This clerk is, in effect, the accountant of the office—that is, he has charge of the books in which the accounts of all of the expenditures of the department are kept. Prior to the current fiscal year his salary was \$1,500 per annum, but at the last session of Congress it was reduced to \$1,200. While, therefore, the item appears as an increase, it is in reality a restoration of salary.		
F. E. Edgington.....	Clerk.....	1,200	1,200
E. Young.....	Stenographer and clerk.....	720	720
W. N. Martin.....	Blacksmith.....	900	900
J. W. Bright.....	Mechanic.....	780	780
H. E. Moran.....	Mechanic's helper.....	600	600
W. H. Timms.....	Hostler.....	550	550
J. Holmes.....	Hostler.....	480	480
P. Mattern.....			
R. T. Bailey.....			
J. W. Cherry.....			
W. W. Hoxton.....			
J. F. Oates.....	8 dumpmen, at \$480 each.....	3,840	3,840
L. Poling.....			
A. E. Taylor.....			
S. Taylor.....			
C. H. Mackall.....	Laborer.....	450	450
	Total salaries.....	45,020	45,520
STREETS.			
<i>Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning.</i>			
For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, alleys, and suburban streets, including rent of storage rooms; maintenance and repairs of stable, purchase and maintenance of horses; purchase, maintenance, and repair of wagons and harness, and necessary incidental expenses and work done under existing contracts, as well as hand work done under the immediate direction of the Commissioners without contract: <i>Provided, That whenever it shall appear to the</i>			

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1908—Continued.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1907.	Estimated, 1908.
	STREETS—continued. <i>Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning—Continued.</i> Commissioners that said latter work can not be done under their immediate direction at twenty (nineteen) cents or less per thousand square yards, in accordance with the specifications under which the same was last advertised for bids, it shall at once be their duty to advertise to let said work under said specifications to the lowest responsible bidder, and if same can not be procured to be done at a price not exceeding twenty-one cents (twenty cents) per thousand square yards, they may continue to do said work under their immediate direction, in accordance with said specifications and the Commissioners shall so apportion this appropriation as to prevent a deficiency therein..... NOTE.—(a) With the limitation of 19 cents per 1,000 square yards it is necessary in order to keep within that amount to allot to each laborer on hand-cleaning work an average of about 10,000 square yards of street, an excessive area for one man to keep in presentable condition during the day. If, as provided above, the limitation is increased to 20 cents per 1,000 square yards, a readjustment can be made whereby the average territory of each laborer will be reduced by about 1,000 square yards. It is hardly necessary to point out that such a reduction in area would result in cleaner streets. As will be seen, the proposed increase in limitation of cost per 1,000 square yards will not affect the total appropriation, as the amount estimated for is the same as that appropriated for the current fiscal year. (b) The increase in limitation from 20 cents to 21 cents is made necessary, of course, by the increase in limitation from 19 cents to 20 cents. For cleaning snow and ice from cross walks and gutters, under the act approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five..... NOTE.—During the past five years the expenditures on snow and ice work amounted to \$32,948.66, or an average of \$6,589.73 per annum. The smallest sum expended, \$2,167.94, was in 1903 and the largest, \$16,397.74, was in 1905, an average for these two years of \$9,282.84. With the small sum of \$2,500 it is necessary to confine operations almost exclusively to what may be termed the central section of the city, to the neglect of the outlying sections and the suburbs. It is true that Congress while in session has always responded promptly to a request for funds, yet on the other hand it often happens that snowstorms occur during recess and the sum available for performing the work becomes exhausted. For this reason, if for no other, an ample amount should be appropriated to enable the department to meet all emergencies. <i>Disposal of city refuse.</i> For the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals; miscellaneous refuse and ashes from private residences in the city of Washington and the more densely populated suburbs; for collection and disposal of night soil in the District of Columbia, and for the payment of necessary inspection, livery of horses, and incidental expenses.....	\$240,000 2,500 168,340	\$240,000 10,000 168,340

APPENDIX.

MACHINE SWEEPING.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREET CLEANING.

Amount of work.

1. The work to be done consists of cleaning in the manner prescribed herein, the paved carriage ways of the District of Columbia, except such avenues or other streets as the Commissioners may order to be cleaned by hand, for the period of one (1), three (3), or five (5) years from July 1, 1906, as may be determined by the Commissioners of said District. The total area to be swept approximates about 300,000,000 square yards per annum.

2. The streets will be cleaned according to detailed schedules which will be furnished from time to time by said Commissioners.

3. The said Commissioners reserve the right, however, to at any time modify these schedules, should they deem it necessary.

4. The streets will be cleaned at such intervals as shall be directed by the said Commissioners.

Manner of cleaning.

5. The streets will be cleaned in the following manner: Each paved street will be first sprinkled by a watering cart from *curb to curb*, in order to completely lay the dust, the sprinklers will be immediately followed by the sweeping machines, which will sweep from the center of the streets to the gutters on each side. The sweepings will at once be collected into heaps *at the curb line* and then removed by the carts. The contractor will furnish each cart driver with a broom or brush for sweeping up after each pile of dirt removed.

6. Sufficient water must be used in sprinkling to prevent the raising of dust in sweeping, but care must be taken not to wet the carriage ways so that the sweepers can not remove the dirt. The contractor must see that no sweepings are thrown into the sewer traps or drops, and will remove from the mouths or throats thereof any material lying therein. Should any sweepings be thrown upon the sidewalks or curbing they must be promptly removed by the contractor.

7. The daily sweeping must be done between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m., from about April 1 to about November 15, and 6 a. m. and 3 p. m., from about November 16 to about March 31, one hour allowed for feeding and watering. All sweepings must be removed from the streets within one hour from the time the sweeping machines have finished work, as herein described. The Commissioners may direct such variation from the hours of commencing and closing work as in their judgment they may deem advisable or circumstances may seem to require.

8. Should the work of sweeping or removing sweepings be *necessarily* delayed or suspended the time lost may be allowed in addition to the hours fixed in the preceding section, but the Commissioners shall be the sole judges as to the necessity of such delay or suspension, and their decision thereon shall be final.

9. While work is in progress loud talking on the part of the employees and unnecessary noises of all kinds are prohibited. Such disturbances will be suppressed by the police, but the contractors will be held responsible for the enforcement of this specification.

10. The sweepings shall be the property of the contractor. The contractor must provide a place of deposit for the sweepings or scrapings; but they shall not be placed on a public street, avenue, place, or alley, and nothing in this contract shall be held to give the contractor the right to violate any law of Congress or health ordinances of the District of Columbia. The said Commissioners will not at any time undertake to provide dumps for the contractor and in case there are none available the contractor must remove the sweepings, etc., from the city at his own expense.

11. The sweepings must include everything in the nature of dirt, refuse, ashes, old building material, droppings from excavations, dirt, etc., from wagons, leaves, and sand, which may be found upon the carriage ways. Ashes (without permit), refuse,

old building material, droppings of excavation, dirt, etc., from wagons, leaves, grass from lawns, etc., are only placed on the carriage ways in violation of the city ordinances and parties placing them there are liable to punishment for so doing and the District authorities will use every reasonable endeavor to prevent such deposits, but the contractors must accept the risk of removing all such ashes, refuse, etc., as may be found on the streets.

12. The work of cleaning shall be thorough and shall include the removal of mud, dirt, etc., from depressions or holes in the carriage-way surface caused by defective pavement or otherwise, and the character and thoroughness of the work shall at all times be subject to the approval of the superintendent of street cleaning and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

13. The wagons or carts used by the contractor for the removal of the street cleanings shall be strong and tight in all parts, so as to prevent the contents from dropping on the streets, and shall be subject to the approval of the superintendent of street cleaning at all times. All wagons or carts used for this purpose shall have on each side the name of contractor or contractors conspicuously painted or shown; also the number of the wagon or cart.

14. The filling of all machine brooms used in sweeping must measure not less than eight (8) inches in length outward from surface of spindle before being put on the work. All machine brooms while in use must be set in proper notch to sweep street surface and *there left* until necessary to change on account of wear. When any scheduled street or part of street has not been swept on route being cleaned, or any streets or parts of street have been badly cleaned by the machines, gutters left in bad condition, or dirt not taken up, a deduction shall be made (according to estimated area so neglected) at the contract rate. When the work on any particular route is *generally bad*, the Commissioners may direct such deduction from amount due on said route as they shall deem reasonable for such inferior work.

15. None but adults will be allowed on the work.

16. *No payment* will be made for any work wherein *strict compliance* with the foregoing provisions is not observed.

GENERAL STIPULATIONS.

1. Contracts for a longer period than one (1) year will be subject to annual appropriations by Congress available for the purpose specified.

2. All loss or damage due to negligence, or arising out of the nature of the work to be done, or from any unforeseen or unusual obstructions or difficulties which may be encountered in the prosecution of the same, or from the action of the elements, will be sustained by the contractors, who will be required to make good all damage done by them without delay and without cost to the District.

3. Failure to commence the work at the time specified or to prosecute it thereafter in a satisfactory manner and at a rate of progress necessary, in the opinion of the District Commissioners, for its entire completion within the limits of the time fixed by this contract, will be authority for the said Commissioners to suspend the contractor from the work and employ other parties to complete it. All money due the contractor at the date of suspension will be applied to the conduct and maintenance of the work, and any excess of cost over and above the amount so retained will be charged against the contractor and sureties, who will all and severally be held liable therefor.

4. The contractor must be prepared to do any extra work that may be ordered in writing by the Commissioners, arising out of any modifications of the specifications that may appear necessary, and for this he will be paid at the contract rates for work of similar character, or if the extra work should be of a class for which no rate is fixed by the contract, the fair price to be paid will be determined by the Commissioners.

5. Inspectors will be appointed whose duty it shall be to point out to the contractors or their representatives any neglect or disregard of the specifications of the contract; but the right of final acceptance or condemnation of the work will not be waived at any time. Whenever the work is in progress, the District inspectors, acting under the orders of the superintendent of street cleaning, shall have full charge, and if the contractor is not present on the work, orders from said inspectors to his assistant foreman or others in the contractor's employ on said work shall be by them received and strictly obeyed, any employee not obeying to be discharged by the contractor upon request of the superintendent of street cleaning. The contractor will be held responsible for the faithful execution of this contract, and upon all technical questions concerning the work in accordance with these specifications, and the measurements thereof or any differences arising as to allowances or deductions by said superintendent the decision of the Commissioners shall be final.

6. Good and sufficient bonds of the United States, in a penal sum not less than 25 % of the estimated amount of the contract, with sureties to be approved by the Commis-

sioners of the District of Columbia, will be required from all contractors guaranteeing that their contract will be strictly and faithfully performed to the satisfaction of said Commissioners.

7. Contractors will promptly make payments to all persons supplying him or them with labor and materials in the prosecution of the work provided for in the contract; and upon evidence being furnished of nonpayment such sum or sums as may be necessary for such payments may, in the discretion of the said Commissioners, be retained until such claims shall be fully satisfied.

8. No contract or interest therein shall be transferred by the parties to whom the award is made. It is a condition of all contracts that such transfers will be null and void and will cause the contract to be annulled and the work otherwise provided for under the conditions mentioned in section three (3) of these stipulations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Each bidder must submit with his bid detailed drawings and descriptions or working model of machine sweeper he proposes to use, stating whether same is to be new or second hand, or he may give a practical test of such machines in the presence of the Commissioners. If such machines are not considered satisfactory, the bid will be rejected.

2. If the machine is patented, the bidder must exhibit proof of his right to use the machine in the District of Columbia, and will further be required to execute a bond of indemnity holding the District harmless from any suits for infringement of patent which may arise under his contract.

3. The city will provide the water for the sprinkling of the streets during the sweeping.

4. The contractor must have an office and shall provide telephone communication between his office and the office of the street-cleaning department.

5. Payments will be made semimonthly by checks of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, the payment for the first half of each month to be in the nature of a payment on account, and the amount of such payment shall not exceed two-thirds of the amount due for actual work or services performed during the period covered by such semimonthly payments. Payments for each entire month shall be based on the work or services actually performed during such month, less the amount paid on account for the first half of each month, and ten per cent (10 %) of the total amount due for any month may be reserved from the payment therefor if in the judgment of the Commissioners such reservation shall be expedient.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

1. Proposals must be signed by the bidder submitting them with his signature in full. When a firm is a bidder, the member of the firm or agent who signs the firm name to the proposal shall state, in addition, the names of all the individuals composing the firm. Anyone signing the proposal as the agent of another or of others must file with it legal evidence of his authority to do so.

2. The place of residence of every bidder, with post-office address, county, and State, must be given after his signature.

3. All prices must be written in words, as well as shown in figures.

4. Alterations by erasures or interlineations must be explained or noted in the proposals over the signature of the bidder.

5. If a bidder wishes to withdraw his proposal, he may do so before the time fixed for the opening without prejudice to himself by communicating his wish in writing to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and when his proposal is reached it shall be handed to him or his authorized agent unread.

6. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia reserve the right to waive any informality in the proposal received, to disregard the proposal of any failing bidder, and to reject any and all proposals.

7. Proposals shall be addressed to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia endorsed: Proposals for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning the paved streets and avenues of the District of Columbia.

8. The attention of bidders is invited to secs. 892 and 893 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, as follows:

SEC. 892. *Limitation of hours of daily service for laborers and mechanics on public works.*—The service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or subcontractor upon any of the public works of the United States or of the said District of Columbia is hereby limited and restricted

to eight hours in any one calendar day, and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia or any such contractor or subcontractor, whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control the service of such laborers or mechanics to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day except in case of extraordinary emergency.

SEC. 893. Any officer or agent of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia who shall intentionally violate any provision of the last preceding section for each and every such offense shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

CLEANING UNPAVED STREETS.

SPECIFICATIONS.

The surface of the streets must be kept clear of all unsightly, unhealthy accumulations, and as free from ruts and holes as practicable.

All gutters on these streets must be kept free from grass, weeds, and whatever tends to retard the flow of water and create insanitary conditions.

All work, such as cutting weeds, removing washings, attending to complaints of citizens, etc., or whatever may be its nature, must be promptly done under direction of the superintendent of street cleaning with the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

None but adults will be allowed to engage in the work of cleaning.

The carts must be water-tight and strongly built, and of a capacity of at least 1½ cubic yards.

The horses must be strong and kept in good condition. All appliances and tools shall be at all times subject to the inspection and approval of the superintendent of street cleaning.

GENERAL STIPULATIONS.

1. Contracts for a longer period than one (1) year will be subject to annual appropriations by Congress available for the purpose specified.

2. All loss or damage due to negligence, or arising out of the nature of the work to be done, or from any unforeseen or unusual obstructions or difficulties which may be encountered in the prosecution of the same, or from the action of the elements, will be sustained by the contractors, who will be required to make good all damage done by them without delay and without cost to the District.

3. Failure to commence the work at the time specified or to prosecute it thereafter in a satisfactory manner and at a rate of progress necessary, in the opinion of the District Commissioners, for its entire completion within the limits of the time fixed by this contract will be authority for the said Commissioners to suspend the contractor from the work and employ other parties to complete it. All money due the contractor at the date of suspension will be applied to the conduct and maintenance of the work, and any excess of cost over and above the amount so retained will be charged against the contractor and sureties, who will all and severally be held liable therefor.

4. The contractor must be prepared to do any extra work that may be ordered in writing by the Commissioners, arising out of any modification of the specifications that may appear necessary, and for this he will be paid at the contract rates for work of similar character, or if the extra work should be of a class for which no rate is fixed by the contract, the fair price to be paid will be determined by the Commissioners.

5. Inspectors will be appointed, whose duty it shall be to point out to the contractors or their representatives any neglect or disregard of the specifications of the contract, but the right of final acceptance or condemnation of the work will not be waived at any time. Whenever the work is in progress the District inspectors, acting under the orders of the superintendent of street cleaning, shall have full charge, and if the contractor is not present on the work orders from said inspectors to his assistant foreman or others in the contractor's employ on said work shall be by them received and strictly obeyed, any employee not obeying to be discharged by the contractor upon request of the superintendent of street cleaning. The contractor will be held responsible for the faithful execution of this contract, and upon all technical questions concerning the work in accordance with these specifications and the measurements thereof, or any differences arising as to allowances or deductions by said superintendent, the decision of the Commissioners shall be final.

6. Good and sufficient bonds of the United States, in a penal sum not less than 25% of the estimated amount of the contract, with sureties to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, will be required from all contractors, guaranteeing that their contract will be strictly and faithfully performed to the satisfaction of said Commissioners.

7. Contractors will promptly make payments to all persons supplying him or them with labor and materials in the prosecution of the work provided for in the contract, and upon evidence being furnished of nonpayment such sum or sums as may be necessary for such payments may, in the discretion of the said Commissioners, be retained until such claims shall be fully satisfied.

8. No contract or interest therein shall be transferred by the parties to whom the award is made. It is a condition of all contracts that such transfers will be null and void, and will cause the contract to be annulled and the work otherwise provided for under the conditions mentioned in section three (3) of these stipulations.

9. Payments will be made semimonthly by checks of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, the payment for the first half of each month to be in the nature of a payment on account, and the amount of such payment shall not exceed two-thirds of the amount due for actual work or services performed during the period covered by such semimonthly payment. Payments for each entire month shall be based on the work or services actually performed during such month, less the amount paid on account for the first half of each month, and ten per cent (10%) of the total amount due for any month may be reserved from the payment therefor, if in the judgment of the Commissioners such reservation shall be expedient.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

1. Proposals must be signed by the bidder submitting them with his signature in full. When a firm is a bidder the member of the firm or agent who signs the firm name to the proposal shall state, in addition, the names of all the individuals composing the firm. Anyone signing the proposal as the agent of another, or of others, must file with it legal evidence of his authority to do so.

2. The place of residence of every bidder, with post-office address, county and State, must be given after his signature.

3. All prices must be written in words as well as shown in figures.

4. Alterations by erasures or interlineations must be explained or noted in the proposals over the signature of the bidder.

5. If a bidder wishes to withdraw his proposal he may do so before the time fixed for the opening without prejudice to himself by communicating his wish in writing to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and when his proposal is reached it shall be handed to him or his authorized agent unread.

6. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia reserve the right to waive any informality in the proposal received, to disregard the proposal of any failing bidder, and to reject any and all proposals.

7. Proposals shall be addressed to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, indorsed: Proposals for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning the unimproved streets and avenues of the District of Columbia.

8. The attention of bidders is invited to sec., 892 and 893 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, as follows:

SEC. 892. *Limitation of hours of daily service for laborers and mechanics on public works.*—The service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or subcontractor upon any of the public works of the United States or of the said District of Columbia, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day; and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia, or any such contractor or subcontractor, whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control the service of such laborers or mechanics, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in case of extraordinary emergency.

SEC. 893. Any officer or agent of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor, whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia, who shall intentionally violate any provision of the last preceding section, for each and every such offense shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

ALLEY CLEANING.

SPECIFICATIONS.

The total amount of work in cleaning the public alleys of the District of Columbia approximates 33,000,000 square yards per annum.

The alleys will be cleaned according to detailed schedules, which will be furnished by the superintendent of street cleaning, with the approval of the Commissioners, D. C., the Commissioners reserving the right to modify these schedules should they deem it necessary.

These alleys will be cleaned once a week during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November, and as often as the weather will permit, not to exceed once a week, during the months of December, January, and February, as shall be directed.

Manner of cleaning.

The alleys will be cleaned to the curb line of the streets in the following manner: Each alley will first be sprinkled by a watering cart to lay the dust; the sprinkler will be followed immediately by the sweepers, who will sweep from the sides of the alley to the center; the sweeping will then be collected into heaps by means of brooms and hoes and at once removed in carts.

The sweeping must be done between sunrise and sunset, at such hours as may be fixed by the superintendent of street cleaning—8 hours a day's work.

The sweepings must be removed within one hour from the time of placing them in piles, and will become the property of the contractor, and may be temporarily deposited at such points as the Commissioners shall permit.

The cleaning will include everything in the nature of dirt, ashes, and refuse of any sort, including growing grass and weeds, which may be found upon the alleyways. Ashes and refuse are only placed on the alleyways in violation of law. Parties placing them there are liable to punishment for so doing, and the District authorities will use every reasonable endeavor to prevent this; but the contractor must accept the risk of removing any such ashes and refuse as may be found. None but adults will be allowed on the work.

GENERAL STIPULATIONS.

1. Contracts for a longer period than one (1) year will be subject to annual appropriations by Congress available for the purpose specified.
2. All loss or damage due to negligence, or arising out of the nature of the work to be done, or from any unforeseen or unusual obstructions or difficulties which may be encountered in the prosecution of the same, or from the action of the elements, will be sustained by the contractors, who will be required to make good all damage done by them without delay and without cost to the District.
3. Failure to commence the work at the time specified or to prosecute it thereafter in a satisfactory manner and at a rate of progress necessary, in the opinion of the District Commissioners, for its entire completion within the limits of the time fixed by this contract, will be authority for the said Commissioners to suspend the contractor from the work and employ other parties to complete it. All money due the contractor at the date of suspension will be applied to the conduct and maintenance of the work, and any excess of cost over and above the amount so retained will be charged against the contractor and sureties, who will all and severally be held liable therefor.
4. The contractor must be prepared to do any extra work that may be ordered in writing by the Commissioners, arising out of any modifications of the specifications that may appear necessary, and for this he will be paid at the contract rates for work of similar character, or if the extra work should be of a class for which no rate is fixed by the contract, the fair price to be paid will be determined by the Commissioners.
5. Inspectors will be appointed whose duty it shall be to point out to the contractors or their representatives any neglect or disregard of the specifications of the contract; but the right of final acceptance or condemnation of the work will not be waived at any time. Whenever the work is in progress the District inspectors, acting under the orders of the superintendent of street cleaning, shall have full charge, and if the contractor is not present on the work, orders from said inspectors to his assistant foreman or others in the contractor's employ on said work shall be by them received and strictly obeyed, any employee not obeying to be discharged by the contractor upon request of the superintendent of street cleaning. The contractor will be held responsible for the faithful execution of this contract, and upon all technical questions concerning the work in accordance with these specifications, and the measurements thereof, or any

differences arising as to allowances or deductions by said superintendent, the decision of the Commissioners shall be final.

6. Good and sufficient bonds of the United States, in a penal sum not less than 25 % of the estimated amount of the contract, with sureties to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, will be required from all contractors, guaranteeing that their contract will be strictly and faithfully performed to the satisfaction of said Commissioners.

7. Contractors will promptly make payments to all persons supplying him or them with labor and materials in the prosecution of the work provided for in the contract; and upon evidence being furnished of nonpayment such sum or sums as may be necessary for such payments may, in the discretion of the said Commissioners, be retained until such claims shall be fully satisfied.

8. No contract or interest therein shall be transferred by the parties to whom the award is made. It is a condition of all contracts that such transfers will be null and void and will cause the contract to be annulled and the work otherwise provided for under the conditions mentioned in section three (3) of these stipulations.

9. Payments will be made semimonthly by checks of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, the payment for the first half of each month to be in the nature of a payment on account, and the amount of such payment shall not exceed two-thirds of the amount due for actual work or services performed during the period covered by such semimonthly payment; payments for each entire month shall be based on the work or services actually performed during such month, less the amount paid on account for the first half of each month, and ten per cent (10 %) of the total amount due for any month may be reserved from the payment therefor, if in the judgment of the Commissioners such reservation shall be expedient.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

1. Proposals must be signed by the bidder submitting them, with his signature in full. When a firm is a bidder the member of the firm, or agent, who signs the firm name to the proposal shall state in addition the names of all the individuals composing the firm. Anyone signing the proposal as the agent of another, or of others, must file with it legal evidence of his authority to do so.

2. The place of residence of every bidder, with post-office address, county, and State must be given after his signature.

3. All prices must be written in words, as well as shown in figures.

4. Alterations by erasures or interlineations must be explained or noted in the proposals over the signature of the bidder.

5. If a bidder wishes to withdraw his proposal he may do so before the time fixed for the opening without prejudice to himself by communicating his wish in writing to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and when his proposal is reached it shall be handed to him or his authorized agent unread.

6. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia reserve the right to waive any informality in the proposal received, to disregard the proposal of any failing bidder, and to reject any and all proposals.

7. Proposals shall be addressed to the Commissioners or the District of Columbia, indorsed: Proposals for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning the public alleys of the District of Columbia.

8. The attention of bidders is invited to sec. 892 and 893 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, as follows:

SEC. 892. *Limitation of hours of daily service for laborers and mechanics on public works.*—The service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or subcontractor upon any of the public works of the United States or of the said District of Columbia, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day; and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia, or any such contractor or subcontractor, whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control the service of such laborers or mechanics, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day except in case of extraordinary emergency.

SEC. 893. Any officer or agent of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor, whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia who shall intentionally violate any provision of the last preceding section for each and every such offense shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

GARBAGE, ASH, AND REFUSE COLLECTIONS.

STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT, D. C.,
Washington, January 16, 1906.

In order to receive regular collections a strict compliance with the following synopsis of article 14 of the police regulations is necessary.

J. T. TWOHEY, *Superintendent.*

Definitions.—"The word 'garbage,' wherever it occurs in these regulations, shall be held to mean the refuse of animal and vegetable foodstuffs, except oyster and clam shells from business places."

"The term 'ashes' shall be held to mean ashes from coal and other fuels, and will include such mineral substances as fallen plastering, etc., as may accumulate in connection with the ordinary conduct of dwellings, but not such as may result from building operations.

"The term 'miscellaneous refuse,' under these regulations, means all rubbish and refuse (other than ashes, garbage, dead animals, and night soil) incident to the ordinary conduct of the household; it will be held to include discarded floral decorations, Christmas greens, and small branches from shrubs and vines, but not any cut grass, nor does it include loam, wall paper or other substance that may accumulate as the result of repairs to yards and dwellings, or of other building operations."

Receptacles.—Garbage shall be placed in tight metal receptacles, having a cover and handle, of a capacity of not less than 3 nor more than 10 gallons.

Ashes shall not be placed in receptacles other than metal, of a capacity of not less than 10 nor more than 24 gallons, nor in more than one receptacle containing less than 20 gallons.

Miscellaneous refuse shall be placed in suitable receptacles that can be easily handled by one man. Paper and other light refuse likely to be scattered or blow about, if bundled, tied, sacked, or otherwise properly secured, need not be placed in receptacles.

Garbage, ashes, and refuse must be kept dry.

Accessibility.—Receptacles containing garbage, ashes, and refuse shall be made easily accessible to the collectors on collection days between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. The term "easily accessible," as herein used, means that receptacles shall be placed on the premises at or near the rear or side gate, if collections are made from the rear or side, and in the front area way or other convenient place near to the front entrance, if collections are made from the front.

General instructions.—"Owners and occupants of premises having street and alley entrances, and from which material is to be removed, shall place and cause to be kept placed conspicuously at the side and rear alley entrance thereof the street and number designations in letters and figures, respectively, not less than two inches in height, so as to be easily read."

"No person shall alter, deface, remove, or destroy any name of any street or number required to be displayed by these regulations."

"Receptacles containing garbage, dead animals, ashes, or miscellaneous refuse shall not be placed or left for collection upon any sidewalk, street, avenue, alley, or public place in the District of Columbia."

"It shall be unlawful to place or cause to be placed together in the same receptacle two or more of the above classes of material, and where such mixture results it shall be properly separated by the occupant of the premises."

"Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one nor more than forty dollars."

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Charities has the honor to submit its sixth annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

One change in the membership of the board has occurred since our last report. Mr. S. W. Woodward, who had been president of the board since its organization in 1900, retired upon the expiration of his second term of office, June 30, 1906. Dr. George M. Kober was appointed by the President to the vacancy thus created. The present membership of the board is as follows:

	Term expires—
John Joy Edson	June 30, 1909
George M. Kober	June 30, 1909
Charles P. Neill	June 30, 1908
Simon Wolf	June 30, 1908
George W. Cook	June 30, 1907

Officers.

John Joy Edson	President.
Charles P. Neill	Vice-President.
George S. Wilson	Secretary.

Standing committees.

On medical charities	{ George M. Kober, chairman. Charles P. Neill.
On child-caring work	{ George W. Cook, chairman. George M. Kober.
On reformatories and correctional institutions	{ Simon Wolf, chairman. George W. Cook.
On miscellaneous institutions	{ Charles P. Neill, chairman. George M. Kober.

The president of the board is ex officio a member of all standing committees.

A brief review of the work of the various institutions under our supervision, with certain recommendations, is submitted. The work is considered in four divisions, each of which has been given special consideration by a standing committee. They are considered in the following order: (1) Reformatories and correctional institutions, (2) medical charities, (3) child-caring institutions, (4) miscellaneous institutions.

(1) REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

WORKHOUSE.

The workhouse is a department of the institution known as the "Washington Asylum," comprizing up to the current year workhouse, almshouse, and hospital. The board is pleased to announce that the almshouse department of this institution has been discontinued and the inmates heretofore cared for in this department have been transferred to the new Home for the Aged and Infirm, located at Blue Plains, D. C. The hospital department of the institution is still in operation, because there is no other provision for the chronic poor

of the city. It has been the policy of the board from the beginning to have both almshouse and hospital for the city poor disassociated from the workhouse, and it is urged in connection with our hospital estimates that proper provision be made elsewhere as soon as possible for the chronic and convalescent patients. The hospital work at the Washington Asylum will then be limited to its legitimate function of caring for sick prisoners from the workhouse and jail. The number of commitments during the year was 4,949, as compared with 4,307 during the preceding year, an increase of 642. The daily average was 335, an increase of 11 over the preceding year. The average time each person was detained was 24.7 days, as compared with 27.5 during the preceding year.

The board submits an estimate of \$210,000 for an additional wing and administration building for the workhouse. If an appropriation is made in accordance with this estimate it will probably provide sufficient accommodations for many years to come.

The second wing, now under construction will be completed and ready for use within the current year. When this is completed there will be available in the new workhouse 322 cells. But even this number will not afford a separate cell for each prisoner, to say nothing of future increase in numbers. The maximum number of prisoners present at any one time during the past year was 340. On several occasions the workhouse has become so congested that it was deemed necessary by the superintendent to advise the police court judges of the conditions, in the hope that the number of commitments might be lessened. There is even now urgent need, therefore, for additional cell accommodation beyond what the building now under construction will furnish.

There is now no administration building for the workhouse. The administrative service is distributed in various old buildings on the grounds, and there are no proper sleeping quarters for the officers and guards. It would cost considerably less to build the administration building in connection with the new wing than it would if erected at a different time. An end wall of each of the three wings will be used as a wall of the administration building, which building is planned to connect the three wings and to afford in the center a large service corridor. There is now no central corridor where the prisoners can be assembled and assigned to various groups for the different employments at which they are engaged. There is no assembly hall where religious services can be conducted, and such exercises are now held in the corridors of the cell buildings. As the only door from each cell wing opens into the central administration building, the erection of this building after the wings are completed and in use would cause very considerable embarrassment in administration. We urge that sufficient appropriation be made to provide for the additional wing and the administration building under one contract.

REFORM SCHOOLS.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Since the modification of the law a year ago this school is conducted under the management of the Department of Justice by an appropriation from the Federal Treasury, and the boys from the District of Columbia are paid for under a contract with the Board of Charities.

The daily average number present during the year was 260. Of this number of boys the daily average number from the District was 195.

A disastrous fire occurred at this school in December, 1905, which destroyed the main building. This building served both as administration building and for a family building for boys. In it were housed about 100 boys. Temporary repairs were made immediately, and the work at the school was carried on with very little interruption. An appropriation was made by Congress for new buildings, and a separate cottage and administration building will be erected.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The daily average number present at this institution was 85. This school is greatly crowded, and enlargement will probably be necessary in the near future. Arrangements have been made for the erection of the building for male employees, for which an appropriation was made in 1903. This school also is managed by a board of trustees under the direction of the Department of Justice, tho maintained by an appropriation made in the District of Columbia appropriation bill. All of the inmates are District girls.

The Board of Charities is of the opinion that the Boys' Reform School and the Girls' Reform School should both be managed under the direction of the Government of the District of Columbia. The schools should be made an integral part of the reformatory and correctional work of the District. If they were under immediate District control, their work could be much more readily and satisfactorily coordinated with that of other local institutions.

(2) MEDICAL CHARITIES.

The subject of medical charities in the past year, as in previous years, has occupied much time and has received the careful consideration of the board. The aggregate annual appropriations for medical charities for the current year amount to \$133,750. The board has submitted estimates for a lump sum of \$143,750, which is \$10,000 in excess over last year's appropriation, so as to provide for any contingency which may arise in the way of increased sickness and the number of cases to be cared for. This recommendation includes the appropriation for emergency service as well as that for general hospital service.

Under the present arrangement, which specifies a definite sum for each institution mentioned, the board is unable to give consideration to the geographical location or to the standard of service, and, in the event of any hospital being quarantined, is compelled to send patients to another hospital without being in a position to pay such institution for any excess of patients. It is believed that the best interests of the institutions and patients will be subserved by the adoption of such a policy, and the authorities would be relieved from the constant pressure exerted by various hospital boards for specific and increased appropriations. The District now pays an average of over \$1 a day for its dependent sick treated in contract hospitals, and the board considers existing rates fair and reasonable.

The board has not included the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum in the list of institutions to be contracted with for the following reasons:

First. Because, as reported by the president of the hospital in his annual report for several years, "the buildings are old and devoid, to a large extent, of those modern appliances now deemed absolutely necessary by the medical profession." A continuance of the hospital will involve, according to the board of directors, an immediate outlay of \$3,500 for repairs, \$15,000 for improvement and enlargement of nurses' home, and the erection of a new building at an estimated cost of \$300,000.

Second. Adequate provisions can be made at once in existing hospitals at a less cost for all indigent patients now cared for at Columbia Hospital.

The daily average number of patients, including infants, at this hospital last year was 72, of which number 19 were private pay patients, leaving a daily average of 53 charity patients. Of this number about 14 were infants and about 39 adult patients. There is now ample accommodation for pay patients at other hospitals, and such patients are much desired by all private hospitals, and there is certainly no good reason why the Government should in any way make provisions for persons able to pay. The charity patients will be gladly received by existing institutions, as additional patients will naturally lower the general per diem cost of maintenance.

In not less than six different hospitals lying-in patients are received, and ample provisions are made for both white and colored patients.

In view of this fact, and because even more ample provisions exist for gynecological cases, the board can not recommend the continuance of an institution which, apart from occupying a valuable Government site, estimated to be worth \$500,000, would involve an outlay of more than \$300,000 for new buildings. The interest on the gross investment alone would be sufficient to care for almost double the number of indigent patients now treated in Columbia Hospital.

The board recognizes the importance and desirability of a special maternity hospital, and as soon as provisions shall have been made for the more urgent needs of the indigent poor it is the intention of the board to recommend the erection of such a building on a less expensive site already owned by the District of Columbia.

In the light of our recent experience with hospital plans and construction, it is confidently believed that a building with a capacity of 150 patients, as estimated for by the board of the Columbia Hospital, can be erected at a cost not to exceed \$150,000, which would save the Government \$150,000 in buildings, a site at an estimated value of \$500,000, not to mention a very decided decrease in administrative expenses. Moreover, the building suggested by the Board of Charities would be devoted exclusively to the care of indigent patients. As the building proposed by the trustees of Columbia Hospital would include a provision for 50 pay patients, it would afford accommodations for only 100 indigent patients, as against the 150 that could be provided for in the plan outlined by the Board of Charities.

This whole question is not new, but was thoroly considered in 1897 by the joint select committee to investigate the charities and reformatory institutions in the District of Columbia after exhaustive hearings and special reports by two hospital experts, Dr. Henry M. Hurd, superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, and Dr. John B. Chapin, physician in chief and superintendent of the department for the insane of the Pennsylvania Hospital at Phila-

delphia. This joint select committee, in its report (Senate Report No. 700, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session) on page 48, in speaking of the Columbia Hospital, says:

"The main building was formerly a residence and was never adapted to hospital purposes. The pavilion, where most of the hospital work is done, is a slight wooden structure of no particular value. The ground occupied by the hospital is very valuable. It might be sold advantageously, and the proceeds might well be applied to the purchase of a less expensive site and the erection of modern hospital buildings. The nature of the cases treated is such that a site in the suburbs, but near some rapid transit street railway line, would answer every purpose."

"The work now done at the asylum hospital and that done at Columbia Hospital might well be combined in one institution but in separate buildings, and thus a duplication of agencies might be done away with."

"At the time Columbia Hospital was started there was an undoubted need for a hospital for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, but at the present time it may well be questioned whether there is any necessity for anything beyond a maternity hospital. Should such a separation be made in the work, the troublesome question of pay patients in a purely municipal institution would be disposed of; the charity maternity cases from the various hospitals could be gathered into one institution and the gynecological cases could be treated in the regular hospitals, at the cost of the patient where the patient is able to pay, and otherwise at the expense of the District. (For the opinion of the hospital experts, the board respectfully refers to pages 53 and 64 of the same report.)"

The Board is unanimously of the opinion that its recommendations in reference to this hospital are based on undeniable principles of sound public policy, and should receive favorable consideration; but if Congress directs a continuance of this institution for another year, it would, of course, be included by the Board in the list of hospitals to be contracted with. If, on the other hand, Congress can not agree with the Board as to the far more urgent needs of the District in other directions, or as to the unwisdom of continuing to maintain a Government hospital intended partly for pay patients, and if it believes that after the appropriation within the last five years of practically three-quarters of a million of dollars for hospital facilities within the District, there is still a necessity for perpetuating Columbia Hospital on its present basis, then it is undeniable that suitable buildings should be provided for that institution.

The Board of Charities highly appreciates the charitable impulses and noble efforts of the gentlemen, both lay and medical, who are directing and carrying on the work of this institution. They are among our most well-known and esteemed citizens, and are equally interested as ourselves in accomplishing the best work. The Board of Charities, however, is compelled to view the needs of the District as a whole, and feels itself constrained to recommend such lines of action as, in its judgment, are necessary to secure a more unified and more harmonious coordination of the entire charitable work of the District and to provide adequate care and treatment for all classes of our indigent fellow-citizens with the least burden to the community as a whole.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Board reiterates the pressing needs of hospital accommodations for general chronic cases and convalescent patients, also for the temporary detention of insane persons and of cases of alcoholism who may be arrested or who may fall into the custody of the police to be detained pending their examination and legal disposition. Alcoholic and insane persons are patients in every sense of the term and

recourse to the police station or jail for such cases is inhuman and unjustifiable. The Board has requested that until more suitable provisions are made, patients of this class be cared for at the emergency hospitals under the contract system. Further, an estimate for \$3,000 has been inserted in the budget for the Washington Asylum, which, if granted, will provide temporary accommodation for such patients as will require a more prolonged detention, and in the course of a year or two the Board will urge an appropriation for the erection of suitable detention wards in connection with the site on which the present tuberculosis buildings are being constructed.

The immediate and imperative necessity of public wards for chronic and convalescent patients must be apparent when it is remembered that a large number of our sick and destitute poor (a daily average of about 110) are being cared for in the same buildings at the Washington Asylum grounds which were characterized by the hospital experts in November, 1897, page 60 of the report, as follows:

"At the asylum and almshouse hospital the buildings and fixtures are wholly unsuited to the purposes of the sick. Nothing short of the erection of a new hospital can remedy them."

The Board has secured numerous improvements of some of these buildings, and with those now in contemplation and estimated for, the accommodations for *sick prisoners* will be ample and satisfactory for a number of years to come. The time, however, has come when the chronic indigent cases must be removed from the shadow and environments of the workhouse and jail, because the very extension of the workhouse involves the destruction of several buildings now occupied for hospital purposes.

Apart from this, our worthy poor should not be treated in the same institution with prisoners from the jail and workhouse.

Fortunately the chronic and convalescent cases do not require the more expensive standard of care of an acute general hospital, and it is believed that suitable wards can be erected for the accommodation of 120 patients at a cost of \$100,000.

It is the policy of the board in no way to interfere with the usefulness of existing private hospitals. These institutions are doing good and noble work and have ample and adequate facilities for the care of all acute cases for the next ten or fifteen years. When, however, the natural growth of the city demands increased accommodations for the treatment of acute cases, and existing private hospitals apply for appropriation for building purposes, the board will deem it a duty to urge that all such buildings be placed on the grounds now owned by the District, where there can be no question as to ownership and management, and where, by concentration of administrative expenses, economy and a decided saving of public funds must result.

It is worthy of note in this connection that while large sums have been appropriated by Congress in the past few years for the erection of new buildings and the reconstruction of old buildings of private hospitals, practically no increase in the number of beds available for indigent patients has been made. The money has been devoted very largely to providing administration buildings and accommodations for pay patients.

(3) CHILD CARING.

Several important developments in the work of child caring, and numerous changes in the laws in reference thereto, are to be noted in recent years. The system of making payment of public money to child-caring institutions by contract for services rendered, authorized by Congress a year ago; the compulsory support law, providing for the punishment of parents who fail to support minor children; the compulsory education law; and the probation system are all matters of very recent application. Most important of all, by act of Congress, approved March 19, 1906, a juvenile court was established. To this court is delegated very large powers with reference to dependent and delinquent children.

It is given the oversight of the entire field of child-caring work. This court was established July 1, 1906, and of course it is still too early to speak of results. It is confidently hoped, however, that the establishment of a juvenile court will greatly increase the efficiency of child-saving work. It has already relieved the Board of Charities of some embarrassment in deciding when a child should or should not be received as a public dependent in some of our institutions, because the law establishing the juvenile court makes it the duty of that court to determine the question of dependency, and forbids the reception of a child in any institution as a public dependent until the fact of dependency has been ascertained and declared by the court. It is probable that the supervision of the juvenile court and the probation officers will decrease the number of dependent children, but whether or not the number is decreased it is confidently hoped that the work of child caring will be conducted on a more efficient basis, and the prospects of dependent children becoming independent men and women will be increased by the new methods.

The Board of Children's Guardians (the report of which is herewith transmitted) discusses at considerable length the whole problem of child dependency. That report expresses the belief that the time has now come when the increase in the number of dependent children, which has been so noticeable in the past ten or fifteen years, will be less marked, because each year children who have been dependent are arriving at the age when they can be started in life as independent, self-supporting members of the community. It is worthy of notice in this connection that of the 1,364 children now under the guardianship of the Board of Children's Guardians, 1,077 are maintained without public expense, except the comparatively small cost of supervision. These children are placed in free homes.

In the interest of further unification in the management and control of District charities, we recommend that the members of the Board of Children's Guardians be appointed by the Commissioners.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR WHITE CHILDREN TO A NEW SITE.

This school is located within the limits of the Naval Observatory circle, and it is the purpose of the Navy Department to acquire a large part of the grounds on which are located nearly all the buildings used by this school. For this purpose a bill was introduced at the last session of Congress, "To provide for the transfer to naval control of that portion of the Industrial Home School property lying

within the limits of the Naval Observatory circle, and the establishment of the Industrial Home School upon a new site to be selected by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia." This bill provides, in accordance with an agreement reached by a committee representing the Navy Department and the District government, that \$184,404 shall be appropriated out of the United States Treasury, to be expended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, "for the purchase and condemnation of land, and the erection of necessary buildings and appurtenances for the Industrial Home School." It is respectfully urged that action be taken by Congress on this bill without delay, because many needed improvements at the school have been postponed in the belief that the Navy Department would soon acquire the property and the school would necessarily be removed to a new site.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

The buildings at the new Industrial Home School for colored children at Blue Plains are now nearly completed and an estimate is submitted for the maintenance of the school for the next fiscal year.

FEEBLE-MINDED COLORED CHILDREN.

There is still no satisfactory provision for this class of children. The Board of Children's Guardians has not been able to find any institution that will receive them and the District does not itself have any institution for their care. Feeble-minded white children are cared for under contract at Elwyn, Pa., and Falls Church, Va. There is an average number of about 60 white children under care, and the number of colored children needing such care is probably at least half as great. The total number is sufficient to justify the establishment of an institution for their care in the District, and we recommend the establishment of a school for feeble-minded children, for the care of both white and colored.

(4) MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

The board is able to report that the Home for Aged and Infirm at Blue Plains is now occupied. The inmates were moved from the old institution at Washington Asylum in the month of October.

The buildings at this institution are well planned and admirably adapted for their purpose. The plans have been examined and favorably commented upon by numerous persons interested in building institutions of a similar character in other communities. As so much interest has been manifested in these plans we have deemed it proper to have them partially reproduced and published with this report. We believe that the District of Columbia has secured a very large return for its investment, both in land and in buildings, at Blue Plains. The Home for Aged and Infirm is the cheapest institution erected by the District in recent years and, while it is excellently adapted for the purpose for which it was planned, it is to be regretted that the limits of the appropriation compelled economy in some directions which were unwise. For instance, it was necessary to use a tin

roof when it was extremely desirable that either a tile or a slate roof should have been provided.

There is an additional piece of land, which is surrounded on three sides by the District's holdings at Blue Plains, that should as soon as possible be acquired by the District.

TEMPORARY HOMES FOR MEN.

No important changes are recommended in reference to the Municipal Lodging House or the Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors. The work at both these institutions is being carried on satisfactorily. In both cases the buildings used are old and ill-adapted to the purposes for which they are used, and it may soon be necessary to provide better buildings for both institutions.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

This institution has been most helpful to the board in providing for young women and children and in finding places of employment where mothers have been able to maintain themselves and their children. The contract system has been in operation at this institution for the past year, and has been found to work very satisfactorily. It permits proper supervision of the expenditure of public funds and is entirely satisfactory to the officers of the institution. The officers of the Home have been exceedingly obliging in furnishing temporary care at different times for stranded women for whom it was difficult for the board to find accommodations.

CARE OF THE INSANE.

The estimate submitted for the current fiscal year is \$279,400, an increase over the current appropriation of \$6,600, an increase based upon an estimated increase in the number of patients.

A good deal has been said and published in the daily papers during the past year in reference to the cost of caring for the indigent insane at the Government Hospital for the Insane. At the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, this board has given considerable study to the subject and will, in the near future, submit a formal report to the Commissioners. In the meantime, so far as we have been able to determine the facts, there seems to be no reason to believe that the percentage of insanity in the District of Columbia is excessive, as compared with other communities.

In reference to the cost of caring for the indigent insane of the District, the rate charged by the Government Hospital for the Insane for the care of District patients is \$220 per capita per annum. This is a high per capita cost. The per capita cost in good State hospitals thruout the country varies from about \$125 to \$200 per annum. The Government Hospital for the Insane is designed primarily for the care of patients from the Army and Navy. There are several reasons why the cost at a Government institution is likely to be greater than in other institutions. For instance, the laws in reference to the hours of labor and the liberal allowance of annual leave and sick leave add very materially to the cost. Moreover, the standard of care at the Government Hospital for the Insane is exceptionally high for an institution for the care of indigent patients. In view

of these facts and in consideration of the further fact that the District of Columbia pays no part of the cost of the plant at St. Elizabeth's, the rate charged the District is not exorbitant.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE.

The board has continued actively its work of the investigation of cases of persons sent to the insane asylum as indigent patients. In all cases where it is found that the patient has an estate sufficient to provide for his care, or should be cared for by his family, the necessary steps are taken to protect the District. Nonresident insane persons are returned to the places of their former legal residence as soon as the same can be determined. As a result of the board's work during the year 71 persons have been taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia. Of this number 2 were transferred to the army roll, 15 were transferred to the independent or pay list, and 54 were nonresident persons returned to the places of their former legal residence.

REVIEW AND SUMMARY.

Mr. Woodward's retirement marks the first change in the personnel of the board since its organization in 1900. The board desires to record its appreciation of Mr. Woodward's services. For six years he faithfully served the board as its president. During this period he rendered to the board and to the public a most efficient service. The work was frequently irksome and exacting, and made large demands upon his time, which to him often meant great personal sacrifice.

It seems proper at this time to review briefly the work of the board since its organization, calling attention to some of its more important activities.

The board was organized in July, 1900, under an act of Congress approved June 6 of that year. The act was passed in accordance with the recommendation of a joint select committee that had made a most thorough investigation of District charities. That committee found the charities of the District in a condition bordering on chaos and made many recommendations for their betterment. It recommended, as the first step in bringing about the suggested reforms, the creation of a board of charities.

The board has followed in the main the lines laid down in the report of that committee, and this for two reasons: (1) Because that committee was an official Congressional committee and its recommendations might fairly be interpreted as indicating the manner in which Congress desired to proceed in bettering the condition of the charities of the District of Columbia. Its report was the most nearly authoritative expression in this respect that has yet been given. (2) Because careful study of the subject by the board itself convinced its members that the work of this committee was exceptionally intelligent and comprehensive and that its recommendations were wise and practicable.

The District of Columbia had many admirable charitable institutions, but they had been developed as separate and distinct organizations. In this development there was no controlling influence to provide for the necessary division of work and coordination of functions so necessary to the development of a harmonious system. Indeed, as

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The District of Columbia had many admirable charitable institutions, but they had been developed as separate and distinct organizations. In this development there was no controlling influence to provide for the necessary division of work and coordination of functions so necessary to the development of a harmonious system. Indeed, as

the joint select committee very properly pointed out, there was an entire lack of system. The board realized keenly the difficulty of bringing order and harmony out of such a condition. It believes it has been exceedingly cautious in recommending changes. During the first year of the board's existence practically no changes were recommended. That year was devoted to a study of the conditions. Since that time various important changes have been recommended from time to time and some of the things recommended have been adopted.

Notwithstanding the conservative attitude of the board, its recommendations have frequently encountered opposition, especially on the part of those interested in any particular institution likely to be affected by such changes. This was a very natural opposition. Many good people in Washington are actively identified with its charitable institutions, and these institutions are rendering valuable service to the community. It would appear, however, that usually persons are so deeply interested in the particular charity with which they are identified that it is difficult for them to see in the proper light the interests of the community as a whole. The board has found it exceedingly difficult to get people to take the broad view of community interests. For instance, it has frequently been stated by persons interested in the charitable institutions of Washington that there was an unnecessary duplication of such institutions; that the service would be improved if the means and efforts expended were confined to a smaller number, and these, consequently, better equipped for efficient service. We never, however, have found any persons who would admit the wisdom of eliminating the particular institution in which they were interested. As indicated above the board has endeavored to be extremely careful and conservative in its recommendations. We have endeavored to avoid extremes, and have had in mind both economy and efficiency in the things which we have advocated. It has been alleged that the board has advocated an extreme system of centralization, but nothing has been further from its purposes. We have recommended the elimination of a few small appropriations to institutions which, in the opinion of the board, should be maintained by private contributions, and in only one instance have we recommended the discontinuance of an institution. When the fact is stated that the District is paying for charity work done in 39 separate institutions, it is apparent that the danger of undue centralization is extremely remote. The board has no desire to gain control of charitable institutions. It urges merely a reasonable supervision of the expenditure of public funds.

For this purpose it recommended the contract system, providing for the payment to institutions, on a fixed per capita basis, for the care of all persons accepted as public charges after inquiry by the proper public officials. The board has also advocated a more liberal support of the purely municipal charities, which, prior to 1900, had been greatly neglected in this respect. The result was that many of those most urgently requiring care, such as chronic invalids, persons suffering from tuberculosis, etc., were unprovided for. Attention is invited to the following summary, indicating some of the more important things which the board has accomplished, and some of the things which it has advocated and been in some degree instrumental in bringing about during the past six years:

(1) Appropriations have been secured for enlarging the workhouse, rendering it possible to improve conditions that were nothing less than abominable six years ago. A recommendation is pending for a further appropriation to complete the work of improvement at this institution.

(2) A tract of 32 acres of land admirably located has been purchased for public hospital purposes. This site was secured on most economical terms, and it will serve the District adequately for many years to come for public hospital purposes.

(3) An appropriation was secured and a tract of land containing approximately 280 acres was purchased at Blue Plains as the site for the Home for the Aged and Infirm, and for a burial ground for the indigent dead. A part of the tract has since been utilized as a site for the Industrial Home School for Colored Children. This tract of land was secured at a very low price (approximately \$150 per acre). In the opinion of the board, additional adjoining ground should be purchased and held for municipal purposes, as it can be secured more reasonably now than hereafter. It is becoming almost impossible to secure at a reasonable price a tract of land in the District large enough for institutional purposes. One piece of about 15 acres, which is surrounded on three sides by the District holdings, should be secured at as early a date as possible.

(4) An appropriation was secured and buildings were erected as a Home for the Aged and Infirm, by which appropriation a most admirable plant has been erected and the old people have been housed therein. This is the first step in breaking up the old institution, known as the Washington Asylum into its appropriate component parts. That institution has long served the District as workhouse, almshouse, and hospital. The completion of a home for the aged and infirm has taken these dependents away from the workhouse grounds and from association with the workhouse population.

(5) An appropriation has been secured and plans are being prepared for the erection of a hospital for indigent tuberculosis patients. This will provide accommodations for a class long neglected. It will make it possible to remove some of the present hospital population from the workhouse grounds, and thus be another step in the process of removing from that institution everything not intimately connected with the prison and its administration.

(6) An appropriation has been secured and buildings have been erected for an industrial school for colored children. This school will be ready for occupancy within a few months.

(7) Several of the smaller appropriations made to private institutions have been eliminated from the appropriation bill, and others have been reduced with a view to ultimate elimination. These institutions will be continued as at present, but will be supported entirely by private charity, as are most institutions of a similar character.

(8) The contract system of payments to institutions on a specific per capita basis for services rendered has been substituted for the subsidy system of lump-sum appropriations in nearly all private institutions receiving public funds. This system has proved much more equitable than the former system, because the amount of payment to a particular institution depends upon the amount of service rendered. Heretofore the amount of the appropriation had no definite relation to the amount of service.

(9) In connection with the contract system of payment to institutions, a system of investigation as to the dependency of applicants has been organized. By this system it is possible to determine with reasonable accuracy whether or not the applicant is a proper subject of public care. As a result of this system of investigation the amount of public money paid for the care of indigent sick in private hospitals with which the board has contracts has decreased in six years from 1900 to 1906, \$664.20, and this notwithstanding a very considerable increase in the population of the city. In the same period the amounts received by these hospitals for the care of pay patients has increased from \$31,448.50 in 1900 to \$63,150.30 in 1906. This is due partly to a growth in the population of the city and partly to the elimination of abuse. Persons who heretofore might have been treated as free patients, under the system of investigation now in force, are required to pay for their care when able to do so.

(10) A card-index system of records of all public dependents has been installed, where the results of investigation are briefly recorded. This record system is always available for reference and enables the board to keep track of the dependent population, avoiding imposition and eliminating the unworthy.

(11) The system of transportation of nonresident paupers has been greatly improved by cooperation with the authorities in other cities. Under this new system no person is sent to another place until investigation proves the wisdom of such a course. Correspondents in the various cities thruout the country enable us to learn the facts promptly concerning any person alleged to have a residence in any particular city. The result of this system has eliminated many impostors who were in the habit of securing transportation from place to place, and has made it possible, without any increase in the appropriation, to send all worthy cases thru to their destinations.

(12) The standard of service in many of our institutions has been improved by visitation and suggestions by the board and its agents. Several formal inquiries were made of the managements of institutions. As a result of the inquiry at Washington Asylum the work was reorganized on a much higher plane, and the administration of that institution under its present superintendent has been most satisfactory.

(13) A system of investigation of persons committed to the insane asylum as indigents chargeable to the District of Columbia has been inaugurated for the purpose of requiring payment in cases of all persons able to pay and for the purpose of returning to the places of their residence nonresident persons committed at the cost of the District. This work was begun in 1900, and, during the six years that have elapsed, 378 persons were taken from the list of those chargeable to the District. Of this number 49 were transferred to the pay list, 14 were transferred to the soldiers' and sailors' roll, and 315 were nonresidents returned to their homes. These nonresidents included persons from nearly every State in the Union and several from foreign countries. The presence of the National Capital attracts to this city a very large number of strangers who are mentally unbalanced, and it is very important that these people should be returned to their homes when they become public charges, because the District of Columbia ought not to be charged with their support. The cost of support of the 378 persons above referred to,

at the legal rate of \$220 per annum, would amount to \$83,160 for a single year. This item alone is more than seven times as large as the entire cost of maintaining the office of the Board of Charities with its agents and investigators.

NEEDS STILL PRESSING.

The board believes that much has been accomplished in the last five years, but it seems desirable at this point to indicate some of the urgent needs still to be met before the District system of charities can be considered as in any way worthy of the capital of the nation.

The conditions at the workhouse five years ago were little less than shameful. They have been very much improved by the erection of the wing now occupied, and when the second wing, now under construction, is completed, they can be described as tolerable; but they will not have been brought to a satisfactory condition until the third wing and the administration building of the workhouse are completed.

The provisions for the care of tuberculosis are still meager. Many of the indigent poor of the District are still necessarily sent to a hospital under the same management as the workhouse and practically a part of that institution. There is still no provision whatever for a large number of chronic indigent patients who are lying in squalid homes, a burden to their unfortunate families, and in many cases requiring the attendance of another member of the family who ought to be free to engage in its support. Moreover, on account of the absence of a hospital for chronic cases, a considerable number of aged and infirm, suffering from senile dementia, are being maintained in a high-grade and necessarily expensive hospital for the insane at a cost to the District of \$220 a year, when they could be cared for suitably in a chronic hospital for little over half that amount.

There is still no provision for indigent convalescents who have to be sent out from the hospitals for acute cases when they are still in a weakened physical condition, and who have to return to homes which have neither the physical comforts nor even sufficient food to restore them to the condition of health and strength necessary to take up again their struggle for bread. There is still no adequate provision for the detention of mental suspects, and when taken up they have to be placed temporarily in the cells of police stations or sent to the workhouse hospital and confined in the section primarily provided for criminals. There is still no suitable provision for the public care of inebriates, and the unfortunate victim of alcoholism, unable to pay for treatment in a private hospital, is denied the medical care that all advanced communities recognize him as entitled to, and is, instead, given the treatment meted out to the criminal. There is still no provision whatever for the colored feeble-minded children of the District. There are no outside institutions into which these unfortunates can be admitted, as is the case for the corresponding class of white children.

In most cases their own families are totally unable to give them the care their helpless condition demands or the supervision needed to protect girls of this unfortunate class from becoming the victims

of unscrupulous men. They thus constitute a burden to their families and a serious menace to the community.

The report of the secretary, containing sundry information and statistical tables, is transmitted herewith. Also separate reports of the institutions subject to our supervision.

The board makes acknowledgement of the courtesy and cooperation of the officers and representatives of the various institutions, and expresses its appreciation of the encouragement and support it has received from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

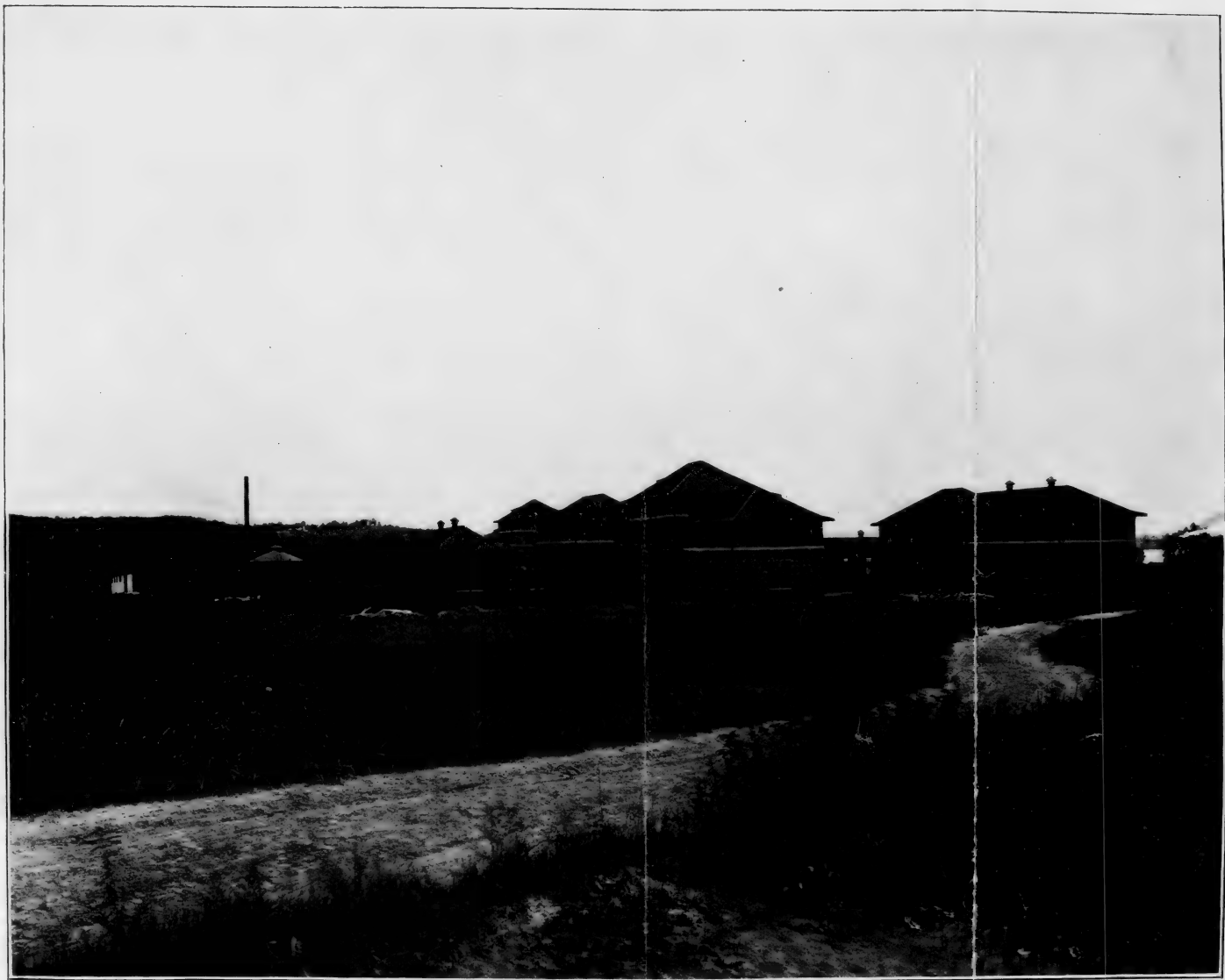
JNO. JOY EDSON,
CHAS. P. NEILL,
GEO. WM. COOK,
GEORGE M. KOBER,
SIMON WOLF,

Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1908.

Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1907.	Estimated, 1908.
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.		
Board of Charities:		
For secretary	\$3,000	\$3,000
Clerk	1,200	1,200
Stenographer	1,200	1,200
Messenger	600	600
1 inspector	900	1,200
6 inspectors, at \$720 each	4,320	
3 inspectors, at \$720 each		2,160
3 inspectors, at \$900 each		2,700
4 drivers, at \$600 each	2,400	
1 driver		660
3 drivers, at \$600 each		1,800
Hostler	540	540
Traveling expenses	200	400
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		
Washington Asylum:		
For superintendent	1,500	1,500
Visiting physician	1,080	1,080
Resident physician	480	480
Clerk	840	840
Property clerk	840	840
Baker	600	600
Principal overseer	1,200	1,200
15 overseers, at \$600 each	9,000	
10 overseers, at \$720 each		7,200
7 overseers, at \$600 each		4,200
Engineer	720	720
Assistant engineer	480	480
Second assistant engineer	360	480
Engineer at hospital for 7½ months, at \$50 per month	375	375
Engineer at new workhouse for 7½ months, at \$50 per month	375	375
2 watchmen, at \$480 each	960	960
2 night watchmen, at \$548 each	1,096	1,096
Blacksmith and woodworker	500	500
Carpenter	500	500
Driver for dead wagon	365	365
Hostler and driver	240	240
Keeper at female workhouse	300	300
Do	180	180
Hospital cook	600	600
Chief cook for workhouse	600	600
4 assistant cooks, at \$180 each	720	720
Trained nurse, who shall act as superintendent of nursing	600	720
2 graduate nurses, at \$365 each	730	
2 graduated nurses, at \$480 each		960
Graduate nurse for receiving ward	365	480
2 nurses for tuberculosis wards, at \$365 each	730	
2 nurses for tuberculosis wards, at \$480 each		960
6 orderlies, at \$300 each	1,800	1,800
Pupil nurses, not less than 21 in number	1,500	



HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, BLUE PLAINS, D. C.
(Looking southwest and showing barn and power house.)

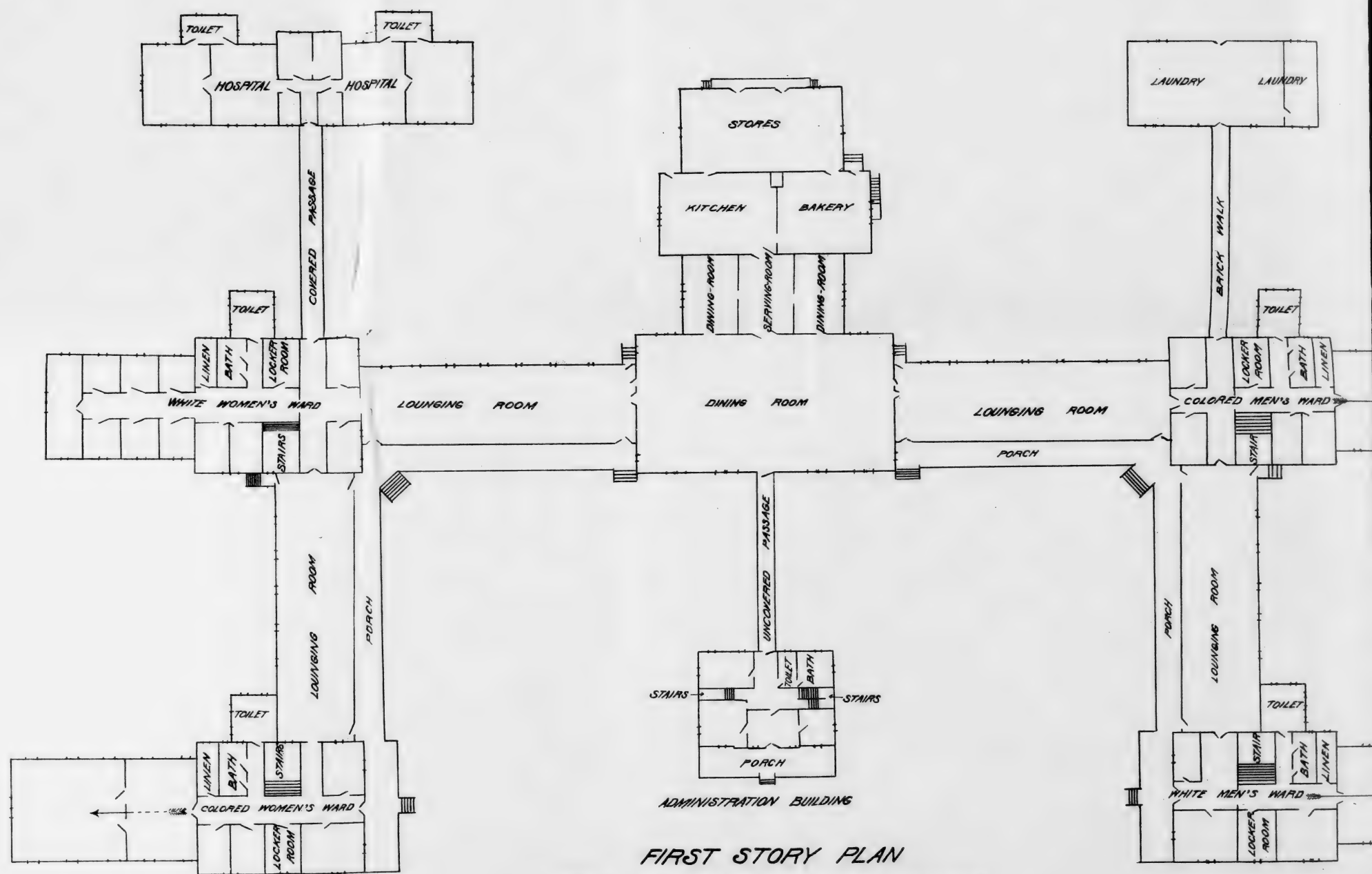


HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, BLUE PL
(Front view.)

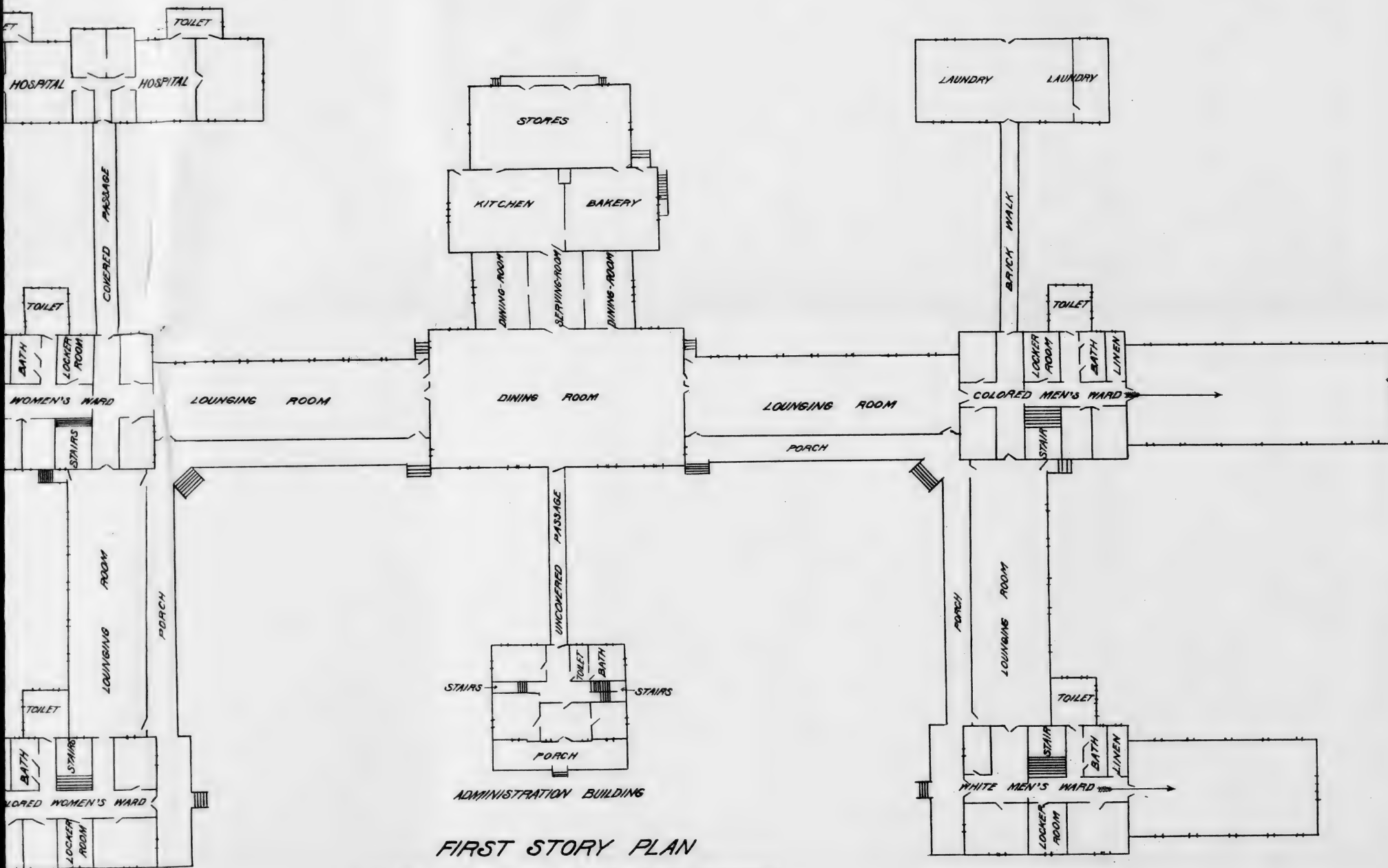




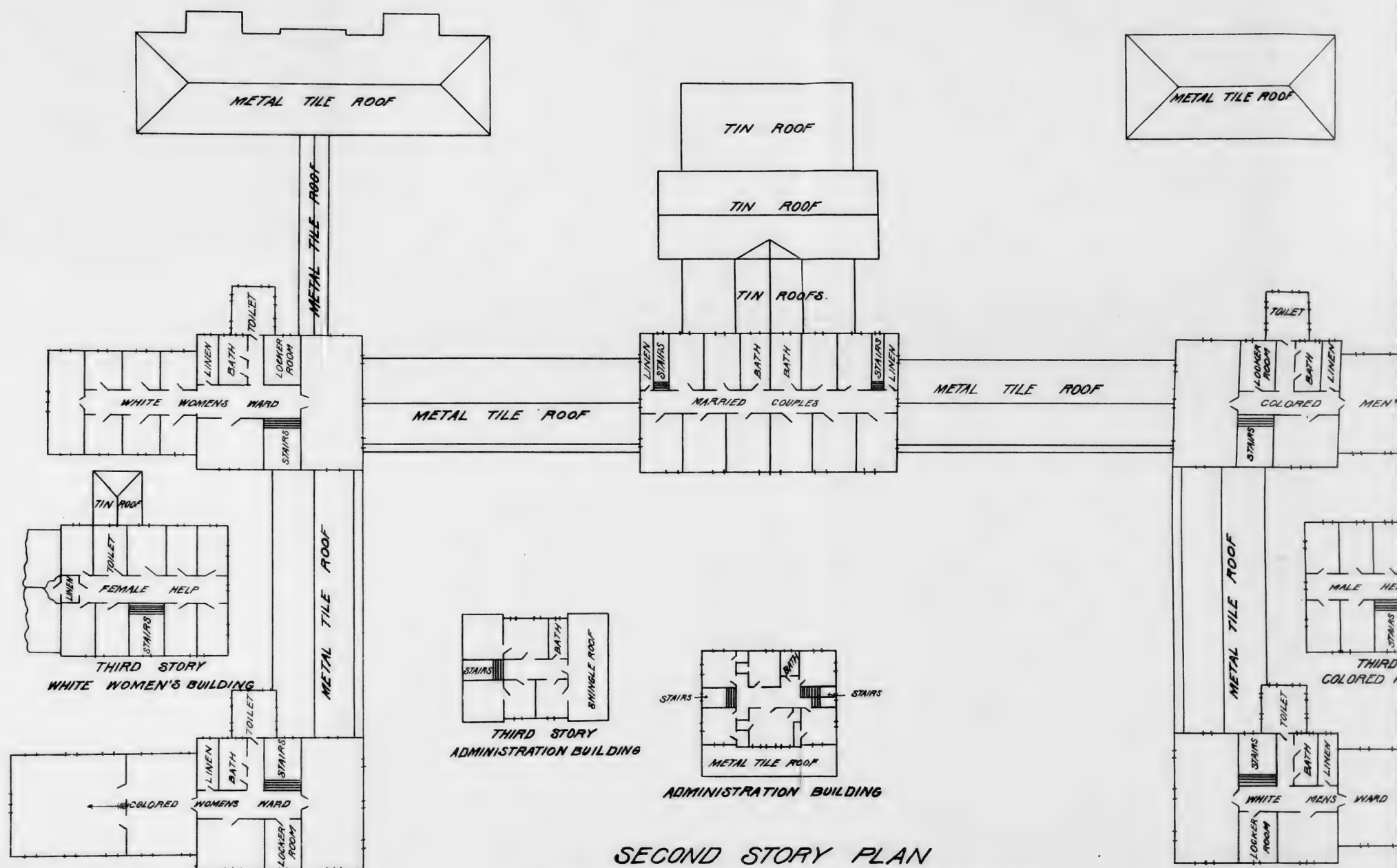
HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, BLUE PLAINS, D. C.
(Front view.)



FIRST STORY PLAN
HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



FIRST STORY PLAN
HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



SECOND STORY PLAN
HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 283

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1908—Continued.

Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1907.	Estimated, 1908.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Washington Asylum—Continued.		
Pupil nurses, not less than 20 in number (nurses to be paid not to exceed \$96 per annum during first year of service and not to exceed \$120 per annum during second year of service)		\$2,100
Registered pharmacist who shall act as hospital clerk	\$720	720
Gardener	540	540
Herdsmen	365	365
Florist	300	300
Tailor	120	240
Housekeeper		300
Laundryman		600
Temporary labor not to exceed	3,000	2,400
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness, and vehicles, and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items	46,000	50,000
For repairs to buildings, plumbing, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, tools, cars, tracks, steam heating, and cooking apparatus	2,000	2,000
For payment to the beneficiaries named in section 3 of "An act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances," approved Mar. 23, 1906	200	200
Or so much thereof as may be necessary to be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on itemized vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor of said District.		
Toward erection of an additional wing and administration building for the workhouse for males, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract for the whole work, to cost not to exceed \$210,000		100,000
For repairing the main almshouse building, including painting, brickwork, carpenter work, plumbing, heating, and other necessary items and repairs		3,000
Reform School:		
For care and maintenance of boys committed to the Reform School by the courts of the District of Columbia under a contract to be made by the Board of Charities with the authorities of said Reform School	20,000	20,000
Or so much thereof as may be necessary.		
Reform School for Girls:		
Superintendent	1,200	1,200
Treasurer	600	600
Matron	600	600
2 teachers, at \$600 each	1,200	1,200
Overseer	720	720
7 teachers of industries, at \$480 each	3,360	3,360
Engineer	600	600
Assistant engineer	420	420
Night watchman	365	365
Laborer	300	300
For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, and other necessary items	12,000	12,000
For repairs to buildings	3,000	
Transportation of prisoners:		
For conveying prisoners to the workhouse, including salary of driver, not to exceed \$720, and the purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness	2,000	2,000
NOTE.—This estimate is submitted by the Board because the item appears in this section of the bill for the current year, but the work of conveying prisoners to the workhouse is not carried on under the supervision of this Board, and this estimate should be included in another section of the bill, probably either under the police department or the police court.		
MEDICAL CHARITIES.		
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum by the Board of Charities	25,500	
Or so much thereof as may be necessary.		
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities, not to exceed	20,000	
For repairs to Columbia Hospital building	2,000	
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Children's Hospital by the Board of Charities, not to exceed	14,000	
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the National Homeopathic Hospital Association by the Board of Charities not to exceed	8,000	
For emergency care and treatment of and free dispensary service to indigent patients, under a contract or agreement to be made with the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital by the Board of Charities	8,500	
For emergency care and treatment of and free dispensary service to indigent patients, under a contract or agreement to be made with the Eastern Dispensary by the Board of Charities	2,000	

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1908—Continued.

Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1907.	Estimated, 1908.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.		
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients: For the support and medical treatment of 95 medical and surgical patients, who are destitute in the city of Washington, under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the Surgeon-General of the Army, one half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States	\$19,000	.....
Garfield Memorial Hospital: For maintenance, to enable it to provide medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor, under a contract to be made with the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia, one half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.....	19,000	.....
For the Woman's Clinic, maintenance.....	750	.....
For Washington Home for Incurables, maintenance, including elevator.....	7,000	.....
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with the Georgetown University Hospital by the Board of Charities.....	3,000	.....
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with the George Washington University Hospital by the Board of Charities.....	3,000	.....
To enable the Board of Charities to provide for emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients, under contracts or agreements with hospitals and dispensaries.....	4,000	.....
<i>Provided, That no part of this sum shall be used to establish or maintain any hospital or dispensary not now existing in the District of Columbia.</i>		
For the care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts to be made with the following institutions: The Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, Children's Hospital, the Eastern Dispensary, Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, the George Washington University, Garfield Memorial Hospital, the National Homœopathic Hospital Association, president and directors of Georgetown College, Providence Hospital, Washington Home for Incurables, and the Woman's Clinic.....		\$143,750
<i>Provided, That no part of this sum shall be used to establish or maintain any institution not now existing in the District of Columbia.</i>		
For erection and equipment, complete, of a hospital for treatment of indigent tuberculosis patients only, said hospital to be located and erected on the site heretofore acquired for a municipal hospital, and to be situated and constructed on said site without reference to existing or proposed plans for any other hospital on said site.....	100,000	.....
Tuberculosis Hospital:		
For superintendent.....		1,200
Resident physician		480
Pharmacist and clerk		720
Superintendent of nurses.....		600
Matron		600
4 graduate nurses, at \$365 each		1,460
10 pupil nurses, at \$96 each		960
Chief cook.....		600
2 assistant cooks, at \$180 each		360
Engineer.....		720
Assistant engineer.....		600
2 firemen, at \$300 each.....		600
Elevator conductor.....		300
Laundryman		600
Gardener		540
Laborer		360
Night watchman		360
4 orderlies, at \$300 each.....		1,200
4 servants, at \$180 each		720
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils and other necessary items		25,000
For furniture, beds, bedding, cooking utensils, and other necessary hospital furnishings		10,000
For erection and equipment complete of a hospital for the treatment of chronic and convalescent patients, said hospital to be located and erected on the site heretofore acquired for a municipal hospital.....		100,000
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.		
Board of Children's Guardians:		
For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July 26, 1892, namely—		
For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, city directory, and all office and sundry expenses...	3,100	3,100
Agent.....	1,800	1,800
Executive clerk.....	1,080	1,200
Placing officer	900	900
Do	720	720
Investigating clerk	720	900
Record clerk.....	660	660
Visiting inspector.....	480	480
2 clerks, at \$600 each.....		1,200

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1908—Continued.

Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1907.	Estimated, 1908.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Board of Children's Guardians—Continued.		
For the Board of Children's Guardians, etc.—Continued.		
Messenger	\$360	\$360
For maintenance of feeble-minded children	16,000	.....
For maintenance of white feeble-minded children		14,000
For maintenance of colored feeble-minded children		6,000
For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said Board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$1,500 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control and not more than \$300 for burial of children dying while under charge of the Board	54,000	54,000
For completion of buildings for an industrial home school for colored children	50,000	.....
Industrial Home School for Colored Children:		
For superintendent		1,200
Matron of school		480
2 matrons of families, at \$600 each		1,200
2 matrons of families, at \$360 each		720
2 teachers, at \$600 each		1,200
Sewing teacher		360
Manual training teacher		600
Farmer		720
Cook		240
Laundress		240
Watchman		360
Farm hand		300
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horses, wagons, and harness		8,000
For necessary furniture and equipment		5,000
For erection and equipment of stable		3,000
The Industrial Home School:		
Superintendent	1,200	1,200
Matron	480	480
2 matrons, at \$360 each	720	720
2 assistant matrons, at \$300 each	600	600
Housekeeper	360	360
Sewing teacher	360	360
Nurse	300	300
Manual training teacher	600	600
Florist	600	720
Engineer	600	600
Farmer	480	480
Cook	240	240
Laundress	240	240
2 housemaids, at \$144 each	288	288
Temporary labor, not to exceed	400	400
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horse, wagon, and harness	9,676	9,412
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds	1,000	.....
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, including rebuilding of greenhouses		3,000
For cost of operating pumping plant to dispose of sewage	550	550
For erection of suitable fire escape	200	.....
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children by the Board of Charities, not to exceed	9,900	9,900
For the Working Boys' Home and Children's Aid Association, maintenance	500	.....
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the Washington Hospital for Foundlings by the Board of Charities	5,400	6,000
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with St. Ann's Infant Asylum by the Board of Charities	5,400	5,400
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the German Orphan Asylum by the Board of Charities, not to exceed	1,200	900
TEMPORARY HOMES.		
NOTE.—It is suggested that the heading "Miscellaneous" be substituted for that of "Temporary homes," as the term "temporary homes" does not properly indicate the character of the work provided for under that heading.		
Home for the Aged and Infirm:		
Superintendent	1,200	1,200
Matron	600	600
Clerk	900	900
Baker	420	420
2 female attendants, at \$180 each	360	.....
2 female attendants, at \$300 each		600
Chief cook	600	600
2 male attendants, at \$360 each	720	720
Chief engineer	720	900
Assistant engineer		720
Assistant engineer	480	480

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1908—Continued.

Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1907.	Estimated, 1908.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.		
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Continued.		
2 firemen, at \$300 each.....		\$500
Physician and pharmacist.....	\$480	480
1 nurse.....	360	360
2 assistant cooks, at \$180 each.....	360	360
Farmer.....	540	540
2 farm hands, at \$360 each.....	720	720
Blacksmith and woodworker.....		540
Tailor.....	240	240
Seamstress.....	240	240
Laundryman.....	300	540
Hostler and driver.....	240	240
4 servants, at \$144 each.....		576
Temporary labor.....		600
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items.....	20,000	20,000
For installing a laundry plant, including washers, extractors, mangle, and all necessary machinery and equipment.....	4,000	
For necessary furniture and equipment, to be immediately available....	8,000	
For beds, bedding, furniture, and carpets, to be immediately available.....		1,500
For grading, roadmaking, purchase of farm implements, tools, seed, etc., to be immediately available.....	5,000	
For grading, roadmaking, purchase of farm implements, stock, tools, seed, etc., to be immediately available.....		2,500
For installing a refrigerating plant, including erection of building, to be immediately available.....		3,500
For fire escapes and fire protection, including mains, plugs, etc., to be immediately available.....		3,000
For installing local telephone system, to be immediately available.....		500
For additional steam boiler, including foundations, piping, and necessary expenses of installation, to be immediately available.....		1,900
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....		2,000
For acquiring, by purchase or condemnation, additional ground, being part of lot 7 in the subdivision of Bellevue or Blue Plains, containing 19 acres, more or less, bounded on three sides by the ground purchased by the District of Columbia for a site for a municipal almshouse and a burial place for the indigent dead, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	4,000	
For municipal lodging house and wood and stone yard, namely:		
Superintendent.....	1,200	1,200
Cook.....	360	360
Laborer.....	360	480
Laborer.....		240
Maintenance, including rent.....	1,780	1,920
For temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, Grand Army of the Republic, namely:		
Superintendent.....	1,200	1,200
Janitor.....	360	360
Cook.....	360	360
Maintenance.....	3,580	3,580
To be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and ex-soldiers and sailors of the Spanish war shall also be admitted to the Home.		
For the care and maintenance of women and children under a contract to be made with the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission by the Board of Charities, maintenance.....	2,000	2,000
Hospital for the Insane:		
For support of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane in said District, as provided by law.....	272,800	279,400
For deportation from the District of Columbia of nonresident insane persons, in accordance with the act of Congress "To change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved January 31, 1899.....	3,000	3,000
That in expending the foregoing sum the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the secretary of the Board of Charities, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and upon such security as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may require of said secretary, sums of money not exceeding \$300 at one time, to be used only for deportation from the District of nonresident insane persons, and to be accounted for monthly on itemized vouchers to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia.		
Relief of the poor:		
For relief of the poor, including pay of physicians to the poor at not exceeding \$1 per day each, who shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the recommendation of the health officer.....	12,300	12,300
Transportation of paupers:		
For transportation of paupers.....	3,000	3,000
Total.....	903,250	1,053,837

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith sundry statements and statistical tables relating to the work of this office and the various institutions subject to its supervision during the year ended June 30, 1906, as follows:

1. A series of tables showing the number of free patients admitted to the various hospitals subject to our supervision. These tables are arranged by months and summarized for the entire year. They show the number of persons admitted, classified by sex and color; also the daily average of free patients maintained in the various hospitals and the average number of days that each patient was maintained.

2. A statement in reference to the work of the physicians to the poor, showing the number of persons treated by these physicians during the year and the number of families represented; also a table showing the various diseases treated by these physicians, and an additional table showing the number of visits made, office consultations held, and the cost of the service, including cost of medicine and physicians' salaries.

3. A statement in reference to the work of the ambulance service, setting forth the number of calls responded to and the nature of the service rendered.

4. A statement in reference to the transportation of paupers, showing the number of instances in which transportation was granted. The cost of this transportation is borne in part by the appropriation and in part by relatives and friends of the beneficiaries.

5. A statement in reference to the work of the deportation of non-resident insane chargeable to the District of Columbia, together with a table showing the number of District indigent patients cared for at the Government Hospital for the Insane.

6. Tables covering all the institutions subject to our supervision, as follows:

(a) *Finances*.—These tables show the receipts of the various institutions from all sources and the disbursements for all purposes.

(b) *Movement of population*.—These tables show the number of persons admitted and discharged during the year and the daily average population of each of the institutions.

(c) *Comparative population table*.—This table shows the daily average number of persons cared for by the various institutions and organizations for each year from 1901 up to the present year.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary*.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tables showing, by months, the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the nine hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ended June 30, 1906.

CASUALTY.

Month.	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	28	8	19	10	65	6.93
August.....	30	3	24	7	64	7.45
September.....	38	6	8	2	54	6.40
October.....	24	2	20	10	56	6.70
November.....	15	3	10	3	31	5.53
December.....	15	5	9	6	35	5.48
January.....	17	4	7	6	34	5.41
February.....	16	1	6	7	30	4.92
March.....	14	3	7	9	33	3.90
April.....	24	6	15	8	53	3.53
May.....	32	6	14	9	61	3.90
June.....	20	7	21	10	58	5.63
Total.....	273	54	160	87	574	5.48

CHILDREN'S.

July.....	23	9	7	11	50	57.41
August.....	11	8	13	9	41	60.45
September.....	14	10	19	12	55	59.43
October.....	13	9	11	11	44	61.83
November.....	17	4	7	10	38	50.76
December.....	8	10	14	9	41	49.64
January.....	16	13	14	10	53	52.78
February.....	7	11	10	11	39	52.21
March.....	20	19	18	13	70	59.90
April.....	9	6	14	6	35	62.36
May.....	14	6	13	14	47	57.90
June.....	15	14	13	13	55	54.86
Total.....	167	119	153	129	568	56.63

COLUMBIA.

July.....	4	21	6	35	66	55.93
August.....	3	25	12	35	75	50.93
September.....	2	15	10	33	60	40.46
October.....	4	19	3	23	49	42.09
November.....	2	13	15	44	74	46.16
December.....	3	13	14	50	80	55.67
January.....	2	22	8	53	85	59.61
February.....	4	16	11	53	84	69.57
March.....	2	18	10	51	81	71.16
April.....	4	23	4	23	54	51.30
May.....	1	9	5	31	46	44.29
June.....	2	16	5	49	72	49.13
Total.....	33	210	103	480	826	53.02

EMERGENCY.

July.....	21	6	37	7	71	12.90
August.....	25	9	19	11	64	15.42
September.....	22	6	25	10	63	17.93
October.....	24	8	20	11	63	15.16
November.....	28	4	23	8	63	13.83
December.....	37	12	23	7	79	13.90
January.....	30	13	22	14	79	15.16
February.....	17	6	20	12	55	15.16
March.....	37	8	16	11	72	16.00
April.....	32	11	17	21	81	14.70
May.....	25	8	21	7	61	12.77
June.....	35	10	36	13	94	10.90
Total.....	333	101	279	132	845	11.41

Tables showing, by months, the number of free patients, etc.—Continued.

FREEDMEN'S.

Month.	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hos- pital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	6	2	108	114	230	153. 93
August.....	11	3	74	98	186	146. 29
September.....	12	3	77	107	199	134. 10
October.....	6	1	87	84	178	129. 70
November.....	19	0	87	97	203	135. 36
December.....	13	2	97	78	190	144. 54
January.....	8	2	86	104	200	139. 61
February.....	6	1	84	98	189	140. 07
March.....	8	0	84	122	214	148. 12
April.....	7	2	82	104	195	146. 30
May.....	9	2	95	109	215	150. 16
June.....	5	2	92	114	213	136. 03
Total.....	110	20	1,053	1,229	2,412	142. 01

GARFIELD.

July.....	18	15	21	20	74	57.93
August.....	19	14	13	18	64	55.16
September.....	21	12	8	18	59	48.76
October.....	25	13	14	24	76	54.83
November.....	16	18	15	21	70	50.33
December.....	15	10	17	13	55	51.64
January.....	13	14	15	22	64	50.06
February.....	22	14	6	5	47	48.21
March.....	19	13	14	24	70	44.90
April.....	25	15	17	23	80	64.50
May.....	18	18	17	26	79	70.48
June.....	19	20	7	18	64	55.56
Total.....	230	176	164	232	802	54.36

HOMEOPATHIC.

July.....	11	12	1	20	44	22.19
August.....	15	9	4	17	45	23.77
September.....	7	12	3	18	40	25.16
October.....	8	5	5	12	30	18.48
November.....	3	6	3	12	24	17.46
December.....	8	6	3	12	29	19.22
January.....	4	9	4	12	29	20.64
February.....	5	11	4	14	34	20.71
March.....	4	8	3	16	31	25.48
April.....	7	3	2	18	30	17.06
May.....	5	8	3	22	38	20.12
June.....	7	8	5	18	38	20.40
Total.....	84	97	40	191	412	20.89

PROVIDENCE.

July.....	60	22	8	6	96	96.70
August.....	50	22	8	6	86	98.96
September.....	54	18	6	7	85	91.23
October.....	72	19	7	11	109	89.45
November.....	45	15	13	6	79	101.03
December.....	35	13	6	7	61	95.25
January.....	49	20	12	10	91	96.61
February.....	38	17	8	8	71	98.03
March.....	60	8	11	6	85	88.58
April.....	47	21	12	16	96	98.30
May.....	55	18	8	6	87	89.90
June.....	47	22	16	10	95	92.16
Total.....	612	215	115	99	1,041	94.68

Tables showing, by months, the number of free patients, etc.—Continued.
WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

Month.	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hos- pital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	49	22	36	29	136	106. 61
August.....	43	26	43	37	149	101. 16
September.....	63	11	42	41	157	113. 16
October.....	50	11	36	41	138	107. 32
November.....	59	19	41	40	159	109. 60
December.....	67	12	53	37	169	111. 32
January.....	72	9	46	39	166	118. 13
February.....	52	24	40	43	159	124. 96
March.....	64	19	55	60	198	138. 74
April.....	48	20	45	51	164	123. 43
May.....	49	22	45	47	163	123. 93
June.....	47	14	48	39	148	111. 50
Total.....	663	209	530	504	1,906	115. 82

SUMMARY.

Institution.	Number of admissions.					Average daily number in hos- pital.	Average number days each patient was in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Casualty.....	273	54	160	87	574	5.48	3.48
Children's.....	167	119	153	129	568	56.63	36.39
Columbia.....	33	210	103	480	826	53.02	23.42
Emergency.....	333	101	279	132	845	14.44	6.23
Freedmen's	110	20	1,053	1,229	2,412	142.01	21.48
Garfield	230	176	164	232	802	54.36	24.77
Homeopathic	84	97	40	191	412	20.89	18.06
Providence.....	612	215	115	99	1,041	94.68	33.19
Washington Asylum	663	209	530	504	1,906	115.82	22.17
Total	2,505	1,201	2,597	3,083	9,386	557.33	21.02

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

Medical service to the poor in their homes has been rendered during the year by physicians to the poor to 5,426 persons, as against 5,179 the preceding year. Free medicine is also furnished to persons treated by them, through arrangements with druggists located in various sections of the city.

The physicians to the poor have again had the cordial cooperation of the nurses employed by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. These nurses care for cases brought to their attention, and their services have been of the highest value. The nurses are supported by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society without aid from the city. The city furnished necessary supplies, such as bandages and dressings.

A sufficient supply of ice was again available for free distribution to the indigent sick. The ice was furnished by the benevolence of a private individual and was distributed by the visiting nurses.

Summary of work of the physicians to the poor for the year ending June 30, 1906.

Number of persons treated by physicians to the poor:

White.....	1,377
Colored.....	4,049
Total.....	5,426

Number of families represented in above list:

White.....	1,009
Colored.....	3,533
Total.....	4,542

Month.	Visits made.	Office consultations.	Physicians' salaries.	Cost of medicines furnished. ^a
July.....	669	17	\$681.00	\$62.45
August.....	848	14	681.00	82.85
September.....	925	21	656.00	71.35
October.....	666	13	675.00	73.90
November.....	714	13	660.00	81.45
December.....	938	21	682.00	70.00
January.....	832	20	682.00	79.95
February.....	879	20	613.00	86.00
March.....	956	8	682.00	112.90
April.....	960	21	660.00	91.40
May.....	771	11	682.00	92.25
June.....	1,074	21	660.00	90.55
Total.....	10,232	200	8,014.00	995.05

Cost of materials furnished.

Antitoxin.....	\$44.93
Nurses' supplies, ^b including \$106.88 for sputum cups.....	257.59
Homeopathic medicines.....	288.00
Surgical supplies, crutches, etc.....	21.34
Printing, etc.....	74.55
Tablets.....	72.65
Total.....	759.06

Diseases treated by physicians to the poor during the year ending June 30, 1906.

	White.	Colored.	Total.		White.	Colored.	Total.
Abscess.....	12	42	54	Diarrhea.....	38	96	134
Ichio-rectal.....	4	8	12	Debility.....	11	19	30
Breast.....	3	5	8	Dentition.....	4	12	16
Adenitis.....	8	29	37	Dementia.....	5	15	20
Asthma.....	13	40	53	Dysmenorrhea.....	5	57	63
Anæmia.....	8	14	22	Dislocations, shoulder.....		1	1
Aortic stenosis.....	1	9	10	Endocarditis.....	2	2	4
Arthritis.....		5	5	Eczema.....	21	11	22
Amenorrhœa.....	4	6	10	Erysipelas.....	2	7	9
Appendicitis.....		7	7	Epididymitis.....	3	11	14
Abortion.....	8	12	20	Endometritis.....	4	11	15
Abortion, threatened.....	3	6	9	Enterocolitis.....	57	134	191
Apoplexy.....	4	19	23	Enteralgia.....	2	14	16
Alcoholism.....	15	44	59	Epilepsy.....	4	8	12
Angina pectoris.....		2	2	Furunculosis.....	8	16	24
Ascaris lumbricoidis.....	7	10	17	Fistula in ano.....		3	3
Bronchitis.....	135	484	619	Fractures:			
Burns.....	4	6	10	Arm.....	1	2	3
Bites:				Rib.....		2	2
Dog.....		1	1	Skull.....	1	1	2
Insect.....	2	3	5	Gastritis.....	68	279	347
Brain:				Gastralgia.....	4	8	12
Concussion.....	1		1	Goiter.....	1	2	3
Cystitis.....	10	37	47	Gonorrhea.....	5	21	26
Coryza.....	16	80	96	Gallstones.....	1		1
Convulsions, infantile.....	3	5	8	Gout.....	1		1
Conjunctivitis.....	3	18	21	Hysteria.....	8	10	18
Purulent.....	1	6	7	Hemorrhoids.....	1	9	10
Chicken pox.....	8	16	24	Heat:			
Chorea.....	3	1	4	Exhaustion.....	3	4	7
Cancer:				Stroke.....	1	1	2
Face.....	5	1	6	Hip disease.....		1	1
Bowels.....	2	1	3	Hernia:			
Cocaine habit.....		1	1	Inguinal.....	3	3	6
Chilblains.....	1	2	3	Umbilical.....		2	2
Constipation.....	26	111	137	Herpes.....	2	3	5
Cholera morbus.....		2	2	Hydrocele.....		1	1
Cholera infantum.....	1	3	4	Hiccough.....	2	3	5
Cephalalgia.....	4	14	18	Injuries, slight.....	27	77	104
Cardiac disease.....	8	22	30	Impetigo.....	6	2	8
Dermatitis.....	3	2	5	Intestinal indigestion.....	34	97	131
Diphtheria.....	5	8	13	Influenza.....	58	181	239
Dysentery.....	10	15	25	Locomotor ataxia.....	1	2	3

^a Medicines furnished by druggists on prescriptions written by physicians to the poor.^b Nurses are employed and paid by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. The District furnishes supplies for use in nursing indigent patients.

Diseases treated by physicians to the poor during the year ending June 30, 1906—Cont'd.

	White.	Col- ored.	Total.		White.	Col- ored.	Total.
Lumbago	7	8	15	Pleurisy	7	13	20
Labor	8	46	54	Pneumonia	18	86	104
Laryngitis	9	4	13	Parotitis			
Liver:				Pharyngitis	7	13	25
Congestion	5	10	15	Pertussis	25	88	113
Abscess		1	1	Rheumatism	42	242	284
Measles	48	148	196	Rachitis		10	10
Menopause	4	9	13	Scurvy	1	1	2
Maligner		2	2	Sciatica	1	8	9
Mitral regurgitation	4	19	23	Stillbirth	2	4	6
Menorrhagia	5	23	28	Septicæmia	2	8	5
Marasmus	11	48	59	Scarlet fever	5	9	14
Morphinism	8	2	10	Stricture	2	3	5
Malaria	61	112	173	Synovitis	4	21	26
Mastitis	1	4	5	Syphilis	13	64	77
Melancholia	3	5	8	Scabies	4	18	22
Myalgia	15	53	68	Senility	13	19	32
Meningitis	1	3	4	Sprain	8	15	23
Neuralgia:				Tænia	4	8	12
Facial	15	30	45	Tuberculosis	65	215	280
Intercostal				Typhoid fever	20	84	104
Nephritis	13	53	66	Toothache	6	8	14
Nephritic calculus	1	1	2	Tonsillitis	60	106	166
Neurasthenia	4	2	6	Tetanus		1	1
Otitis media:				Uterine disease	5	43	48
Acute	1	8	9	Urticaria	3	3	6
Chronic	1	6	7	Ulcers, leg	19	60	79
Peritonitis	8	6		Undiagnosed			169
Phimosi	1	5	6	Vaccination	9	13	22
Parturition				Varicose veins	3	8	13
Pregnancy	20	58	78	Referred to family phy- sician			95
Paralysis	5	17	22				

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Runs made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Month.	To hos- pitals.	To insane asylum.	To city hall, po- lice sta- tions, etc.	To alms- house.	To rail- road sta- tions.	To pri- vate homes.	When no service was ren- dered.	Total.
July	232	31	5	4		30	21	323
August	225	29	5	4	1	23	22	309
September	216	20	7		2	24	18	287
October	214	29	12	1	2	22	22	302
November	203	21	7	3		18	22	274
December	200	32	9	4	1	19	32	297
January	218	21	3	11	2	16	26	297
February	202	17	2	2		20	19	262
March	269	20	7	7		16	25	344
April	232	19	4			11	33	299
May	226	25	3	4		11	15	284
June	232	26	7	4	2	23	20	314
Total	2,669	290	71	44	10	233	275	3,592

TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

The work of the transportation of paupers was carried on in a manner similar to that of the preceding year, careful inquiry being made in all cases presented to us. In making investigations of applicants for transportation, nearly all of whom are nonresident persons, we have had the hearty cooperation of organized charities in other cities and have been materially assisted by the police department. As a result of this system we have eliminated many fraudulent applications and consequently have been able to assist more adequately all genuine cases. We have strictly followed the rule of sending dependent persons through to their destinations, thus avoiding the hardships entailed upon destitute persons sent to intermediate points, where application

must be made anew to the authorities for transportation toward their homes.

The number of persons for whom transportation was issued during the year was as follows:

Male white	269
Female white	98
Male colored	30
Female colored	46
Total	443
Number sent free	209
Where part or all was paid	234
Total	443

The reason why transportation is issued through this office in cases where the cost of such transportation is not borne by the office is the disposition of the transportation companies to regard the Board of Charities as the central agency for the investigation of cases of this character. For this reason, frequently, when representatives of charitable organizations and benevolent individuals apply to the railroads for charity rates they are referred to the Board of Charities, and this office, if satisfied of the genuineness of the case in question, collects the usual charity rate and issues the necessary voucher for the transportation requested.

CARE OF THE INSANE.

The following table shows the number of persons chargeable to the District of Columbia cared for at the Government Hospital for the Insane during the past fiscal year:

Number on hospital roll July 1, 1905:

Patients in the hospital	1,221
Patients out on visit	24
Patients out on elopement	6
	<u>1,251</u>
Number of admissions	361
Readmissions included in this number	14
	<u>347</u>
Actual number of patients admitted	347
Total	1,598
Number of discharges	217
Of this number there were readmitted during the year	14
	<u>203</u>
Actual number of persons discharged	203
Died	112
Number out on visit June 30, 1906	34
Number out on elopement	5
Number of patients in hospital	1,244
	<u>1,283</u>
Total number on hospital roll June 30, 1906	1,283
Total	1,598

Daily average number in hospital during the year, 1,230.98.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE.

An agent of the Board has devoted almost his entire time to the work of investigating cases of persons committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane as indigent patients chargeable to the District

of Columbia. There continues to be a very large number of nonresident persons committed to this institution, and a large part of the time of this agent is devoted to the work of investigating these cases in order to determine the place of legal residence and in returning such persons to the place of their legal residence when it has been determined. In some instances it is found upon investigation that persons committed to the hospital as being indigent have considerable property, or have well-to-do relatives who should pay for their maintenance. Sometimes persons are committed as indigents chargeable to the District of Columbia who are properly United States cases because of their service in the Army or Navy.

During the year ending June 30, 1906, as a result of our investigations, 71 persons were taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia. Of this number, 54 were nonresidents who were returned to their friends or the places of their legal residence, 15 were transferred from the indigent to the pay list, and 2 were United States cases transferred to the soldiers' roll.

In several instances, where patients had been in the hospital as indigent persons charged to the District of Columbia for a considerable time, it was found that their relatives were able to pay for their treatment, or there was some estate available for the care of the patient, and in these instances the money already expended by the District was reimbursed. The total amount thus reimbursed to the District during the year ended June 30, 1906, was \$1,671.70.

Finances.

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Washington Asylum.	Reform School for Boys.	Reform School for Girls.
RECEIPTS.			
Appropriations for:			
Salaries	\$36,551.00	\$16,552.00	\$8,405.00
Support of inmates	61,500.00	12,000.00	10,000.00
Repairs	2,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Workhouse cooking department, etc. (balance of appropriation of \$4,500)	3,007.00	.....	.....
Laundry plant	4,000.00	.....	.....
Installing new baths ^a	2,500.00	.....	.....
Deficiency	1,000.00	.....	.....
Transportation .....	.....	1,550.30	.....
Supplies to replace losses by fire .....	.....	4,500.00	.....
District of Columbia inmates .....	.....	20,000.00	.....
From labor of inmates .....	.....	1,351.28	.....
Total	110,558.00	56,953.58	18,405.00
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries and extra services	35,341.61	17,080.29	7,744.00
Medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	2,249.57	333.45	136.97
Current repairs to maintain property	1,978.98	1,357.63	273.82
Transportation .....	.....	1,343.95	.....
Contingent expenses	59,199.81	28,376.56	9,110.13
Extraordinary repairs and improvements .....	.....	6,656.91	475.00
Workhouse cooking department	188.20	.....	.....
Laundry plant	3,699.36	.....	.....
Installing new baths ^a .....	.....	.....	.....
Covered into Treasury .....	.....	1,351.28	.....
Total	102,657.53	56,500.07	17,739.92
Unexpended	7,900.47	453.51	665.08
Daily average number of inmates	693	6260	85
Cost per capita	\$142.52	\$181.31	\$203.12

^a Reappropriated for 1907.

^b Includes both United States and District of Columbia boys. The daily average of District of Columbia boys was 195.

Finances—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freed- men's Hos- pital.	Columbia Hospital.	Garfield Hospital.	Provid- ence Hospital.	Central Dis- pensary and Emer- gency Hos- pital.	Children's Hospital.
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from last year.....		\$1.69	\$4,156.33		\$715.76	\$636.47
From board of pay patients.....		16,171.46	25,464.69		8,927.41	758.75
From legacies or endowment.....						2,000.00
From nurses.....						
From interest.....			500.00			4,724.23
From boards of lady visitors.....						3,110.47
From rent.....						
From dispensary.....		353.35				
From loans.....					250.00	
From sale of property.....						
From refund.....						10.00
From money invested.....						
From ambulance.....						
From all other private sources.....			178.25		3,535.00	1,419.16
From appropriation under contract.....	\$25,500.00	17,929.20	19,000.00	\$19,000.00	9,762.10	13,216.29
From appropriation for maintenance.....	27,500.00					
From appropriation for im- provements.....		2,000.00				
Total.....	53,000.00	36,455.70	49,299.27	19,000.00	23,190.27	25,875.37
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Salaries.....		13,317.99	14,090.42		7,480.12	7,721.75
Medicines, surgical supplies, and instruments.....		2,847.13	3,696.67		2,277.68	1,231.72
Rent.....		375.00				
Interest.....			3,875.00		900.00	800.00
Current repairs.....		2,852.36	3,782.59		395.40	870.55
Other items of current ex- pense.....		17,061.25	21,374.28		11,013.84	12,786.18
Extraordinary repairs and improvements.....			507.90			
Purchase of property.....					252.50	
Payment on debt.....						2,000.00
Added to endowment.....					153.00	
Legal expenses.....			170.00			
Assessed for grading.....						
Examination of title.....						
Total.....		36,453.73	47,496.86		22,472.54	25,410.20
Balance.....		1.97	1,802.41		717.73	465.17
Percentage of private income, exclusive of legacies.....		45.33	57.91		56.07	43.10
Percentage of public income.....	100.00	54.67	42.09		43.93	56.90
Daily average number of pa- tients.....	142	72	84		25	63
Cost per capita.....	\$373.24	\$506.30	\$557.37			\$371.59
Whole amount paid under contract.....	\$25,500.00	\$19,179.60	\$19,000.00	\$19,000.00	\$10,502.70	\$13,334.75
Daily average number of free patients.....	142	53	54	95	15	57
Cost per capita to public.....	\$179.58	\$361.88	\$351.85	\$200.00	\$438.00	\$233.94
Contract rate per capita.....				\$200.00	\$438.00	
Adults.....	\$401.50	\$438.00	\$401.50			
Babies.....	\$146.00	\$146.00	\$146.00			
Children.....	\$237.25					\$237.25

^aIn addition to this amount \$791.33 was expended by Ladies' Auxiliary Board.

Finances—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES—Continued.

	Homeo- pathic Hospital.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incurables.	Women's Clinic.	Woman's Dispensary.	Washing- ton Asylum Hospital.
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from last year.....	\$440.87	\$16.92	\$1,626.32	\$331.73	\$79.33	.....
From board of pay patients..	9,279.66	2,111.64	2,569.50	.....	.....	.....
From legacies or endowments	12,111.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From nurses.....	637.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From interest.....	250.00	.....	.....	32.92	.....	.....
From boards of lady visitors.	3,123.50	2,319.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
From rent.....	323.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From dispensary.....	.....	83.34	.....	805.31	323.41	.....
From loans.....	6,000.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
From sale of property.....	.....	168.42	.....	.....	.....	.....
From refund.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
From money invested.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From ambulance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From all other private sources	1,585.79	1,063.75	6,451.89	7.10	.....	.....
From appropriation under contract.....	7,508.30	2,977.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
From appropriation for maintenance.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	750.00	a 400.00	.....
From appropriation for im- provements.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	41,261.21	10,290.47	14,147.71	1,927.06	802.74	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Salaries.....	6,270.05	2,167.78	3,963.03	228.00	120.00	.....
Medicines, surgical supplies, and instruments.....	2,727.84	1,232.07	318.84	424.79	165.02	.....
Rent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	.....
Interest.....	1,050.00	563.75	.....	210.00	.....	.....
Current repairs.....	912.87	.....	910.59	.....	.....	.....
Other items of current ex- pense.....	14,362.20	5,418.28	7,991.08	288.15	188.95	.....
Extraordinary repairs and improvements.....	15,145.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchase of property.....	600.00	.....	.....	246.41	.....	.....
Tax on legacy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Payment on debt.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Added to endowment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assessed for grading.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Examination of title.....	.....	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	41,068.19	9,498.38	13,183.54	1,397.35	773.97	.....
Balance.....	193.02	792.09	964.17	529.71	28.77	.....
Percentage of private income exclusive of legacies.....	66.94	65.40	72.05	52.99	44.71	.....
Percentage of public income..	33.06	34.60	27.95	47.01	55.29	.....
Daily average number of pa- tients.....	35	8	43	.....	.....	.....
Cost per capita.....	\$723.51	.....	\$306.59	.....	.....	.....
Whole amount paid under contract.....	\$7,522.90	\$3,295.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daily average number of free patients.....	21	6	.....	.....	.....	116
Cost per capita to public.....	\$358.23	\$438.00	.....	.....	.....	\$252.51
Contract rate per capita.....	.....	\$438.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adults.....	\$401.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Babies.....	\$146.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Allotment from appropriation for relief of poor.

Finances—Continued.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guard- ians.	Indus- trial Home School.	National Associa- tion for the Relief of Desti- tute Col- ored Wo- men and Children.	Working Boys' Home and Chil- dren's Aid Associa- tion.	Washing- ton Hos- pital for Found- lings.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	German Orphan Asylum.
RECEIPTS.							
Balance from last year		\$1,638.04		\$798.63	\$521.26	\$213.87	\$1,162.46
From board of inmates		500.28		1,774.35		1,259.27	509.00
From labor of inmates		3,023.38					
From ladies' aid societies							1,811.02
From legacies or endowments				750.00		456.00	
From interest							1,221.67
From sale of products							104.40
From all other private sources				2,408.12	1,124.31	1,020.33	1,478.44
From Board of Children's Guardians		4,973.93					
From appropriation for main- tenance	\$74,720.00	19,550.00		750.00			
From appropriation under contract			\$9,467.42		6,000.00	5,400.00	1,500.00
Total	74,720.00	29,685.63	9,467.42	6,481.10	7,645.57	8,349.47	7,786.99
DISBURSEMENTS.							
Rent	540.00						
Salaries	7,620.00	7,307.20	3,186.71	1,561.78	3,257.04	1,288.00	1,854.90
Medicine				22.10	74.08	135.00	8.50
Current repairs		1,989.91	173.29	849.20	80.27	395.00	961.56
Material to be used in indus- tries		881.33					124.83
Operating sewage plant		545.24					
Other items of current ex- pense	62,166.74	15,397.46	5,946.00	3,110.85	4,128.67	6,354.50	3,518.98
Total	70,326.74	26,121.14	9,306.00	5,543.93	7,540.06	8,172.50	6,468.77
Balance		3,532.84	161.42	937.17	105.51	176.97	1,318.22
Returned to Treasury ..	4,393.26	31.65					
Percentage of private income (exclusive of legacies)				84.79	15.78	29.68	68.84
Percentage of public income				15.21	84.22	70.32	31.16
Daily average number of in- mates	1,471	127	99	34	36	125	50
Cost per capita	\$47.81	\$181.87		\$163.06	\$209.45	\$65.38	\$129.38
Whole amount paid under contract			\$9,467.41		\$6,000.00	\$5,400.00	\$1,500.00

Finances—Continued.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal lodging house.	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Women's Christian Association Home.	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Asso- ciation for the Blind.
RECEIPTS.					
Balance from last year			\$2,676.85	\$66.14	\$178.71
From board of inmates			7,236.20	5,418.97	292.75
From labor of inmates	\$441.50				312.85
From interest			320.03		
From rent					285.00
From sale of property			11.95		
From refund			46.50		100.00
From National Florence Crittenton Mis- sion				1,525.00	
From all other private sources			285.86	6,581.43	2,573.39
From appropriation	4,500.00	\$5,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	549.91
Total	4,941.50	5,500.00	12,577.39	15,591.54	4,292.61
DISBURSEMENTS.					
For rent	30.00	600.00			
For salaries	2,640.00	1,920.00	2,537.33	1,925.00	
For medicine		52.24	40.55	519.23	
For interest				90.00	611.89
For current repairs to maintain property	157.97		256.37	861.95	
For materials to be used in industries					201.38
For other items of current expense	1,472.18	2,808.02	6,635.69	8,233.58	1,841.06
For extraordinary repairs and improve- ments		37.78	421.00		
For purchase of property				4,000.00	1,100.00
Paid over to collector of taxes	441.50				
Total	4,741.65	5,418.04	9,890.94	15,629.76	3,754.33
Deficit				38.22	
Balance			2,686.45		538.28
Unexpended appropriation	199.85	81.96			
Percentage of private income			79.68	87.12	86.30
Percentage of public income	100.00	100.00	20.32	12.88	13.70
Average number of inmates	14	42	40	95	11
Cost per capita	\$256.33	\$128.10	\$236.75	\$122.42	\$212.86
Whole amount paid under contract				\$2,000.00	\$549.91

Movement of population.

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Washington Asylum.			Reform School for Boys.	Reform School for Girls.
	Work- house.	Alms- house.	Hos- pital.		
Number of inmates June 30, 1905	361	243	114	290	68
Received during year	4,949	158	1,837	126	26
Recaptured	12			1	3
Readmitted				32	4
Births			70		
Total	5,322	401	2,021	449	101
Discharged during year	4,961	123	1,585	195	9
Escaped	11			18	2
Died	6	65	328	1	
Number of inmates June 30, 1906	344	213	108	235	90
Total	5,322	401	2,021	449	101
Daily average number of inmates	335	242	116	260	85
Cost per capita	\$137.27	\$97.07	\$252.51	\$186.51	\$203.12

Movement of population—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freedmen's Hospi- tal.	Columbia Hospital.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Providence Hospi- tal. ^b	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Homeopathic Hos- pital.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hos- pital.	Home for Incura- bles.	Women's Clinic.	Woman's Dispen- sary.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
Number of patients June 30, 1905	153	81	78	92	23	61	39	7	43	.....	.....	114
Admitted during year	2,207	836	1,391	1,041	1,202	568	679	651	20	.....	.....	1,837
Births	205	344	89	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Total	2,565	1,261	1,558	1,133	1,225	629	819	658	63	.....	.....	2,021
Discharged during year	2,198	1,122	1,369	949	1,104	514	734	613	8	.....	.....	1,585
Deaths	214	^a 59	110	89	101	54	43	38	11	.....	.....	328
Remaining June 30, 1906	153	80	79	95	20	61	42	7	44	.....	.....	108
Total	2,565	1,261	1,558	1,133	1,225	629	819	658	63	.....	.....	2,021
Number of emergency cases.	887	.....	85	.....	9,198	.....	1,219	3,265	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daily average number of pa- tients treated in hospital.	.....	72	84	.....	25	63	35	8	43	.....	.....	.....
Daily average number of free patients treated in hospital	142	53	54	95	15	57	21	6	.....	.....	.....	116
Number of cases treated in dispensary	4,426	.....	809	.....	6,369	4,457	.....	.....	.....	2,971	3,667	.....
Number of new cases treated in dispensary .....	.....	1,718	788	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,811	.....	1,202	2,220	.....
Number of visits to dispen- sary by patients during the year .....	.....	4,961	4,027	.....	14,255	.....	.....	5,699	.....	4,071	3,336	.....
Number of prescriptions compounded .....	.....	4,304	2,614	.....	16,001	4,611	.....	5,406	.....	7,049	3,613	.....

^a Including 17 stillbirths.^b Number of charity patients only is given.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.				Industrial Home School.	National Associa- tion for the Relief of Destitute Col- ored Women and Children.	Working Boy's Home and Children's Aid Association.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Hospital for found- lings.	German Orphan Asylum.
	Under proba- tion.	Perman- ent wards.	Tempo- rary care.	Feeble-mind- ed.						
Number under care June 30, 1905..	92	1,267	6	58	114	107	34	134	47	45
New inmates or wards received	221	200	109	6	126	11	34	88	11	21
Former inmates or wards returned.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	.....	8	.....
Total	313	1,467	115	64	240	122	79	222	66	66
Discharged	185	84	75	10	97	19	53	41	17	13
Committed to permanent wardship.	19	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Committed to reformatory	19	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Absconded .....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died .....	.....	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	15	.....
Transferred .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Number under care June 30, 1906..	90	1,364	19	54	139	103	26	128	34	53
Total	313	1,467	115	64	240	122	79	222	66	66
Daily average number cared for...	91	1,313	10	57	127	^a 99	34	125	36	50

^a Eight old women are included.

Movement of population—Continued.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Woman's Christian Association.	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Association for the Blind.
Number of inmates June 30, 1905.....		28	41	101	9
Admitted during the year.....		622	480	512	4
Born in institution.....				47	
Total.....	5,733	650	521	660	13
Discharged during year.....		619	486	554	3
Died.....		1	1	21	
Number of inmates June 30, 1906.....		30	34	85	10
Total.....	5,733	650	521	660	13
Employment secured for.....	89	24			
Daily average number cared for.....	14	42	40	95	11

Daily average number of persons cared for during five years, 1901-6.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.						
Workhouse.....	260	295	357	323	324	335
Reform School for Boys.....	220	234	257	275	304	260
Reform School for Girls.....	30	55	67	80		85
MEDICAL CHARITIES.						
Freedmen's Hospital.....	146	138	139	134	136	142
Columbia Hospital.....	53	58	58	56	58	53
Garfield Hospital.....	49	49	55	53	50	54
Providence Hospital.....	112	129	117	108	98	95
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....		15	15	16	16	15
Children's Hospital.....	59	70	72	65	62	57
Homeopathic Hospital.....	18	23	24	24	24	21
Eastern Dispensary.....				1	2	6
Home for Incurables.....	38	37	40	41	40	43
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	93	95	103	119	113	116
CHILD-CARING CHARITIES.						
Board of Children's Guardians.....	761	995	1,171	1,255	1,373	1,471
Industrial Home School.....	119	123	124	123	127	127
National Association for Colored Women and Children.....	103	107	108	98	93	99
Working Boys' Home and Children's Aid Association.....	25	25	29	36	37	34
Washington Hospital for Foundlings.....	36	33	36	40	35	36
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	128	104	113	126	131	125
German Orphan Asylum.....	46	48	46	47	45	50
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.						
Almshouse.....	237	237	230	219	233	242
Municipal Lodging House.....	9	8	6	15	16	14
Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors.....	18	21	29	43	43	42
Women's Christian Association.....	41	41	42	41	43	40
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.....	59	79	92	124	118	95
Aid Association for the Blind.....			10	10	11	11

CONTRACTS.

[Copy of contract made by Board of Charities with emergency hospitals.]

This agreement (in quadruplicate), made this 30th day of June, A. D. 1906, by and between the _____, a corporation duly incorporated by law, party of the first part, and the Board of Charities for the District of Columbia, party of the second part;

Whereas the said Board of Charities has been duly created by act of Congress, and its corporate existence, for the purposes of this contract, is hereby admitted by said party of the first part,

And whereas ———, the president of the said Board of Charities has been duly authorized by said board to execute this contract on its behalf,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the second part agrees to pay the said party of the first part the amounts hereinafter stated, in full compensation for the services, materials, &c., by it furnished and to be furnished for each person accepted, in writing, by the said party of the second part as a proper subject for public aid who may be cared for and maintained or treated at said hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, the said party of the first part agreeing, as part of the consideration for such payment, to maintain an efficient emergency ambulance service, ready to respond promptly to all calls for such service wherever needed, and more especially within that part of the District of Columbia ———, viz.:

First. For each person maintained and treated in said hospital as aforesaid, ——— per diem, provided however that no payment shall be made for any patient received into said hospital except through the emergency service, it being expressly understood that the hospital service to be rendered under this contract at the institution is only for the care of emergency cases and not for the care of patients that might with safety be sent to any general hospital.

Second. For each person given emergency medical or surgical aid, ———, it being expressly understood that this provision is not to include cases that might properly go to the dispensary service, but only cases of emergency, such as accident or sudden illness; and it is intended to cover cases generally designated "casualty" cases—persons brought in the ambulance requiring immediate medical or surgical aid, but whose illness or injury does not require detention in a hospital ward.

Third. For each prescription furnished from the dispensary to indigent persons who are certified by the Board of Charities or by any agent of the Associated Charities, or by a physician to the poor as proper subjects for public aid, the sum of ———: *Provided, however,* That in cases in which an applicant for dispensary treatment not having such certificate is deemed by the physician in charge to require immediate treatment medicine may be furnished, but additional supplies of medicine shall not be furnished unless such certificate is presented by the applicant.

It is further understood and agreed that for the compensation above specified the party of the first part will furnish all necessary medical and surgical supplies for the proper care and treatment of patients; but the party of the first part shall not be required to furnish artificial limbs, trusses, crutches, and supplies of like character, which may be necessary for the after use of patients but are not essential for their proper care and treatment while in said hospital.

It is further understood and agreed that the benefits of the dispensary service are to be limited to indigent patients as strictly as may be possible; and the party of the first part agrees to cooperate with the party of the second part in every proper and reasonable manner in endeavoring to so limit said service; and it is understood and agreed that the emergency service shall be rendered free only to such persons as are unable to pay therefor, and that every reasonable effort shall and will be made by the party of the first part to collect payment from persons treated in the wards or in emergency service, and that payment shall be made by the party of the second part only for such persons as can not themselves, or by their immediate relatives or friends, pay for such treatment.

And it is expressly understood and agreed that the total amount earned or to be earned by the party of the first part under this contract during the fiscal year aforesaid shall not exceed the sum of ———. The payments aforesaid shall be made monthly by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on written itemized statements, in such form as may be prescribed and approved by the said party of the second part, and not otherwise.

In testimony whereof, the said ———, the party of the first part, has hereto set its corporate seal, with the signature of its president, and the said Board of Charities, by its president, has signed this contract.

(Name of institution.)

By ———.
(Its president.)

Witness:

BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

By ———.
(Its president.)

Correct:

_____,
Corporation Counsel.

[Copy of contract made by Board of Charities with general hospitals.]

This agreement, made this 30th day of June, 1906, by and between _____, a corporation duly incorporated by law, party of the first part, and the Board of Charities for the District of Columbia, party of the second part;

Whereas the said Board of Charities has been duly created by act of Congress, and its corporate existence for the purposes of this contract is hereby admitted by the said party of the first part;

And whereas _____, the president of the said Board of Charities, has been duly authorized by said board to execute this contract on its behalf.

Witnesseth: That it is hereby agreed by and between the respective parties hereto, as follows:

That for and in consideration of the services rendered during the year ending June 30, 1907, in caring for, maintaining, and treating such indigent persons as said party of the second part from time to time shall request, by its written designation and certificate in each case, the said party of the first part shall receive from said party of the second part, and said party of the second part shall pay to it, the sum of _____ for each full day for each person so cared for, maintained, and treated, upon the written request aforesaid, and for the care, maintenance, and treatment of each and every child that may be born in said hospital to any woman after her reception therein at the request of the said party of the second part, the sum of _____ for each full day of such care, maintenance, and treatment; and in the computation of time for payment in each and every case, the day of admission into said hospital shall be counted and the day of discharge therefrom shall be excluded, provided, however, that the amount paid for the entire services aforesaid shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount appropriated by Congress therefor, to wit, the sum of _____ for the aforesaid year; the payments aforesaid shall be made monthly on written statements in such form as may be prescribed by the said party of the second part, and not otherwise.

In testimony whereof, _____, the party of the first part, has hereto set its corporate seal, with the signature of its president, and the said Board of Charities, by its president, has signed this contract.

(Name of institution.)

Witness:

By _____,
(Its president.)

BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By _____,
(Its president.)

Correct:

_____,
Corporation Counsel.

[Copy of contract made by Board of Charities with child-caring institutions.]

This agreement (in quadruplicate) made this 30th day of June, A. D. 1906, by and between the _____, a corporation duly incorporated by law, party of the first part, and the Board of Charities for the District of Columbia, party of the second part:

Whereas the said Board of Charities has been duly created by act of Congress, and its corporate existence for the purposes of this contract is hereby admitted by the said party of the first part; and

Whereas _____, the president of the said Board of Charities has been duly authorized by said board to execute this contract on its behalf: Witnesseth

That it is hereby agreed by and between the respective parties hereto as follows:

That, for and in consideration of the services rendered by the party of the first part during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, in caring for and maintaining such children as the said party of the second part from time to time shall request by its written designation and certificate in each case, the dependency of such children having first been ascertained and declared by the juvenile court, the said party of the first part shall receive from said party of the second part and said party of the second part shall pay to the said party of the first part the sum of _____ for each full week each child is so cared for and maintained by the said party of the first part upon the written request aforesaid; and in the computation of time for payment in each and every case the day of admission into said asylum shall be counted and the day of discharge therefrom shall be excluded, provided, however, that the amount paid for the entire services aforesaid shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount appropriated by Congress therefor, to wit, the sum of _____ for the aforesaid year. The

payments aforesaid shall be made monthly by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on written itemized statements in such form as may be prescribed and approved by the said party of the second part, and not otherwise.

In testimony whereof the ———, the party hereto of the first part, has affixed its corporate seal hereto, with the signature of its president, and the said Board of Charities, by its president, has signed this contract.

Witness:

(Name of institution.)
By ———.
(Its president.)
BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
By ———.
(Its president.)

Correct:

———,
Corporation Counsel.

[Contract made by the Board of Charities with the Reform School of the District of Columbia.]

This agreement (in quadruplicate), made this 30th day of June, A. D. 1906, by and between the Reform School of the District of Columbia, a corporation duly incorporated by law, party of the first part, and the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia, party of the second part;

Whereas the said Board of Charities has been duly created by act of Congress and its corporate existence for the purposes of this contract is hereby admitted by the said party of the first part;

And whereas ———, the president of the said Board of Charities, has been duly authorized by said board to execute this contract on its behalf;

Witnesseth: That it is hereby agreed by and between the respective parties hereto, as follows:

That for and in consideration of the services rendered by the party of the first part during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, for the care and maintenance of boys committed to the said Reform School by the courts of the District of Columbia, the said party of the first part shall receive from said party of the second part, and said party of the second part shall pay to said party of the first part, the sum of two dollars (\$2.00) for each full week each boy is so cared for and maintained by the said party of the first part, and pro rata for any lesser time; and in the computation of time for payment in each and every case, the day of admission into said school shall be counted and the day of discharge therefrom shall be excluded, provided, however, that the amount paid for the entire services aforesaid shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount appropriated by Congress therefor, to wit, the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for the aforesaid year. The payments aforesaid shall be made monthly by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on written itemized statements in such form as may be prescribed and approved by the said party of the second part, and not otherwise.

In testimony whereof, the Reform School of the District of Columbia, the party hereto of the first part, has affixed its corporate seal hereto, with the signature of its president, and the said Board of Charities, by its president, has signed this contract.

Witness:

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
By ———,
(Its president.)
BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
By ———,
(Its president.)

Correct:

———,
Corporation Counsel.

Institutions under contract with the Board of Charities during year ending June 30, 1907.

	Rate of payment under contract.	Amount of appropriation available.
Freedmen's Hospital.....	{ Adults, \$1.10 per day..... Infants born in institution, \$0.40 per day..... Children under 12 years, \$0.65 per day.....	\$25,500
Columbia Hospital for Women.	{ Adults, \$1.20 per day..... Infants born in institution, \$0.40 per day.....	20,000
Garfield Memorial Hospital..	{ Adults, \$1.10 per day..... Infants born in institution, \$0.40 per day.....	19,000
Homeopathic Hospital.....	{ Adults, \$1.10 per day..... Infants born in institution, \$0.40 per day.....	8,000
Georgetown University Hos- pital.	{ Adults, \$1 per day..... Infants born in institution, \$0.40 per day.....	3,000
George Washington Univer- sity Hospital.	{ Adults, \$1 per day..... Infants born in institution, \$0.40 per day.....	3,000
Children's Hospital.....	\$0.65 per day.....	14,000
Emergency Hospital.....	{ Ward cases, \$1.20 per day..... Emergency cases, \$0.50 each..... Dispensary cases, \$0.10 each.....	8,500
Eastern Dispensary.....	{ Ward cases, \$1.20 per day..... Emergency cases, \$0.50 each..... Dispensary cases, \$0.10 for each prescription.....	2,000
To enable the Board of Charities to provide for emergency care and treat- ment of and free dispen- sary service to indigent patients, under contracts or agreements with hospi- tals and dispensaries.		4,000
Reform School for Boys.....	Boys committed by the courts of the District of Columbia, \$2 per week.	20,000
National Association for Re- lief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	\$2 per week.....	9,900
Washington Hospital for Foundlings.	\$0.55 per day.....	5,400
St. Ann's Infant Asylum....	\$2 per week.....	5,400
German Orphan Asylum....	do.....	1,200
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.	{ Adults, \$3 per week..... Children, \$2 per week.....	2,000

RECENTLY ENACTED LAWS CONCERNING CHARITIES AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PUBLIC—No. 56.—AN ACT To create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby created and established in and for the District of Columbia a court, to be known as "The juvenile court of the District of Columbia."

SEC. 2. That the judge of said court shall be known as the judge of the juvenile court, and shall be appointed by the President of the United States, subject to removal by the President for cause, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of six years, or until his successor is appointed and confirmed. No person shall be appointed to the office of judge of the said court who is not learned in law. Said judge shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, and he shall be entitled to thirty days' leave of absence without deduction from salary. Said judge shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take the oath prescribed for judges of courts of the United States.

SEC. 3. That in cases of sickness, absence, disability, expiration of term of service, or death of the judge of the juvenile court, any one of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia may designate one of the justices of the peace of said District to discharge the duties of said judge of the juvenile court until such disability be removed or vacancy filled, and the justice of the peace so designated shall, before entering upon his duties as such acting judge, take the oath prescribed for judges of courts of the United States; and said acting judge shall receive five dollars per day in addition to his salary as justice of the peace for the term that he shall serve, to be paid in the same manner as the salary of the judge of the juvenile court.

SEC. 4. That the said court shall also have power to appoint two discreet persons of good character as probation officers, one male and one female, and one shall be

designated as chief probation officer, who shall receive an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars, and the other shall be designated as assistant probation officer, who shall receive an annual salary of nine hundred dollars. Such probation officers shall perform such duties and be governed by such regulations as may be prescribed by the presiding judge, and such presiding judge is authorized to remove such probation officers or either of them, for cause.

SEC. 5. That the said court shall also have power, and is hereby authorized, to defer sentence, at its discretion, in the case of any juvenile offender under the age of seventeen years, and parole such child under the care of the chief probation officer for a probation period discretionary with him, who shall cause said child to return to court at the end of such term either for sentence or dismissal. Such paroled child shall be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for such period and shall be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations touching the welfare of the child as may be prescribed by it. In case such paroled child shall fail to keep or shall disregard the terms of his or her parole the said court shall have full power to cause such child to be brought before it for further proceedings.

SEC. 6. That the said court shall have power to appoint a clerk at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the court.

SEC. 7. That the clerk shall give bond, with surety, and take the oath of office prescribed by law for clerks of district courts of the United States. He shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, and shall perform such duties and keep such records as may be prescribed by the judge of said court.

SEC. 8. That the juvenile court of the District of Columbia shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses of persons under seventeen years of age hereafter committed against the United States, not capital or otherwise infamous, and not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, committed within the District of Columbia, except libel, conspiracy, and violations of the post-office and pension laws of the United States, and also of all offenses of persons under seventeen years of age hereafter committed against the laws, ordinances, and regulations of the District of Columbia, and shall have power to examine and commit or hold to bail all persons under seventeen years of age, either for trial or further examination, in all cases, whether cognizable therein or in the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Said juvenile court shall have all the powers and jurisdiction conferred by the Act entitled "An Act for the protection of children, and so forth," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, upon the police court of the District of Columbia, and shall also have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all cases involving the legal punishment of children under the provisions of "An Act to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a Board of Children's Guardians," approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (Twenty-seventh Statutes, page two hundred and sixty-eight), and of the Acts amendatory thereof; also of all cases under the provisions of "An Act to enlarge the powers of the courts of the District of Columbia in cases involving delinquent children, and for other purposes," approved March third, nineteen hundred and one (Thirty-first Statutes, page ten hundred and ninety-three), and said juvenile court may hereafter, concurrently with the criminal court, have and exercise all the powers and jurisdiction conferred by said last-mentioned Act upon the police court of the District of Columbia in the case of parents or guardians who shall refuse or neglect to provide food, clothing, and shelter for any child under the age of fourteen years: *And it is further provided*, That the court may impose conditions upon any person found guilty under the said last-mentioned Act, and so long as such person shall comply therewith to the satisfaction of the court the sentence imposed may be suspended, and may impose similar conditions in all cases of dependent or delinquent children cognizable under existing laws in any court of the District of Columbia, except in the cases hereinbefore already excepted; and the said juvenile court may also hear, try, and determine all cases of persons less than seventeen years of age charged with habitual truancy from school, and in its discretion to commit them to the Board of Children's Guardians, who are hereby given the care and supervision thereof when so committed. No person under seventeen years of age shall hereafter be placed in any institution supported wholly or in part at the public expense until the fact of delinquency or dependency has been first ascertained and declared by the said juvenile court. All children of the class now liable to be committed to the Reform School for Boys and the Reform School for Girls shall hereafter be committed by the juvenile court to said schools respectively. All other children delinquent, neglected, or dependent (with the exceptions hereinbefore stated) shall hereafter be committed by the juvenile court to the care of the Board of Children's Guardians, either for a limited period on probation or during minority,

as circumstances may require, and no child once committed to any public institution by the order of the juvenile court shall be discharged or paroled therefrom or transferred to another institution without the consent and approval of the said court.

SEC. 9. That the terms "dependent" or "neglected" children as used in this Act shall be held to mean and include any child who is destitute or homeless or abandoned or dependent upon the public for support, or who has not the proper parental care or guardianship, or who habitually begs or receives alms, or whose home, by reason of neglect or cruelty or depravity of the parents, is an unfit place for such a child, or any child under eight years of age found peddling on the streets. The term "delinquent" child or children as used in this Act shall be held to mean and include any child who has been convicted more than once of violating any law of the United States, or any laws, ordinances, or regulations in force in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 10. That any unlawful removal or attempt to remove any child committed by the juvenile court to any institution or agency shall be a misdemeanor, which, if committed by any person or persons over seventeen years of age, shall be punishable, on conviction in the police court, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisonment not more than three months; but if committed by a person or persons under seventeen years of age, shall be punishable, on conviction in the juvenile court, by a like fine, or by imprisonment in some correctional institution to be designated by said court, other than the jail or workhouse, for such reasonable period as such court shall direct.

SEC. 11. That there shall be no fee charged for any service by the clerk.

SEC. 12. That prosecutions in the juvenile court shall be on information by the corporation counsel or his assistant. In all prosecutions within the jurisdiction of said court in which, according to the Constitution of the United States, the accused would be entitled to a jury trial, the trial shall be by jury unless the accused shall in open court expressly waive such trial by jury and request to be tried by the judge, in which case the trial shall be by such judge, and the judgment and sentence shall have the same force and effect in all respects as if the same had been entered and pronounced upon the verdict of a jury. In all cases where the accused would not under the Constitution of the United States be entitled to a trial by jury, the trial shall be by the court without a jury, unless in such of said last-named cases wherein the fine or penalty may be fifty dollars or more, or imprisonment as punishment for the offense may be thirty days or more, the accused shall demand a trial by jury, in which case the trial shall be by jury. In all cases where said court shall impose a fine it may, in default of the payment of the fine imposed, commit the defendant for such a term as the court thinks right and proper, not to exceed one year.

SEC. 13. That in all cases of riot, general disorder, conspiracy, and the like, where two or more persons are charged with the commission of a joint offense, and one or more of the persons so charged shall be under the age of seventeen years, it shall not be necessary to hold the trial of such case or cases in the said juvenile court, but the trial of such offenders shall be conducted as heretofore, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 14. That the jury for service in said court shall consist of twelve men, who shall have the legal qualifications necessary for jurors in the supreme court of the District, and shall receive a like compensation for their services, and such jurors shall be known and selected under and in pursuance of the laws concerning the drawing and selection of jurors for service in said court. The term of service of jurors drawn for service in said juvenile court shall be for three successive monthly terms of said court, and in any case on trial at the expiration of such time until a verdict shall have been rendered or the jury shall be discharged. The said jury terms shall begin on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in April, the first Monday in July, and the first Monday in October of each year, and shall terminate, subject to the foregoing provisions, on the Saturday prior to the beginning of the following term. When at any term of said court it shall happen that in a pending trial no verdict shall be found, nor the jury otherwise discharged before the next succeeding term of the court, the court shall proceed with the trial by the same jury as if said term had not commenced.

SEC. 15. That at least ten days before the term of service of said jurors shall begin, as herein provided for, such jurors shall be drawn as hereinbefore directed, and at least twenty-six names so drawn shall be certified by the clerk of the supreme court of said District of Columbia to the said juvenile court for service as jurors for the then ensuing term. Deficiencies in any panel of any such jury may be filled according to the law applicable to jurors in said supreme court, and for this purpose the judge of said juvenile court shall possess all the powers of a judge of said supreme court and of said court sitting as a special term. No person shall be eligible for service on a jury in said juvenile court for more than one jury term in any period of

twelve consecutive months, but no verdict shall be set aside on such ground unless objection shall be made before the trial begins. The marshal of said District, by himself or deputy, shall have charge of said jury, and may appoint a deputy for that purpose, who shall be paid three dollars a day while so employed.

SEC. 16. That in all cases tried before said court the judgment of the court shall be final, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 17. That the said court shall have power to issue process for the arrest of persons against whom information may be filed or complaint under oath made, and to compel the attendance of witnesses; to punish contempts by fine not exceeding twenty dollars and imprisonment for not more than forty-eight hours, or either, and to enforce any of its judgments by fine or imprisonment, or both, and to make such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary and proper for conducting business in said court. In all cases where the said court shall impose a fine, it may, in default of the payment of the fine imposed, commit the defendant for such a term as the court thinks right and proper, not to exceed one year. That every person charged with an offense triable in the juvenile court of the District of Columbia may give security for his appearance for trial or for further hearing, either by giving bond to the satisfaction of the court or by depositing money as collateral security with the appropriate officer of the said juvenile court or the station keeper of the police precinct within which such person may be apprehended. And whenever any sum of money shall be deposited as collateral security as hereby provided it shall remain, in contemplation of law, the property of the person depositing it until duly forfeited by the court; and when forfeited it shall be, in contemplation of law, the property of the United States of America, or of the District of Columbia, according as the charge against the person depositing it is instituted on behalf of the said United States or of the said District, and every person receiving any sum of money deposited as hereby provided shall be deemed in law the agent of the person depositing the same or of the United States or the said District, as the case may be, for all purposes of properly preserving and accounting for such money. And all fines payable and paid under judgment of the said juvenile court shall, upon their payment immediately become, in contemplation of law, the property of the United States or the said District, according to the charge upon which such fine may be adjudged, and the person receiving any such fine shall be deemed in law the agent of the said United States or the said District, as aforesaid, as the case may be; and any person, being an agent as hereinbefore contemplated and defined, who shall wrongfully convert to his own use any money received by him as hereinbefore provided shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

SEC. 18. That the said court shall have a seal, and the judge or the acting judge thereof shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations.

SEC. 19. That the said court shall hold a term on the first Monday of every month and continue the same from day to day as long as it may be necessary for the transaction of its business.

SEC. 20. That all fines, penalties, costs, and forfeitures imposed or taxed by the said juvenile court shall be paid to the clerk of said court, either with or without process, or on process ordered by said court. The clerk of said court shall, on the first secular day of each week, deposit with the collector of taxes the total amount of all fines, penalties, costs, and forfeitures collected by him during the week next preceding the date of such deposit, to be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia. The said clerk shall render an itemized statement of each deposit aforesaid upon such forms and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the auditor of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 21. That it shall be the duty of the auditor of the District of Columbia, and he is hereby required, to audit the accounts of the clerk of the juvenile court at the end of every quarter and to make prompt report thereof in writing to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The auditor of the District shall have free access to all books, papers, and records of the said court.

SEC. 22. That all appeals from the juvenile court shall be heard and determined in the court of appeals of the District of Columbia. If, upon the trial of any cause in the juvenile court, an exception be taken by or on behalf of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any defendant, to any ruling or instruction of the court upon matter of law, the same shall be reduced to writing and stated in a bill of exceptions, with so much of the evidence as may be material to the question or questions raised, which said bill of exceptions shall be settled and signed by the judge within such time as may be prescribed by rules and regulations which shall be made by the said court of appeals for the transaction of business to be brought before it under this section, and for the time and method for the entry of appeals and for giving notice of

writs of error thereto from the said juvenile court; and if upon presentation to any justice of the said court of appeals of a petition which, in the case of a defendant, shall be verified, setting forth the matter or matters so excepted to, such justice shall be of opinion that the same ought to be reviewed, he may allow a writ of error in the cause, which shall issue out of the said court of appeals addressed to the said juvenile court, which shall forthwith send up the information filed in the cause and a transcript of the record therein, certified under the seal of his said court, to said court of appeals for review and such action as the law may require, which record shall be filed in said court of appeals within such time as may be prescribed by the court of appeals as hereinbefore provided. Any party desiring the benefit of the provisions of this section shall give notice in open court of his, her, or its intention to apply for a writ of error upon such exceptions, and thereupon proceedings therein shall be stayed for ten days: *Provided*, That the defendant seeking an appeal shall there and then enter into recognizance, with sufficient surety, to be approved by the judge of the juvenile court, conditioned that in the event of a denial of his application for a writ of error he will, within five days next after the expiration of said ten days, appear in said juvenile court and abide by and perform its judgment, and that in the event of the granting of such writ of error he will appear in said court of appeals and prosecute the writ of error and abide by and perform its judgment in the premises. Upon failure of any defendant to enter into the recognizance provided for in this section the sentence of the juvenile court shall stand and be executed; otherwise execution shall be stayed pending proceedings upon his or her application for a writ of error and until final disposition thereof by the said court of appeals.

SEC. 23. That the marshal of the District of Columbia is authorized and directed to designate one of his deputies to serve at the juvenile court, where he shall perform such services as are required by the presiding judge.

SEC. 24. That in all cases where any child shall be found to be a delinquent child, as defined in section nine of this Act, the parent or parents, legal guardian, or person having the custody of such child, or any other person responsible for or by any act encouraging, causing, or contributing to the delinquency of such child, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof in the juvenile court of the District of Columbia, which is hereby given jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars or imprisoned in the District jail for a period not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The court may impose conditions upon any person found guilty under this Act, and as long as such person shall comply therewith to the satisfaction of the court the sentence imposed may be suspended.

SEC. 25. That the provisions of this Act shall be in full force and effect on and after July first, nineteen hundred and six, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 26. That one-half of the expenses hereby incurred under the provisions of this Act shall be paid by the District of Columbia and one-half by the United States.

Approved, March 19, 1906.

PUBLIC—No. 66.—AN ACT Making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person in the District of Columbia who shall, without just cause, desert or willfully neglect or refuse to provide for the support and maintenance of his wife in destitute or necessitous circumstances, or any person who shall, without just excuse, desert or willfully neglect or refuse to provide for the support and maintenance of his or her minor children under the age of sixteen years in destitute or necessitous circumstances, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the workhouse of the District of Columbia at hard labor for not more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and should a fine be imposed it may be directed by the court to be paid in whole or in part to the wife or to the guardian or custodian of the minor child or children: *Provided*, That before the trial, with the consent of the defendant, or after conviction, instead of imposing the punishment hereinbefore provided, or in addition thereto, the court in its discretion, having regard to the circumstances and to the financial ability or earning capacity of the defendant, shall have the power to make an order, which shall be subject to change by it from time to time as circumstances may require, directing the defendant to pay a certain sum weekly for the space of one year to the wife, or to the guardian or custodian of the minor child or children, or to an organization or individual approved by the court as trustee, and to release the

defendant from custody on probation for the space of one year upon his or her entering into a recognizance, with or without sureties, in such sum as the court may direct. The condition of the recognizance shall be such that if the defendant shall make his or her personal appearance in court whenever ordered to do so within the year, and shall further comply with the terms of the order and of any subsequent modification thereof, then the recognizance shall be void, otherwise of full force and effect.

If the court be satisfied by information and due proof, under oath, that at any time during the year the defendant has violated the terms of such order, it may forthwith proceed with the trial of the defendant under the original charge, or sentence him under the original conviction, or enforce the original sentence, as the case may be. In case of forfeiture of a recognizance and enforcement thereof by execution, the sum recovered may, in the discretion of the court, be paid in whole or in part to the wife, or to the guardian or custodian of the minor child or children.

SEC. 2. That no other evidence shall be required to prove marriage of such husband and wife, or that such person is the lawful father or mother of such child or children, than is or shall be required to prove such facts in a civil action. In all prosecutions under this Act any existing provisions of law prohibiting the disclosure of confidential communications between husband and wife shall not apply, and both husband and wife shall be competent and compellable witnesses to testify to any and all relevant matters, including the fact of such marriage and the parentage of such child or children. Proof of the desertion of such wife, child, or children in destitute or necessitous circumstances, or of neglect to furnish such wife, child, or children necessary and proper food, clothing, or shelter is prima facie evidence that such desertion or neglect is willful.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the superintendent in charge of the workhouse of the District of Columbia in which any person is confined on account of a sentence under this law to pay, out of any funds available, over to the wife, or to the guardian or custodian of his or her minor child or children, or to an organization or individual approved by the court as trustee, at the end of each week, for the support of such wife, child, or children, a sum equal to fifty cents for each day's hard labor performed by said person so confined.

Approved, March 23, 1906.

PUBLIC—No. 203.—AN ACT Providing for compulsory education in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every parent, guardian, or other person residing in the District of Columbia having charge and control of a child between the ages of eight and fourteen years shall cause such child to be regularly instructed in the elementary branches of knowledge, including reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, and pursuant to this end every such parent, guardian, or other person aforesaid shall cause any child under the charge and control of such person to attend some public, private, or parochial school during the period of each year the public schools in the District are in session, on the customary days and during the customary hours of the school term. No child shall be credited with attendance upon a private or parochial school unless the attendance officer hereinafter provided for receives a certificate of attendance signed by the person in charge of such school. A child between the ages aforesaid may be excused from school attendance or instruction upon presentation of satisfactory evidence to the superintendent of schools that such child is being or has been within said year instructed a like period of time in the branches taught in the public schools, or that such child has acquired these branches of learning, or that the physical or mental condition of such child is such as to render such attendance or instruction inexpedient or impracticable.

SEC. 2. That if any person having under control a child, as described in section one, shall neglect for three day sessions or six half-day sessions, within any period of five months to cause such child to attend school, a written notice shall be sent to such person by an attendance officer, hereinafter provided for, informing him that the attendance of the child under the control of such person is required at school within a period of three days. If such child is not excused as provided for in section one, and is not in school within three days, prosecution shall be begun in the police court by an officer empowered under this Act against the parent or other person in control of the child, and upon conviction the parent or other person in control of the child shall be punished for each and every offense by a fine of not more than twenty dollars.

SEC. 3. That any child between the ages of eight and fourteen who is an habitual truant, who is willfully and habitually absent from school, or who can not be controlled by the regular school discipline while in attendance upon school, shall be committed by the board of education to a special or ungraded school for instruction. The board of education may set apart school buildings or special rooms in a school

building for the establishment of ungraded schools to provide, under a qualified teacher, for the instruction of habitual truants or for pupils who can not be controlled by the regular school discipline while in attendance upon school, and such children may be restricted to such schools for instruction until satisfactory evidence of improvement is furnished the board of education by the teacher in charge, whereupon such child may be restored to a graded school in the district in which he resides.

SEC. 4. The board of education of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to appoint two truant officers at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum each, who, together with the inspectors provided for in the bill to regulate the employment of child labor and the probation officers provided for in the bill establishing a juvenile court shall under the direction of the board of education carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. That any person who induces or attempts to induce any child to be absent unlawfully from school, or who knowingly employs or harbors while school is in session any child absent unlawfully from school, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars.

SEC. 6. That the officers empowered under this Act shall visit any place or establishment where minor children are employed to ascertain whether the provisions of this law are duly complied with, and shall as often as twice a year demand from all employers of such children a list of children employed, with their names and ages.

SEC. 7. That any parent or other person who makes a false statement concerning the age or school attendance of a child between the ages of eight and fourteen who is under his control, such false statement being made with intent to deceive under this Act, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not to exceed twenty dollars.

SEC. 8. That this Act shall take effect on July first, nineteen hundred and six.

SEC. 9. That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 8, 1906.

PUBLIC—No. 112—AN ACT To provide for the establishment of a public crematorium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the dead body of any person who has died from smallpox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, the plague, leprosy, glanders, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis comes into the custody of any officer, employee, or agent of the District of Columbia to be disposed of at public expense, the said officer, employee, or agent shall cause said body to be incinerated.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to erect and operate on reservation thirteen, commonly known as the Washington Asylum grounds, in the city of Washington, in said District, a crematorium of size sufficient for the incineration of all bodies that can not, except at public expense, be disposed of within a reasonable time after death, and for the incineration of such other bodies as may be presented for that purpose by the persons having custody thereof. Said Commissioners are hereby authorized to make and enforce all rules necessary for the proper maintenance and operation of said crematorium, and to prescribe and collect for the incineration of bodies not necessarily disposed of at public expense fees in such amounts as may be required to defray the cost of incineration: *Provided*, That in any case the Commissioners may, by special order, waive or reduce the usual charges whenever, in the opinion of said Commissioners, to enforce such charges would be burdensome or oppressive upon the person or persons responsible for the disposal of the remains. All fees collected under the provisions of this Act shall be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, and be deposited by him in the Treasury of the United States, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this Act shall be construed as repealing or in any way modifying any of the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia," approved April twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and two.

SEC. 4. That for the construction of a crematorium on reservation thirteen, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and of all necessary approaches thereto, and for all necessary grading and fencing, for the equipment of said crematorium, and for the maintenance and operation of said crematorium until the thirtieth day of June next following its completion, there be, and is hereby, appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, one-half payable out of the funds of the United States and one-half out of the funds of the District of Columbia.

Approved, April 20, 1906.

PUBLIC—No. 138.—An Act To create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, created in and for the District of Columbia a board to be known as the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, to consist of the assistant to the Engineer Commissioner in charge of buildings, the health officer, and the inspector of buildings of said District, and to have jurisdiction and authority to examine into the sanitary condition of all buildings in said District, to condemn those buildings which are in such insanitary condition as to endanger the health or lives of the occupants thereof or of persons living in the vicinity, and to cause all buildings to be put into a sanitary condition or to be vacated, demolished, and removed, as may be required by the provisions of this Act. Said board may authorize and direct the performance of any of the ministerial duties of said board by officers, agents, employees, contractors, and employees of contractors duly detailed or employed by the Commissioners of said District for that purpose. Said board, the members thereof, and all persons acting under its authority, may, between the hours of eight o'clock antemeridian and five o'clock postmeridian, peaceably enter into and upon any and all lands and buildings in said District for the purpose of inspecting the same. Said board shall report its operations to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia from time to time as said Commissioners direct. Said Commissioners shall furnish said board such assistance as may be required for the proper conduct of its work, by details from various departments and offices of the government of said District.

SEC. 2. That a majority of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings shall constitute a quorum, and a majority vote of the members present shall be necessary to condemn any building under this Act. Whenever for any reason the health officer is unable to act as a member of said board one of the deputy health officers shall act as a member thereof in place of said health officer, and whenever for any reason the inspector of buildings is unable to act as a member of said board the principal assistant inspector of buildings shall act as a member thereof in place of said inspector of buildings; but no person shall act as a member of said board who has any property interests, direct or indirect, in his own right or through relatives or kin, in the building the sanitary condition of which is under consideration. The deputy health officer and the principal assistant inspector of buildings, when acting as members of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, shall have all authority and duties which are vested by this Act in the health officer and the inspector of buildings, respectively, when acting in the same manner.

SEC. 3. That said board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings be, and is hereby, authorized to investigate, through personal inquiry and inspection by the members thereof, and through inquiry and inspection by officers, agents, and employees appointed or detailed for that purpose, into the sanitary condition of any building or part of a building in said District, except such as are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. If any building or part of a building be found, as the result of such investigation, to be in such insanitary condition as to endanger the health or the lives of the occupants thereof or of persons living in the vicinity, said board shall cause a notice to be served on each owner or part owner of such building requiring him to show cause within not less than twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, from the date of the service of said notice why such building or part of building should not be condemned. And if within the time specified in said notice no cause be shown sufficient in the opinion of a majority of said board to prevent the condemnation of such building or part of building said board shall issue an order condemning such building or part of building, and shall cause a copy of such order to be served on each owner or part owner thereof, and a copy or copies to be affixed to the building or part of building condemned.

SEC. 4. That from and after thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after a copy or copies of any order of condemnation has been affixed to any condemned building or part of building no person shall occupy such building or part of building.

SEC. 5. That no person having authority to prevent shall permit any building or part of building condemned to be occupied except as specially authorized by the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, under authority of section six of this Act, after thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, from and after the date of the service of a copy of the order of condemnation on the owner of such building; or, if there be several part owners of such building, from the latest date of service on any part owner; or, if a copy or copies of such order of condemnation has been affixed to the condemned building

or part of building at a date subsequent to the date of service of the notice on any owner or the latest date of service on any part owner, after thirty days from the date on which said copy or copies of such order of condemnation was so affixed.

SEC. 6. That if the owner or owners of any building or part of building condemned under the provisions of this Act shall make such changes or repairs as will remedy in a manner satisfactory to said board the conditions which led to the condemnation of such building or part of building, said board shall cancel its order of condemnation and the building may be again occupied; and if such owner or owners can not make such changes or repairs within the period within which they may lawfully permit such building or part of building to be occupied under section five of this Act, but proceed with such changes or repairs with reasonable diligence during that period, said board may, by special order, extend from time to time the period within which the occupants of said building or part of building may remain therein and within which the owner or owners thereof may permit them so to do.

SEC. 7. That the owner or owners of any building or buildings condemned under the provisions of this Act, which can not be so changed or repaired as to remedy the condition which led to the condemnation thereof, shall demolish and remove such building or part of building within a time to be specified by said board in the order of condemnation. And if any owner or part owner shall fail or refuse to demolish and remove said building or part of building within the time so specified he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to the penalties provided by section thirteen of this Act, and such building or part of building shall be demolished and removed under the direction of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and the cost of such demolition and removal, less the amount, if any, received from the sale of the old material, but including the cost of making good such damage to adjoining premises as may have resulted from carelessness or willful recklessness in the demolition of such building and the cost of publication, if any, herein provided for, shall be assessed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as a tax against the premises on which such building or part of building was situated, such tax to be collected in the same manner as general taxes are collected, and when collected shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.

SEC. 8. That whenever the title to any building or part of a building the condemnation of which is contemplated is in litigation, said board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings shall notify all parties to the suit and shall report the circumstances to the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia, who shall bring such circumstances to the attention of the court in which such litigation is pending for the purpose of securing such order or decree as will enable said board to continue such proceedings looking toward condemnation, and such court is hereby authorized to make such decrees and orders in such pending suit as may be necessary for that purpose.

SEC. 9. That whenever the title to any building or part of building is vested in a person non compos mentis, or a minor child or minor children without legal guardian, said board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings shall report that fact to the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia, who shall take due legal steps to secure the appointment of a guardian or guardians for such person non compos mentis, or minor child or children aforesaid, for the purpose of the condemnation proceedings authorized by this Act. And any justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia holding the equity court is hereby authorized to appoint a guardian or guardians for that purpose.

SEC. 10. That any notice required by this Act to be served shall be deemed to have been served if delivered to the person to be notified, or if left at the usual residence or place of business of the person to be notified, with a person of suitable age and discretion then resident therein; or if no such residence or place of business can be found in the District of Columbia by reasonable search, if left with any person of suitable age and discretion employed therein at the office of any agent of the person to be notified, which agent has any authority or duty with reference to the land or tenement to which said notice relates; or if no such office can be found in said District by reasonable search, if forwarded by registered mail to the last known address of the person to be notified and not returned by the post-office authorities; or if no address be known or can by reasonable diligence be ascertained, or if any notice forwarded as authorized by the preceding clause of this section be returned by the post-office authorities, if published on ten consecutive days in a daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia; or if by reason of an outstanding unrecorded transfer of title the name of the owner in fact can not be ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt, if served on the owner of record in the manner hereinbefore in this section provided. Any notice to a corporation shall, for the purposes of this

Act, be deemed to have been served on such corporation if served on the president, secretary, treasurer, general manager, or any principal officer of such corporation in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of notices on natural persons holding property in their own right; and notice to a foreign corporation shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been served if served on any agent of such corporation personally, or if left with any person of suitable age and discretion residing at the usual residence or employed at the usual place of business of such agent in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 11. That no person shall interfere with any member of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings or with any person acting under authority and by direction of said board in the discharge of his lawful duties, nor hinder, prevent, or refuse to permit any lawful inspection or the performance of any work authorized by this Act to be done by or by authority and direction of said board.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, without the consent of said board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings, deface, obliterate, remove, or conceal any copy of any order of condemnation which has been affixed to any building or part of building by order of said board; and the owner and the person having custody of any building or part of building to which a copy or copies of any such order has been affixed shall, if said copy of said order has been to his knowledge defaced, obliterated, or removed, forthwith report that fact in writing to said board, unless he has good reason to believe that such copy of such an order has been removed by authority of said board, and if such copy of such order has been concealed shall forthwith expose the same to view.

SEC. 13. That any person violating or aiding or abetting in violating any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia, upon information filed in the name of said District, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days; and each day on which such unlawful act is done or during which such unlawful negligence continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

SEC. 14. That the owner or owners of any building or part of building condemned under the provisions of this Act may, within the time specified in the order of condemnation, institute proceedings in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a district court, for the modification or vacation of the order of condemnation aforesaid, and the court shall give precedence to any such case and shall hear the testimony adduced therein; and unless the court shall find that there is sufficient proof made of the necessity of the destruction of such building or part of building, the order of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings shall be modified or set aside, as said court shall direct; otherwise the court shall issue such orders and decrees as may be necessary to carry the order of said board, as made by the board or as modified by the court, into effect; and the court may appoint a committee of award, consisting of three persons, each of whom shall have the qualifications of jurors in the District of Columbia, who, after taking the oath required of jurors in the trial of civil causes, shall proceed to hear and receive evidence respecting the amount of damages to be awarded to the owner or owners of such condemned building or part of building aforesaid, and said committee may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses before them and may administer oaths to such witnesses. Witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify before said committee in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify in the supreme court of the District of Columbia; and, if need be, said committee shall be entitled, upon application, to the aid of said court to compel such attendance and giving of testimony. Unless the court shall order otherwise, the hearing of evidence before said committee need not be in the presence of the court, but they may meet in any room assigned to them by the United States marshal for the District of Columbia, who shall, in person or by deputy, attend such hearings. In such proceedings evidence shall be received by the committee of award appointed as aforesaid, to prove—

First. That the rental of the building was enhanced by reason of the same being used for illegal purposes, or being so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates; or

Second. That the building is in a state of defective sanitation, or is not in reasonably good repair; or

Third. That the building is unfit and not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation; and if the committee, or a majority of the members thereof, is satisfied by such evidence that compensation should be awarded, then the compensation—

(a) Shall in the first case, so far as it is based on rental, be on the rental of the building (as distinct from the ground rent), which would have been obtainable if

the building was occupied for legal purposes, and only by the number of persons whom the building was, under all the circumstances of the case, fitted to accommodate without such overcrowding as is dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates; and

(b) Shall in the second case be the amount estimated as the value of the building if it had been put into a sanitary or safe condition, or into reasonably good repair, after deducting the estimated expense of putting it into such condition or repair; and

(c) Shall in the third case be the value of the materials of the building.

That after hearing and considering the testimony offered by the owner and offered on behalf of the District of Columbia, the said committee of award shall report to the court in writing the compensation allowed by them to the owner according to the provisions of this section. Unless cause be shown to the court within ten days from the filing of said report why the same should not be confirmed, the court shall confirm the same and judgment be entered thereon accordingly; but from the damages awarded in any case the cost of removing the building, including the cost of making good such damage to adjoining premises as may have resulted from carelessness or willful recklessness in such removal, and the cost of publication, if any, authorized by section ten of this Act, shall be deducted unless the owner shall, at his own expense, remove the same within such time as may be fixed by the court in the order confirming the report of the said committee as hereinbefore provided.

That each member of the committee of award appointed by the court as aforesaid shall receive for each day's attendance the sum of five dollars, and any vacancy caused by death, sickness, or disqualification may be filled by appointment by the court.

SEC. 15. That except as herein otherwise authorized all expenses incident to the enforcement of this Act shall be paid from appropriations made from time to time for that purpose, one-half from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 16. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 1, 1906.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

LOUIS F. ZINKHAN, *Superintendent.*D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D., *Visiting Physician.*RICHARD F. TOBIN, M. D., *Resident Physician.*W. G. LADD, *Principal Overseer.*A. McCONNELL, *Record Clerk.*GEORGE MARTIN, *Property Clerk.*MISS S. C. FRANCIS, *Superintendent of Nurses and Training School.*ERNEST N. BALES, *Pharmacist and Clerk.*

GENTLEMEN: The report herewith submitted covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

It is gratifying to report that the Home for the Aged and Infirm is about completed and that all the almshouse wards who have hitherto been a department of the Washington Asylum will in a few days be transferred to the new institution at Blue Plains under separate management. This new group of buildings is admirably planned and the inmates will in a very little while feel that their comfort has been adequately provided for.

Under the changed conditions the inmates will be called upon to help themselves in many ways and to serve the institution in any capacity that their strength may fit them for. Hitherto much of the work was done by the prisoners from the workhouse. They will no longer be available. The fact that the inmates will have the opportunity and be pressed by necessity to do some work will promote better discipline and develop a more contented mind.

The old almshouse buildings, all of which are in serviceable condition, can be put to other uses as soon as some necessary repairs and improvements are made.

The main almshouse building needs extensive repairs and remodeling. It will require about \$3,000 for necessary painting, brickwork, heating, and carpentering. If the building should be set apart for an extension of the hospital or for an inebriate asylum and detention building for mental suspects, an elevator should be installed. This would cost about \$4,000. The building has three floors and a basement.

The almshouse annex, heretofore used by white males, is in good repair, but needs painting throughout. As soon as this can be done the building will be occupied by our tuberculosis patients. These have for the past two years been treated in open pavilions. The pavilions will be removed from their present site to the lawn immediately in the rear of the annex, and the tuberculosis patients will have both indoor and outdoor treatment.

Many of our patients are entirely too feeble to endure the outdoor treatment in cold and stormy weather. This building is provided with good bathrooms and sanitary closets, and in the basement there will be ample space for a dining room to be used by those patients occupying the pavilions.

Two old Government magazines hitherto used by the old colored men are in good condition and can serve a good purpose. One of them can be fitted up for a workhouse kitchen and bakery, while the other would make a good central heating and power plant. If the building inspector should make other provision for a central heating plant, then this building could be utilized for industrial shops.

The second wing of the new workhouse is under roof and the prospects are that it will be ready for use by next January. I have recommended that \$200,000 be appropriated to build an administration building and the north wing, so that we may have the new workhouse complete. The south wing has 144 cells; the east wing will have 190. This will give us a total of 334 cells. We now have a sufficient number of prisoners to fill all these cells. The north wing must necessarily be built, or there will be no room for an increased number of prisoners unless the old workhouse building is continued in use. In my judgment the old workhouse should be demolished as soon as the new buildings can be provided. The building is unsightly, insanitary, unsafe, and not creditable to the District of Columbia, which can and should have a model workhouse.

The average number of prisoners in the workhouse has increased from 260 in 1901 to 335 in 1906. We may continue to look for a steady increase. In 1906 there were 648 more persons committed to the workhouse than in 1905. The judges are disposed to commit prisoners to the workhouse for two reasons—first, because the jail is nearly always overcrowded, and, secondly, because prisoners are preferably sent where they may be kept at work.

In September of last year the District jail was quarantined for a time on account of an outbreak of smallpox. For some weeks all prisoners were committed to the workhouse, and not only were all the cells filled but the open and closed corridors were crowded to such an extent that the power of the court was invoked to relieve the congestion by discharging a number of men who had but a short time to serve.

In 1906 the average number of persons in the Washington Asylum exceeded the number in 1905 by 25. With an appropriation no greater than in the previous year it became necessary to ask for a deficiency appropriation of \$1,000. As this was not appropriated in time to be available, the dietary had to be curtailed considerably. Fortunately, the products of the farm had a value of nearly \$2,000 over the previous year and helped much to carry us through without incurring a debt.

The average cost per capita in 1905 was \$125.75; in 1906 it was \$124.25.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

I repeat my recommendation of last year that the District nursery should be removed from the reservation. This is necessary, first that we may have more pasturage for our cows which furnish all the milk used in the asylum hospital. We also need more land to cultivate, that we may give employment to a larger number of prisoners on the grounds. We now have three gangs of prisoners at work under the engineer's department. The largest of these gangs, at work cutting through streets in the suburbs of east Washington, is so large that it is unwieldy and can not be worked to the best advantage. To

divide the prisoners into more groups for outside work would require more guards than are now available.

We are in no position to introduce remunerative industries in the workhouse, and hence a larger acreage of tillable land would be a most desirable provision to keep the prisoners at work. This would also enable us to raise larger crops and correspondingly reduce our cost of maintenance.

The present bakery and kitchen are in the rear of the almshouse and quite remote from the workhouse buildings. During the present year they will be transferred to one of the old magazines in the rear of the female workhouse. This will be much more central and give better service. The present haul of food to the prison buildings is a long one and in cold weather chills the food before it can be served.

The sewers on the reservation are, in the main, in poor condition and too small to carry off the surface water during a heavy rain. A number of small terra-cotta pipes have been laid to improve the drainage, but the largest sewers should be rebuilt. At present the surface water from the vacant lots west of East Nineteenth street drains through the grounds and at times injures our gutters, washes out our roads, and bursts our sewers. If this outside drainage could be diverted into another channel, our condition would be improved.

Our main buildings have all been connected up with telephones and a central switch board for local service. This improvement was installed at a cost of only about \$200.

A new steam laundry plant was installed last spring and has been in use about four months. Formerly it was almost impossible in inclement weather to keep the hospital wards supplied with clean linen. This difficulty has been entirely overcome by the use of an extractor, mangle, and modern dry room. In time the laundry can be somewhat enlarged and make it possible for us to do laundry work for some of the other departments of the District government.

The old boilers in use for many years at the female workhouse and no longer safe were torn out and a new boiler installed of sufficient capacity to heat the building, run the laundry plant, and supply hot water for bathing.

A dining room has been provided for the prisoners in the female workhouse.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BE PROVIDED DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.

An appropriation of \$2,500, made available last year for installing new baths in the workhouse buildings, was reappropriated and the contract for this work has been awarded.

A recent appropriation of \$100,000 will in the near future enable us to transfer our consumptives to a new hospital. Meanwhile this class of patients will be taken care of in an available two-story building, with two large sun porches, where those who can not endure the outdoor treatment can be comfortably housed.

THINGS NEEDED.

One of the things greatly needed is a revision of the pay roll. The overseers now receive \$600 per annum. This amount should be increased at least \$10 per month. Living expenses in Washington

are high, and it is only with the strictest economy that these men are able to provide for their families. At the District jail the guards, for shorter hours of labor, receive \$90 per month. We need courageous and responsible men for our service, and they should not be underpaid.

Our graduate nurses, too, are underpaid, and for this reason it is difficult to secure and retain competent women. Other hospitals pay from \$480 to \$600 per annum, while ours receive only \$365 for more strenuous and disagreeable work. Many of our patients are the kind which the other hospitals will not take because they are incontinents, or otherwise offensive, needing special care. Our hospital, while having certain attractions, still has its unattractive side, for we are fully half a mile removed from the nearest car line. We have also had great difficulty in maintaining our full quota of pupil nurses, owing to the isolated position and the difficulty of reaching the city over the dark and lonely commons. For the sake of our employees, patients, and visitors a car line should be brought into closer proximity to the institution.

We need more ample accommodations for the care and treatment of our mental cases. These patients are sent to us for observation and temporary treatment. Many of them are very noisy, and at times violent. We have limited accommodations for them in our receiving ward. In the same building are many other sick patients, who are disturbed and alarmed by the noisy mental cases. Last year I recommended that an appropriation be made to erect a house of detention for mental suspects. This year I propose that one wing of the main almshouse building be fitted up as a detention hospital. It will provide ample room, and can also be made more secure than the receiving ward, which is a frame structure.

The following live stock, belonging to the District of Columbia, is accounted for on the farm: 21 horses, 27 cows, 5 heifers, 4 calves, 1 bull, 14 hogs, 117 shoats, 66 pigs, and 2 boars. A number of the cows and pigs will be turned over to the Home for the Aged and Infirm. The farm furnished for food of inmates during the year 648 pounds of beef, 1,086 pounds of veal, and 10,555 pounds of pork.

Seven hundred and fourteen burials were made in the potter's field during the past year, a decrease of 19 over the preceding year. The coffins furnished in all these cases were made at the workhouse and the graves were dug by the prisoners.

We are greatly indebted to many Christian workers of various Protestant and Catholic churches for many interesting religious services, delightful entertainments, and a profusion of delicacies distributed by them among the appreciative inmates. We also wish to acknowledge the donation of quite a number of books from the public library, and many magazines and periodicals from the dead-letter department of the post-office.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUIS F. ZINKHAN,
Superintendent

Daily average number of inmates for the year ended June 30, 1906.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Workhouse.....	125	13	135	62	335
Almshouse.....	60	30	84	68	242
Hospital.....	32	18	33	33	116
Total.....	217	61	225	163	693
Employees.....					86
Grand total.....					779

Cost per capita exclusive of salaries..... \$88. 67
 Cost per capita inclusive of support and compensation of employees..... 124. 25

Amount expended from contingent expenses for the different departments of the institution.

For hospital \$16, 213. 17
 Cost per capita for 151 persons, including 35 employees 107. 37
 For almshouse 15, 543. 25
 Cost per capita for 265 persons, including 23 employees 58. 68
 For workhouse..... 29, 692. 96
 Cost per capita for 363 persons, including 28 employees 81. 80
 Average cost per capita, including support and compensation of employees for the entire institution 124. 25

Daily average number of persons supported in the workhouse, including 28 employees 363
 Average cost per capita per annum \$81. 80
 Increase in number of inmates 11
 Daily average number of persons supported in the almshouse, including 23 employees 265
 Average cost per capita per annum \$58. 68
 Increase in number of persons..... 9
 Daily average number of patients in the hospital, including 35 employees. 151
 Average cost per capita per annum \$107. 37
 Increase in number of patients..... 2

Appropriation for the support of the institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Appropriation for 1906, contingent expenses..... \$61, 500. 00
 Deficiency appropriation..... 1, 000. 00
 Total 62, 500. 00
 Bills received \$61, 441. 88
 Bills outstanding 7. 50
 61, 449. 38
 Unexpended..... 1, 050. 62
 For salaries 33, 551. 00
 Expended 32, 519. 86
 Unexpended..... 1, 031. 14
 For temporary labor..... 3, 000. 00
 Expended..... 2, 821. 75
 Unexpended..... 178. 25
 For repairs to buildings..... 2, 000. 00
 Expended 1, 978. 98
 Unexpended 21. 02

For the relief of the poor.....	\$400. 00
Expended	232. 74
Unexpended	167. 26
For the establishment of a workhouse cooking department, dining room for officers, dining room for female prisoners, building and fixtures...	3, 007. 00
Expended	188. 20
Unexpended	2, 818. 80
For installing a laundry plant, including metallic washers, extractors, mangle, engine, pulleys, shafting, belting, and dry box	4, 000. 00
Expended	3, 699. 36
Unexpended	300. 64
For installing new baths in workhouse buildings	2, 500. 00
Expended, nothing. Reappropriated for 1907.	

*Amounts expended from appropriation for contingent expenses for items purchased during
fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

Drugs	\$2, 249. 57
Flour and meal	5, 647. 80
Forage	5, 374. 93
Furniture and bedding	869. 21
Fuel, coal and wood	7, 190. 30
Groceries	18, 533. 85
Hardware	1, 470. 52
Gas	2, 213. 30
Ice	1, 129. 19
Kitchen utensils	207. 88
Fresh and corned meats	8, 312. 48
Shoes	2, 081. 72
Dry goods	4, 047. 68
Miscellaneous	2, 120. 95
Total	61, 449. 38

Salaries.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Name.	Office.	Salary.
L. F. Zinkhan...	Superintendent	\$1, 500. 00	J. B. Dike.....	Overseer.....	\$600. 00
D. P. Hickling...	Visiting physician..	1, 080. 00	J. A. Smith.....	do	600. 00
T. J. Sullivan...	Resident physician..	72. 00	E. Wallingsford..	Night watchman ..	548. 00
John Constas	do	28. 00	C. L. Lockwood ..	do	548. 00
De Haven Sharp...	do	180. 00	E. Brockson	Watchman	480. 00
Richard F. Tobin..	do	193. 30	H. F. Lyon	do	180. 00
F. H. Jett.....	Pharmacist.....	60. 03	L. A. Cologne	do	133. 83
Augustus Simpson.	do	630. 00	M. F. Norris	do	28. 39
George Martin...	Property clerk.....	840. 00	S. B. Garratt.....	do	436. 87
A. McConnell....	Clerk	840. 00	Frank Kerston ..	do	212. 92
M. E. Joyce.....	Matron	543. 34	J. B. Costello ..	do	196. 67
S. C. Francis.....	Superintendent of nurses.	600. 00	John Hickerson ..	Engineer	250. 00
W. G. Ladd.....	Principal overseer..	1, 200. 00	B. C. Sears.....	do	350. 00
C. C. Bury.....	Overseer.....	600. 00	D. J. Geary	Assistant engineer ..	302. 67
A. Yosut.....	do	600. 00	F. White.....	do	216. 00
C. J. Mahoney	do	600. 00	F. A. Marden.....	do	24. 00
W. H. Arnold.....	do	600. 00	L. C. Bryant.....	do	104. 00
H. E. Brockson...	do	600. 00	G. R. Simms.....	do	60. 00
W. Erskine	do	600. 00	Do	Engineer at hos- pital.	375. 00
M. J. Brown.....	do	600. 00	A. M. McMillan ..	Engineer at work- house.	23. 33
F. W. Wenzel	do	600. 00	B. C. Sears.....	do	50. 00
J. N. Robinson...	do	211. 67	John W. White ..	do	270. 00
J. J. Donavan...	do	600. 00	Ernst Maringer..	Carpenter	500. 00
J. T. Kengla.....	do	600. 00	R. Ratherdale...	Blacksmith	500. 00
T. J. Dawson	do	600. 00	G. Ratherdale...	Driver of dead wagon.	365. 00
G. B. Read.....	do	600. 00	J. Silas.....	Hostler	240. 00
E. B. McDowell...	do	600. 00			

Salaries—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Name.	Office.	Salary.
G. Erskine.....	Gardner.....	\$540.00	Maud Odell.....	Graduate nurse.....	\$21.00
T. Cook.....	Herdsmen.....	34.47	Edith Assheton..	do.....	45.00
Geo. Webster.....	do.....	319.38	Bessie N. Elwell..	do.....	15.00
T. Urban.....	Florist.....	230.83	Martha Vessels..	do.....	60.00
Fritz Els.....	do.....	65.00	Bertha M. Dofler..	do.....	48.83
J. N. Ehret.....	Tailor.....	120.00	Nettie Hall.....	do.....	46.00
L. L. Kemp.....	Keeper, female workhouse.	300.00	M. Louise Potter..	do.....	60.00
L. L. Mason.....	do.....	82.50	Louisa M. Miller..	do.....	60.00
Sarah E. Watson..	do.....	26.50	Edna M. Nudd.....	do.....	60.00
Elva McNamara..	do.....	51.50	Ella R. Walker.....	do.....	1.67
B. Lawrason.....	Attendant, alms- house.	180.00	Jennie S. Brit- tingham.	do.....	55.83
Beulah Vann.....	do.....	180.00	Sallie J. Shaffer..	do.....	50.16
John Geiger.....	Baker.....	600.00	Mary P. Martin.....	do.....	56.83
H. Miller.....	do.....	420.00	Mary L. Brown.....	do.....	1.50
W. Robinson.....	Chief cook.....	200.00	Irma Holzl.....	do.....	44.23
Ernest Sieman.....	do.....	400.00	Margaret C. Du- ling.	do.....	44.17
Mary E. Holliday	Hospital cook.....	318.33	L. Florence Du- ling.	do.....	44.17
Essa B. Lucas.....	do.....	250.00	Jennie L. Fisher..	do.....	44.83
Annie Saunders..	Cook.....	180.00	Eleanor Hiser.....	do.....	40.00
Fannie Jenifer..	do.....	170.00	Charlotte A. C. Chapman.	do.....	10.99
C. E. Selby.....	do.....	108.67	Annie W. Doster..	do.....	10.00
John Mulholland.	do.....	35.67	Catherine M. O' Brien.	do.....	25.00
Mary Hill.....	do.....	5.67	Ellen Petree.....	do.....	5.83
Ella Boston.....	do.....	9.00	Essie M. Engle.....	do.....	20.00
Elsie M. Hol- linger.	Graduate nurse.....	16.22	Edith Sigafoose..	do.....	12.67
Florence M. Burky.	do.....	20.28	E. Smith.....	Orderly.....	300.00
Mena Shipley.....	do.....	152.08	S. Tolliver.....	do.....	300.00
Catherine G. Armstrong.	do.....	365.00	Joseph Edelin.....	do.....	58.33
Fannie E. Dulaney.	do.....	60.83	Henry W. Hew- lett.	do.....	87.50
Ethel L. Chisholm.	do.....	334.59	John T. Collins..	do.....	50.00
Sarah A. Sheldon	do.....	273.75	Arthur Herbert..	do.....	164.17
Anna Burger.....	do.....	273.13	Wm. Perry.....	do.....	102.50
Jessie R. Chisholm.	do.....	212.91	Jesse Williams..	do.....	15.00
V. L. Page.....	do.....	2.50	Walter Butler.....	do.....	187.50
M. A. Townley..	do.....	10.00	Isaiah Cutler.....	do.....	222.50
C. B. Keinner.....	do.....	38.67	Edward Jackson..	do.....	99.17
A. L. Doolittle..	do.....	20.00	Thomas Young.....	do.....	107.50
Irma Johansen..	do.....	43.00	W. C. Hill.....	do.....	23.33
Emma Gardner..	do.....	23.33	Chas. W. Angerer.	do.....	24.00
			W. W. Montgom- ery.	do.....	15.00
			Philip Jackson..	do.....	15.00

Appointments and resignations of officers and employees, July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Name.	Occupation.	Appointment.	Resigned.
Michael Lavarene.....	Lamplighter.....	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905
S. B. Garratt.....	Watchman.....	do.....	
J. B. Dike.....	Overseer.....	do.....	
C. L. Lockwood.....	Night watchman.....	do.....	
Catherine G. Armstrong.	Graduate nurse.....	do.....	
Fannie E. Dulaney..	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31, 1905
Mena Shipley.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 30, 1905
Ella R. Walker.....	Pupil nurse.....	do.....	July 10, 1905
Geo. Erskine.....	Gardener.....	do.....	
T. Cook.....	Herdsmen.....	do.....	Aug. 4, 1905
T. Urban.....	Florist.....	do.....	Apr. 7, 1906
J. N. Ehret.....	Tailor.....	do.....	
Charles A. Simpson..	Interne.....	July 7, 1905	Aug. 1, 1905
Fannie Jenifer.....	Cook.....	July 21, 1905	
Jennie S. Brittingham.	Pupil nurse.....	July 12, 1905	June 15, 1906
Sallie J. Shaeffer.....	do.....	July 16, 1905	May 19, 1906
Lida L. Mason.....	Keeper, female, workhouse	Aug. 1, 1905	Jan. 15, 1906
Mary P. Martin.....	Pupil nurse.....	July 21, 1905	
Augustus Simpson..	Pharmacist.....	Aug. 1, 1905	June 23, 1906
Ethel L. Chisholm..	Graduate nurse.....	do.....	
Mary L. Brown.....	Pupil nurse.....	do.....	Aug. 9, 1905
George Webster.....	Herdsmen.....	Aug. 17, 1905	

Appointments and resignations of officers and employees, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Appointment.	Resigned.
John Constas.....	Resident physician.....	Aug. 25, 1905	Sept. 15, 1905
Wm. Perry.....	Orderly.....	Sept. 1, 1905	Jan. 3, 1906
De Haven Sharp.....	Resident physician.....	Sept. 16, 1905	Feb. 3, 1906
Lawrence L. Whitney.....	Interne.....	Sept. 1, 1905	Nov. 25, 1905
Zadoc M. Brady.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 29, 1905
Richard F. Tobin.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 4, 1906
Sarah A. Sheldon.....	Graduate nurse.....	do.....	
Annie Burger.....	do.....	do.....	
Irma Holzl.....	Pupil nurse.....	Aug. 24, 1905	May 18, 1906
Jesse Williams.....	Orderly.....	Sept. 13, 1905	Do.
G. R. Simms.....	Engineer at hospital.....	Oct. 2, 1905	May 16, 1906
Margaret E. Duling.....	Pupil nurse.....	Oct. 1, 1905	June 25, 1906
L. Florence Duling.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Isaiah Cutler.....	Orderly.....	Oct. 4, 1905	
Jennie L. Fisher.....	Pupil nurse.....	Oct. 2, 1905	May 31, 1906
Albert McMilan.....	Engineer, new workhouse.....	Oct. 17, 1905	Oct. 31, 1905
M. J. Sweeney.....	Pathologist.....	Oct. 20, 1905	June 20, 1906
B. C. Sears.....	Engineer at new workhouse.....	Nov. 1, 1905	Nov. 30, 1905
Ernest Seaman.....	Cook.....	do.....	
Eleanor Hiser.....	Pupil nurse.....	do.....	
F. A. Marden.....	Assistant engineer.....	Nov. 13, 1905	Do.
J. A. Smith.....	Overseer.....	do.....	
M. F. Norris.....	Watchman.....	do.....	Dec. 13, 1905
Frank Kersten.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1905	June 30, 1906
N. M. Marden.....	Assistant engineer.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1905
D. J. Geary.....	do.....	Dec. 4, 1905	Mar. 11, 1906
B. C. Sears.....	Engineer.....	Dec. 1, 1905	
John W. White.....	Engineer at new workhouse.....	Dec. 5, 1905	May 15, 1906
John Mulholland.....	Cook.....	Dec. 15, 1905	Apr. 5, 1906
J. P. Costello.....	Watchman.....	Dec. 18, 1905	June 30, 1906
W. J. Kennedy.....	Interne.....	Jan. 1, 1906	
Edward Jackson.....	Orderly.....	Jan. 6, 1906	May 3, 1906
Sarah E. Watson.....	Keeper female workhouse.....	Jan. 16, 1906	Mar. 8, 1906
Catherine A. Chapman.....	Pupil nurse.....	Jan. 12, 1906	Mar. 16, 1906
Thomas Young.....	Orderly.....	Jan. 29, 1906	June 6, 1906
Naome Besley.....	Attendant, almshouse.....	Feb. 1, 1906	Feb. 16, 1906
Essa B. Lucas.....	Hospital cook.....	do.....	
Annie W. Doster.....	Pupil nurse.....	do.....	Mar. 26, 1906
Catherine M. O'Brien.....	do.....	do.....	
Richard F. Tobin.....	Resident physician.....	Feb. 4, 1906	
Lewis C. Bryant.....	Assistant engineer.....	Feb. 17, 1906	June 2, 1906
Ellen Petrie.....	Pupil nurse.....	Feb. 26, 1906	Apr. 5, 1906
Joseph A. Pargon.....	Interne.....	Feb. 11, 1906	May 18, 1906
Essie May Engle.....	Pupil nurse.....	Mar. 1, 1906	
Ella Boston.....	Cook.....	Mar. 5, 1906	Mar. 31, 1906
Elva McNamara.....	Keeper, female workhouse.....	Mar. 19, 1906	
Patrick Madigan.....	Tailor.....	Apr. 4, 1906	June 30, 1906
C. E. Selby.....	Cook.....	Apr. 5, 1906	
Fritz Els.....	Florist.....	Apr. 13, 1905	
Edith Sigafosse.....	Pupil nurse.....	Apr. 15, 1905	
Frank Randolph.....	Painter.....	Apr. 26, 1905	
Wm. C. Hill.....	Orderly.....	May 7, 1905	June 3, 1906
G. R. Simms.....	Assistant engineer.....	May 16, 1905	
John Bronaugh.....	Pupil nurse.....	June 1, 1905	
Bernard Balluff.....	do.....	do.....	
Charles Angerer.....	Orderly.....	June 7, 1905	
W. W. Montgomery.....	do.....	June 13, 1905	
Philip Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	
Mary Hill.....	Cook.....	June 14, 1905	June 30, 1906
M. J. Sweeney.....	Interne.....	June 20, 1905	
A. F. Mulvanity.....	do.....	June 25, 1905	
Peter McCrink.....	Assistant engineer.....	June 23, 1905	Apr. 18, 1906
U. E. Bowen.....	Painter.....	May 1, 1896	Do.
G. B. Read.....	Overseer.....	Jan. 1, 1903	June 30, 1906
Annie Saunders.....	Cook.....	June 13, 1904	Do.
M. E. Joyce.....	Matron.....	Dec. 16, 1897	Do.
Bessie Lawrason.....	Attendant, almshouse.....	Dec. 22, 1900	Do.
Beulah Vann.....	do.....	Sept. 4, 1904	Do.
H. Miller.....	Baker.....	Apr. 1, 1890	Do.

Statistical tables (workhouse).

Prisoners in workhouse July 1, 1905.....	361
Prisoners committed.....	4,949
Prisoners recaptured.....	12
	<u>4,961</u>
Total.....	5,322
Prisoners discharged.....	4,961
Prisoners eloped.....	11
Prisoners died.....	6
	<u>4,978</u>
Total remaining in workhouse June 30, 1906.....	344

COLOR AND SEX.

White males.....	1,855
White females.....	119
Colored males.....	2,122
Colored females.....	853
Total.....	<u>4,949</u>

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Color and sex.	Single.	Married.	Total.	Read and write.		
				Can.	Can not.	Total.
White males.....	1,484	371	1,855	1,785	70	1,855
White females.....	67	52	119	94	25	119
Colored males.....	1,410	712	2,122	1,661	461	2,122
Colored females.....	480	373	853	534	319	853
Total.....	3,441	1,508	4,949	4,074	875	4,949

AGES.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
From 16 to 20 years.....	40	1	188	94	323
20 years and over.....	1,815	118	1,934	759	4,626
Total.....	1,855	119	2,122	853	4,949

COMMITMENTS.

Number of times committed.	White male.		White female.		Colored male.		Colored female.	
	Commit- ted.	Committ- ments.	Commit- ted.	Committ- ments.	Commit- ted.	Committ- ments.	Commit- ted.	Committ- ments.
Once.....	932	932	67	67	1,344	1,344	498	498
Twice.....	181	362	16	32	194	388	75	150
Three times.....	77	231	3	9	48	144	34	102
Four times.....	26	104	1	4	14	56	11	44
Five times.....	17	85			13	65	9	45
Six times.....	8	48	1	6	5	30	2	12
Seven times.....	6	42			5	35	1	7
Eight times.....	3	24			3	24		
Nine times.....	3	27			1	9		
Ten times.....								
Eleven times.....					1	11		
Twelve times.....					1	12		
Total.....	1,253	1,855	88	118	1,629	2,118	530	858

Statistical tables (workhouse)—Continued.

NATIVITY.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
NATIVE.		NATIVE—continued.	
District of Columbia	2,240	Virginia	901
Alabama	9	Vermont	1
California	9	West Virginia	45
Colorado	1	Wisconsin	1
Connecticut	8	Indian Territory	1
Delaware	11	Oklahoma	1
Florida	14		
Georgia	15	FOREIGN.	
Illinois	21	Austria	13
Iowa	3	Africa	1
Indiana	9	Bermuda Islands	1
Kentucky	19	Canada	17
Kansas	3	England	33
Louisiana	3	France	14
Maryland	722	Germany	44
Massachusetts	45	Greece	1
Minnesota	5	Sandwich Islands	1
Mississippi	6	Ireland	186
Missouri	7	Italy	27
Michigan	6	Jamaica	1
Maine	4	Mexico	1
New Hampshire	1	Norway	1
New Jersey	25	Nova Scotia	1
New York	114	Porto Rico	1
Nebraska	1	Poland	1
North Carolina	82	Russia	7
Ohio	21	Sweden	1
Pennsylvania	163	Switzerland	2
Rhode Island	11	Scotland	6
South Carolina	28	West Indies	1
Tennessee	22		
Texas	10	Total	4,949

CHARGES.

Charge.	Number.	Charge.	Number.
Assault	107	Dangerous weapon and indecent exposure	1
Affray	7	Disorderly and violating police regulations	4
Assault and destroying private property	5	Disorderly and cruelty to animals	2
Assault and affray	1	Dangerous weapon and destroying private property	1
Attempt at larceny	1	Disorderly and evil life and fame	1
Assault and threats	1	Depredation on property	1
Attempt to rape	1	Drunkenness	3
Assault and disorderly	11	Throwing missiles	9
Assault and fornication	1	Turning false fire alarm	2
Assault and larceny	4	Threats	1
Concealed weapons	87	Unlicensed bar	52
Cruelty to animals	36	Vagrancy	369
Carrying away property of another	7	Violating police regulations	106
Cruelty to animals and violating police regulations	7	Violating plumbing regulations	1
Conspiracy	1	Violating game laws	4
Carrying firearms Sunday and violating police regulations	1	Violating weight and measure laws	5
Disorderly conduct	3,410	Violating vital statistics law and carrying away the property of another	1
Disorderly and concealed weapons	9	Violating police regulations and destroying private property	2
Destroying public property	3	Violating pharmacy law	3
Destroying private property	72	Vagrancy and destroying private property	1
Destroying private property and dangerous dog	1		
Disorderly and fornication	1	Total	4,949
Disorderly and indecent exposure	4		
Disorderly and destroying private property	11		

Statistical tables (workhouse)—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Adjuster.....	1	Conductor.....	1
Architect.....	1	Coachman.....	1
Accountant.....	1	Chandelier maker.....	1
Barbers.....	32	Drivers.....	13
Bakers.....	59	Doctors.....	2
Bricklayers.....	61	Dishwasher.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	20	Druggists.....	3
Boiler makers.....	2	Engineers.....	20
Bookbinders.....	4	Expressmen.....	2
Brakemen.....	4	Firemen.....	81
Bootblacks.....	4	Foreman.....	1
Bookkeepers.....	2	Florists.....	9
Butlers.....	4	Farmers.....	10
Butchers.....	10	Furrier.....	1
Builders.....	2	Flagmen.....	2
Buffer.....	1	Gasfitter.....	1
Bell boys.....	4	Glass blower.....	1
Bill poster.....	1	Gardeners.....	6
Blue maker.....	1	Hucksters.....	18
Carpenters.....	82	Horsemen.....	5
Clerks.....	119	Harness makers.....	9
Cooks.....	25	Hatter.....	1
Cement workers.....	6	Hostlers.....	2
Cartoonist.....	1	Horseshoers.....	11
Cabinetmakers.....	3	Healer.....	1
Caulkers.....	2	Hack driver.....	1
Cornice worker.....	1	Iron workers.....	9
Cigar makers.....	4	Jewelers.....	3
Confectioners.....	2	Janitor.....	1
Chair makers.....	2	Laborers.....	2,606
Laundresses.....	844	Roofers.....	2
Lawyers.....	3	Reporters.....	3
Lathers.....	9	Rigger.....	1
Linemen.....	4	Seamstresses.....	118
Liveryman.....	1	Soldiers.....	149
Molders.....	7	Sailors.....	22
Machinists.....	22	Steam fitters.....	11
Meat cutters.....	2	Shoemakers.....	20
Musicians.....	4	Stone cutters.....	14
Metal workers.....	2	Stewards.....	2
Miller.....	1	Sailmakers.....	3
Miner.....	1	Student.....	1
Mariner.....	1	Seaman.....	1
Messenger.....	1	Switchmen.....	5
Nurse.....	1	Stove workers.....	2
Operators.....	3	Tinners.....	54
Oyster dealer.....	1	Tailors.....	18
Oiler.....	1	Teamsters.....	2
Printers.....	30	Tile setters.....	4
Plasterers.....	49	Turner.....	1
Plumbers.....	33	Upholsterers.....	6
Painters.....	131	Whitewashers.....	7
Peddlers.....	5	Waiters.....	26
Paper hangers.....	16	Watchman.....	1
Plate printers.....	2	Weavers.....	2
Proof reader.....	1	Watchmaker.....	1
Paver.....	1	Puddlers.....	2
Porters.....	8	Pitman.....	1
Paper dealer.....	1	Potter.....	1
		Total.....	4,949

Amount of produce raised on farm and estimated cost of same during fiscal year 1906.

Article.	Quantity.	Cost.	Total.
Apples, green.....bushels..	11	\$0.75	\$8.25
Asparagus.....bunches..	861	.10	86.10
Beans:			
String.....bushels..	169	.80	135.20
Lima.....do.....	37	1.25	46.25
Beets.....do.....	1,495	.50	747.50
Do.....bunches..	2,737	.03	82.11
Beef.....pounds..	648	.09	58.32
Cabbage.....heads..	5,190	.06	311.40

Amount of produce raised on farm and estimated cost of same, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Cost.	Total.
Cantaloupes.....	846	\$0.04	\$33.84
Carrots.....bushels.	207	.50	103.50
Celery.....bunches.	6,251	.05	311.55
Corn.....dozen.	2,261	.15	339.15
Cucumbers.....do.	338	.12	40.56
Eggplants.....do.	70	.20	14.00
Kale.....bushels.	701	1.00	701.00
Leeks.....dozen.	2,311	.06	138.66
Lettuce.....heads.	7,263	.02	145.26
Milk.....gallons.	12,125	.20	2,425.00
Onions.....bunches.	2,497	.02	49.94
Do.....bushels.	113	1.00	113.00
Parsley.....bunches.	5,096	.02	101.92
Parsnips.....bushels.	239	.50	119.50
Pears.....do.	45	1.25	56.25
Pork.....pounds.	10,555	.10	1,055.50
Radishes.....bunches.	1,710	.02	34.20
Strawberries.....boxes.	758	.08	60.64
Tomatoes.....bushels.	330	.50	165.00
Turnips.....do.	428	.40	171.20
Veal.....pounds.	1,086	.08	86.88
Cherries.....bushels.	2	3.00	6.00
Eggs.....dozen.	245	.20	49.00
Total.....			7,796.68

Statement showing number of inmates, officers, and horses employed in work on streets, farm, and in shops during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.	Days worked.	Rate per day.	Amount.
On 18th and 19th streets ne. between East Capitol and D streets:			
Men.....	9,808	\$1.00	\$9,801.00
Officers.....	852	1.00	852.00
Horses.....	506	1.00	506.00
At Rock Creek Park:			
Men.....	3,931	1.00	3,931.00
Officers.....	998	1.00	998.00
Horses.....	269	1.00	269.00
At Brookland, Brightwood, Chevy Chase, 16th street nw., Tennessee avenue, 14th street ne., and L street se.:			
Men.....	3,336	1.00	3,336.00
Officers.....	793	1.00	793.00
Cleaning debris from markets, etc.:			
Men.....	399	1.00	399.00
Officers.....	119	1.00	119.00
Horses.....	238	1.00	238.00
Cleaning snow from streets in front of District buildings:			
Men.....	40	1.00	40.00
Officers.....	8	1.00	8.00
Horses.....	6	1.00	6.00
Total value of labor outside institution.....			21,296.00
On farm:			
Men.....	8,450	.50	4,225.00
Officers.....	1,250	.50	625.00
In shops of institution:			
Men.....	15,343	.50	7,671.50
In laundry:			
Men.....	2,731	.50	1,365.50
Officers.....	180	.50	90.00
Detailed at hospital and almshouse:			
Men and women.....	7,707	.50	3,853.50
Excavating for new wing of male workhouse:			
Men.....	338	.50	169.00
Officers.....	33	.50	16.50
Laying sidewalks on grounds of institution:			
Men.....	329	.50	164.50
Officers.....	60	.50	30.00
Total value of labor furnished.....			39,506.50

Articles of clothing, etc., made during the fiscal year in the tailor shop and sewing room.

Article.	Number.	Article.	Number.
Aprons.....	332	Shirt waists	8
Bedticks	48	Shirts:	
Caps	24	White	377
Chemises	131	Checked.....	619
Coats:		Skirts.....	165
Workhouse	102	Table covers.....	24
Denim	4	Crash towels	599
Jeans	41	Iron holders.....	100
Melton.....	35	Mats.....	13
Pants:		Shrouds	122
Workhouse	342	Scarfs, sideboard	10
Denim	5	Table covers.....	15
Jeans	75	Shirts, women.....	4
Melton.....	100	Panholders.....	3
Vests:		Suspenders	25
Workhouse	2	Clothes bags, denim.....	31
Jeans	40	Gowns, operating.....	3
Melton.....	30	Wrappers	22
Curtains	36	Bath robes.....	6
Gowns, denim	43	Undershirts	63
Drawers, women.....	109	Men's drawers.....	26
Dresses:		Screen covers.....	40
Calico.....	38	Baby napkins	81
Gingham	153	Shams, muslin	39
Skirts, dress.....	6	Overcoats	1
Gowns, night	84	Baby dresses.....	9
Overalls.....	48	Hoods	12
Pillowcases:		Blankets, hemmed	4
Bleached	38	Rubber pillowcases	8
Unbleached.....	768		
Pillow ticks.....	73	Total	6,095
Sheets:			
Bleached	113		
Unbleached.....	846		

Articles mended in tailor shop and sewing room.

Article.	Number.	Article.	Number.
Top shirts.....	626	Pieces	3,931
Undershirts.....	173	Sheets	5
Drawers.....	220	Dresses	58
Stockings, pairs.....	1,187		
Checked shirts.....	49	Total	6,249

Statistical tables (almshouse).

Number of inmates July 1, 1905.....	243
Admitted	158
Total.....	401
Discharged	123
Died	65
	188

In almshouse July 1, 1906..... 213

COLOR AND SEX.

White male	51
White female	26
Colored male	69
Colored female	67
Total.....	213

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Color and sex.	Single.	Married.	Total.	Read and write.		Total.
				Can.	Can not.	
White male	41	10	51	49	2	51
White female	12	14	26	19	7	26
Colored male	25	44	69	18	51	69
Colored female.....	50	17	67	7	60	67
Total.....	128	85	213	93	120	213

Statistical tables (almshouse)—Continued.

NATIVITY.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
NATIVE.		NATIVE—continued.	
New York.....	8	Connecticut.....	1
South Carolina.....	3	West Virginia.....	1
District of Columbia.....	46	FOREIGN.	
Maryland.....	38	Germany.....	3
Virginia.....	81	Ireland.....	11
Pennsylvania.....	2	Sweden.....	1
Louisiana.....	1	Russia.....	1
Maine.....	1	England.....	4
Tennessee.....	1	Nova Scotia.....	1
Vermont.....	1	Canada.....	1
North Carolina.....	4	Total.....	213
California.....	1		
Arkansas.....	1		
New Jersey.....	1		

OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Laborer.....	64	Pressman.....	1
Clerk.....	11	Soldier.....	1
Molder.....	1	Machinist.....	1
Lineman.....	1	Housekeeper.....	2
Plasterer.....	1	Servant.....	49
Carpenter.....	5	Dressmaker.....	2
Watchmaker.....	1	Domestic.....	6
Painter.....	3	Seamstress.....	3
Watchman.....	1	Teacher.....	1
Tailor.....	2	Nurse.....	4
Merchant.....	1	Barber.....	1
Stonecutter.....	1	Laundress.....	1
Blacksmith.....	1	Waiter.....	3
Engineer.....	1	Shoemaker.....	1
Chair caner.....	1	Undertaker.....	1
Caterer.....	1	Grocer.....	1
Farmer.....	1	Teamster.....	1
Baggage master.....	1	Coachman.....	1
Cook.....	8	Total.....	213
No occupation.....	26		
Plate printer.....	1		

REPORT OF VISITING PHYSICIAN.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

Consulting board.—Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. W. S. Bowen, Dr. Joseph Tabor Johnson, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Dr. H. S. Dye, Dr. F. T. Chamberlain, Dr. George M. Kober.

Visiting physician.—Dr. D. Percy Hickling.

Resident staff.—Richard F. Tobin, M. D., resident physician; Walter J. Kennedy, M. D., senior intern; Michael T. Sweeney, M. D., junior intern; Albert F. Mulvanity, M. D., pathologist; E. N. Bales, Ph. D., pharmacist and clerk; Miss S. C. Francis, superintendent of nurses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September, 1906.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the medical and surgical work at the Washington Asylum for the year ending June 30, 1906. Also such recommendations that, in my judgment, are necessary for the care and treatment of the patients in the hospital department as the occasions seem to require. The statistics of the medical work connected with the various departments of the institution were compiled by the members of the resident staff.

During the past year there have been treated in all departments of the institution 4,800 patients, an increase of 534 patients over last year. Of this number 923 were treated in the almshouse department, an increase of 153; 1,856 in the workhouse department, an increase of 269; and 2,021 in the hospital department, an increase of 112.

It will be seen by comparison that the medical work of this institution was during the last year the largest in the history of the institution, and owing to the fact that it is now the custom to transfer patients from other institutions to this institu-

tion for care and treatment the work has been unusually heavy from a nursing standpoint.

In the hospital department 2,021 cases were treated, 1,837 being admitted during the year, 70 births occurring in the institution, and 114 patients remaining in the hospital at the close of the last report. Of this number 729 were discharged cured, 677 discharged improved, 178 discharged unimproved, and 328 died, leaving 108 still under treatment. The highest number of patients under treatment in the hospital on any one day was 147. One hundred and forty mental examinations were made and 73 patients were transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane. There were 85 surgical operations performed and 35,236 prescriptions compounded.

Of the 2,021 patients admitted during the year 1,146 were admitted by order of the Board of Charities. Ninety were brought into the institution directly by the police department, 190 from the male workhouse, 99 from the female workhouse, 177 from the almshouse, and 99 were admitted as emergency cases without permits.

The work of the resident staff and nurses has not been satisfactory, as at times the vacancies in the resident staff and the nursing department have been such as to make the work far below the standard.

In making recommendations for the continuance of the medical and surgical work of the institution I would respectfully call attention to the recommendations made by the superintendent of nurses, especially regarding the increase of compensation for the nursing department. I respectfully recommend an improvement in the accommodations for the care of the insane cases, as the present methods at our disposal are in my judgment urgently in need of improvement.

The plumbing in wards 1, 2, and 5 is in need of repairs, and I would respectfully recommend that the porches connecting the wards be partially protected by glass sashes, so that the patients may be comfortable when occupying the same. I would again call your attention to the need of an office boy and a special diet fund for the hospital patients. I would also recommend that telephone facilities be provided for communication between the different wards of the hospital department.

With a high appreciation for your many acts of kindness, I am,

Very sincerely,

D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D.

The SUPERINTENDENT WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Condensed statement showing medical and surgical work of all departments of the institution during the year.

Patients treated:	
Almshouse department	923
Hospital department.....	2,021
Workhouse department.....	1,856
Total.....	4,800
Patients cured:	
Almshouse department.....	402
Hospital department.....	729
Workhouse department.....	1,173
Total.....	2,304
Patients improved:	
Almshouse department	443
Hospital department.....	677
Workhouse department.....	629
Total.....	1,749
Patients unimproved:	
Almshouse department	23
Hospital department.....	179
Workhouse department.....	49
Total.....	251

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Condensed statement showing the medical and surgical work of the hospital department during the year.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1905.....	114
Patients admitted during year.....	1,837
Births during the year.....	70
Total number to be accounted for.....	2,021

Patients discharged cured	729
Patients discharged improved	677
Patients discharged unimproved	179
Patients who have died	328
Patients in hospital June 30, 1906	108
Total	2,021
Daily average for the year	115
Patient days	41,975
Lowest number on any day	92
Highest number on any day	147
Deaths 24 hours after admission	23
Deaths 48 hours after admission	11
Mental examinations	140
Transferred to Government Hospital for the Insane	73
Births	70
Stillbirths	7
Prescriptions compounded	35,236
Deaths:	
Almshouse department	2
Hospital department	328
Workhouse department	None.
Total	330
Sex and color classification:	
White males	695
White females	219
Colored males	568
Colored females	539
Total	2,021
Authorities for admission:	
Board of Charities	1,146
Police department	90
Other institutions	92
Male workhouse	190
Female workhouse	99
Almshouse	177
Superintendent Washington Asylum	14
Emergency	99
Patients in hospital July 1, 1905	114
Total	2,021

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS TREATED.

NATIVE.		NATIVE—continued.	
District of Columbia	832	Virginia	345
Alabama	2	West Virginia	8
Connecticut	4	Unknown	12
Colorado	1	Total native	1,720
Delaware	1		
Florida	6	FOREIGN.	
Georgia	7	Austria	5
Hawaii	1	Australia	3
Illinois	8	Canada	3
Indiana	4	China	1
Iowa	2	Denmark	2
Kentucky	6	England	13
Louisiana	3	France	5
Maine	4	Germany	31
Maryland	287	Greece	6
Michigan	2	Holland	1
Minnesota	1	Ireland	55
Mississippi	3	Italy	36
Missouri	4	Norway	4
Massachusetts	9	Russia	9
New Hampshire	3	Scotland	7
New Jersey	7	Sweden	3
New York	59	Switzerland	1
North Carolina	24	West Indies	2
Ohio	12	Total foreign	187
Pennsylvania	32	Total native	1,720
Porto Rico	1	In hospital July 1, 1905	114
Rhode Island	3		
South Carolina	16	Grand total	2,021
Tennessee	3		
Texas	8		

Surgical operations.

No.	Disease.	Operation.	Result.
10	Inguinal hernia	Radical cure	Cured.
4	Double hernia	do	Do.
2	Umbilical hernia	do	Do.
7	Phymosis	Circumcision	Do.
4	Enlarged inguinal glands	Removal	Do.
3	Salpingitis	Salpingo-oophorectomy	Do.
1	Hypertrophy of prostate	Prostatectomy	Do.
1	Alveolar abscess	Incision and drainage	Do.
3	Abcess	do	Do.
1	Effusion of frontal sinus	Incision, curettement, and drainage	Do.
2	Varicocele	Radical cure	Do.
6	Tubercular adenitis	Excision of cervical glands	Do.
1	Fractured skull	Trephine	Died.
2	Chancroid	Internal urethrotomy	Cured.
1	Urethral stricture	External urethrotomy	Do.
3	Glaucoma	Enucleation	Do.
1	Hemorrhoids	Excision	Do.
1	Sebaceous cyst	do	Do.
2	Osteo-myelitis	Curettement and excision of necrosed bone	Improved.
1	Chronic leg ulcer	Curettement	Do.
1	Ulcer of tongue	Excision	Do.
1	Ulcer of finger	Amputation, fourth finger, left hand	Cured.
1	Ulcer of toe	Amputation of toe	Do.
1	Appendicitis	Appendectomy	Do.
1	Endometritis	Curettement	Do.
2	Abortion	do	Do.
1	Cervical erosion	do	Do.
1	Senile gangrene	Amputation at right thigh	Died.
1	Retroversion of uterus	Ventral suspension	Cured.
1	Necrosis, inferior maxillary	Curettement of necrosed bone	Do.
2	Cystic degeneration of ovary	Removal of ovary	Do.
1	Eclampsia	Forceps	Do.
1	do	Cæsarean section	Died.
1	Ascites	Tapping	Do.
1	Ununited fracture, femur	Wired	Improved.
1	Burn, right side of face and adhesion of eyelid	Plastic operation for adhered lid	Cured.
1	Laceration of perineum	Perineorrhaphy	Do.
1	Hydrocele	Operation for hydrocele	Do.
1	Fracture of femur	Plaster cast	Do.
1	Empyema	Incision and drainage	Do.
1	Pelvic hæmatoma	Irrigation and drainage	Do.
1	Uterine hæmatoma	Colpotomy and drainage	Do.
1	Gangrene of leg	Amputation of right leg	Improved.
1	Lipoma (of neck)	Excision	Cured.
1	Retained placenta	Curettement	Do.
1	Septicemia from eclampsia	do	Died.
1	Webbed fingers	Dodot's operation	Cured.

Medical and surgical cases treated.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Re- main- ing.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>General diseases.</i>										
Typhoid	7		3	1	11	9			2	
Influenza	4	5	1	2	12	12				
Pulmonary tuberculosis	62	31	121	55	269	4	98	20	124	23
Tubercular hip	2		2		4		4			
Tubercular adenitis		1	2	3	6	1	4			1
Adenitis	2		4	2	8	5	3			
Osteomyelitis	1		1	1	3		1	1	1	
Syphilis:										
Secondary	20	6	16	17	59	7	43	4		5
Tertiary	12	9	5	3	29		15	7	5	2
Acute rheumatism	6	3	6	7	22	18	3			1
Chronic rheumatism	19	3	10	7	39	1	32	4	1	1
Muscular rheumatism	4		3		7	6	1			
Malaria	13	2	4	2	21	20	1			
Acute alcoholism	112	7	26	11	156	153			1	2
Chronic alcoholism	73	7	7	7	94	79	5		8	2

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Re- main- ing.
	Male	Fe- male.	Male	Fe- male.						
<i>General diseases—Continued.</i>										
Lumbago	6	1	3	1	11	8	1	.....	1	1
Morphinism	3	16	.....	.....	19	6	7	4	1	1
Cocainism	1	1	1	1	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Exophthalmic goiter .....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Senile debility	4	4	4	6	18	.....	5	4	9	.....
Lupus .....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Malingering	4	.....	1	4	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....
Mercurialism .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teething .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nervous prostration	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stomatitis .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system.</i>										
Mitral insufficiency	13	4	42	23	82	.....	38	.....	42	2
Aortic insufficiency	11	3	14	5	33	1	15	4	12	1
Mitral stenosis	5	6	7	7	25	.....	11	.....	14	.....
Aortic stenosis	1	1	2	1	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Aneurism of the carotid .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cerebral hemorrhage	2	.....	11	5	18	2	7	.....	9	.....
Varicose veins	1	1	.....	2	4	1	2	.....	.....	1
Hemorrhoids .....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Septicemia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Apoplexy .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Congestion of brain	1	.....	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Arterio-sclerosis	4	1	4	2	11	.....	10	1	.....	.....
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system.</i>										
Tonsilitis	2	.....	1	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broncho-pneumonia	1	.....	3	.....	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Lobar-pneumonia	6	2	3	.....	11	6	.....	.....	5	.....
Pleurisy	4	.....	3	.....	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Asthma	4	1	1	1	7	.....	6	.....	1	.....
Acute bronchitis	8	2	8	2	20	16	4	.....	.....	.....
Chronic bronchitis	13	3	10	11	37	.....	33	1	2	1
Coryza	1	3	2	2	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Diseases of the nervous system and special sense.</i>										
Epilepsy	7	.....	8	1	16	.....	13	1	2	.....
Hemiplegia	3	.....	1	6	10	.....	8	.....	.....	2
Paraplegia	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Neurasthenia	7	2	2	1	12	3	8	1	.....	.....
Hysteria	2	2	.....	8	12	4	8	.....	.....	.....
Sciatica	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Spinal meningitis	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chorea .....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Iritis	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conjunctivitis	2	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Glaucoma .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gonorrhea ophthalmia .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cephalgia	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Spastic paralysis	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nervous exhaustion .....	.....	2	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neuritis	1	1	.....	2	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Neuralgia	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sapræmia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Mental diseases.</i>										
Delusional insanity	9	.....	5	6	20	.....	1	17	.....	2
Mania	3	.....	5	2	10	3	.....	7	.....	.....
Melancholia	8	7	.....	9	24	2	2	19	.....	1
Dementia	16	7	15	12	50	1	24	24	.....	1
Paresis	2	2	1	.....	5	1	3	2	.....	.....
Paranoia	4	4	4	1	13	.....	3	10	.....	.....
Mental examination	4	5	2	3	14	12	.....	2	.....	.....
Depressive insanity	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Imbecility .....	.....	.....	2	4	6	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Insomnia .....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia precox	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Senile dementia	3	3	4	.....	10	.....	1	7	2	.....

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Re- main- ing.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>Diseases of the digestive system.</i>										
Acute gastritis.....	7	3	9	6	25	19	4	1		1
Chronic gastritis.....	3	1	2		6		6			
Constipation.....	9	7	4	7	27	23	4			
Acute diarrhea.....		2			2	2				
Chronic diarrhea.....	3	2	1		6	3	2			1
Appendicitis.....			1	1	2	1	1			
Inguinal hernia.....	4		10		14	12	1	1		
Femoral hernia.....										
Umbilical hernia.....			1	2	3	2		1		
Acute indigestion.....		1	1	1	3	3				
Chronic indigestion.....	1				1		1			
Jaundice.....	2				2		2			
Fistula in ano.....	1				1		1			
Enterocolitis.....	1			1	2	1	1			
Enteritis, acute.....	2		1	4	7	7				
Stricture of esophagus.....	1				1			1		
Duodenal catarrh.....	1		1		2		2			
Intestinal colic.....	1		1		2	2				
Gallstones.....	2		1	1	4	2	2			
<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system.</i>										
Chronic interstitial nephritis.....	6	2	8	8	24		9		15	
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis.....	6		3	2	11		3		8	
Acute nephritis.....	9	2	7	7	25	7	14	1	3	
Gonorrhea.....	12	7	16	5	40	22	18			
Stricture of the urethra.....	1		1		2	2				
Phimosis.....	5		4		9	6	3			
Cystitis.....	4	1		2	7	4	3			
Chancroids.....	5	2	10	4	21	12	8	1		
Fibroid, uterus.....				1	1		1			
Endometritis.....		3		3	6	4	1	1		
Ovaritis.....		1			1	1				
Antiversion.....		1			1		1			
Retroversion.....		1		2	3	2	1			
Vaginitis.....		2		5	7	5	2			
Orchitis.....	2		5		7	3	4			
Uremia.....	1		4		5	1	1		3	
Incontinence.....	2		1		3	1	2			
Varicocele.....	2		1		3	2	1			
Enlarged prostate.....	2				2	1		1		
Salpingitis.....		3		7	10	4	3	2		1
Bubo.....	3		4		7	2	4			1
Dysmenorrhea.....		4		3	7	1	6			
Vesico-vaginal fistula.....		1			1				1	
Epididymitis.....	3				3	1	2			
Hydrocele.....	1				1	1				
Retention of urine.....			2		2	1				1
Suppression of menses.....		2			2		1	1		
Condyloma of vulva.....		2		3	5	3	1			1
Chancre.....	5		7		12		12			
Urethral polypus.....	1		2		3		3			
<i>Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, and puerperal conditions.</i>										
Pregnancy.....		14		70	84	67		8	2	7
Abortion.....		1		11	12	11	1			
Inanition.....	2				2				2	
Erysipelas.....	5		1		6	4	1			1
Gangrene of leg and foot.....		1	1	3	5	1	1		2	1
Dermatitis.....	1				1		1			
Eczema.....	3	2			5	2	2			1
Psoriasis.....	1				1					1
Leg ulcer.....	10	6	6	7	29	10	16		1	2
Carcinoma.....	1		1		2		1	1		
Uterus.....		1		6	7			1	5	1
Stomach.....	2		1		3		1		2	
Liver.....		1			1			1		
Optic.....				1	1			1		
Throat.....		1	1		2				2	
Cellulitis of leg.....			1		1	1				
Epitheloma of lip.....	5				5	1	1		2	1
Pediculosis.....	1	1			2	2				
Scabies.....	1		2	5	8	4	4			
Postpartum.....				9	9	8		1		

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Re- main- ing.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, etc.—Continued.</i>										
Eclampsia.....				2	2	1			1	
Gangrene.....	1		2		3		1		1	1
Births.....	7	2	32	26	67	63			3	1
Effusion of frontal sinus.....				1	1	1				
Alveolar abscess.....	1	1		2	4	2	2			
Abscess.....	3		3		6	4	2			
Ulcer.....	2	1	5	4	12	4	6			2
<i>Disease of bone.</i>										
Bursitis.....			1	1	2		1			1
Fractures:										
Skull.....	2		1		3		2		1	
Potts.....	1	1	2	1	5	2	2	1		
Femur.....	2		1		3		2			1
Tibia.....			1		1	1				
Coracoid process.....				1	1	1				
Seventh rib.....	1				1		1			
Contusions.....	1		2	1	4	1	3			
Lacerations.....	3	1	2	1	7	4	2	1		
Incised wounds.....	4		2	1	7	4	2	1		
Sprains.....	2	3	2	1	8	5	3			
Burns.....			1	2	3	1	1			1
Gunshot wounds.....	1		1		2		1		1	
Stab wounds.....	1		1		2	1	1			
Arthritis.....	1				1	1				
Necrosis of bone.....	2		2	2	6	2	1	1	1	1
Infected wounds.....	7	1	5	1	14	8	6			
Mastoiditis.....		1			1	1				
Fracture of clavicle.....		1			1		1			

WORKHOUSE.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>General diseases.</i>										
Malaria.....	15	6	8	5	35	35				6
Typhoid fever.....	1				1				1	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4				4		2	1	1	4
Secondary syphilis.....	20	10	25	15	70	1	69			15
Tertiary syphilis.....	3	1	2	2	8		8			2
Morphinism.....	2	4			6		6			2
Cocainism.....	3	1	2		7		7			1
Alcoholism:										
Acute.....	70	15	40	6	131	131				44
Chronic.....	15	2	10	3	30	29			1	3
Rheumatism:										
Acute.....	3	1	2	2	8	8				8
Chronic.....	10	6	15	10	41		41			5
Pneumonia, lobar.....	1				1	1				1
Lumbago.....	7	3	10	5	25	20	5			2
Myalgia, acute.....	1	1	2	2	6	5	1			3
Pleurisy, acute.....	1				1	1				1
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system.</i>										
Bronchitis:										
Acute.....	15	6	5	3	29	29				4
Chronic.....	10	5	15	8	38		38			5
Coryza.....	6	4	12	3	25	25				1
Tonsillitis.....	3	5	2	4	14	14				2
<i>Diseases of nervous system and special senses.</i>										
Epilepsy.....	5		7	1	13		13			4
Dementia.....	7	1	6		14	1	2	11		14
Delusional insanity.....	2		3	3	8		1	7		8
Hysteria.....	2			4	6	4	2			6
Neurasthenia.....	1		1		2	2				2
Melancholia.....	4			1	5			5		5

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

WORKHOUSE—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>Diseases of nervous system and special senses—Continued.</i>										
Mania.....	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Mental aberration.....	2	2	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Paranoia.....	2	.....	1	1	4	.....	1	3	.....	4
Imbecility.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	3
Dementia precox.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Insomnia.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	4	6	8	3	21	21	.....	.....	.....	1
Iritis.....	2	1	3	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	2
Neuralgia.....	3	6	7	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	4
Neuritis.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Sciatica.....	3	1	4	2	10	6	4	1	.....	1
Myelitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
<i>Diseases of the digestive system.</i>										
Stomatitis.....	6	4	3	7	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute.....	3	3	4	2	12	10	1	1	.....	12
Chronic.....	40	25	32	10	107	.....	107	.....	.....	.....
Diarrhea.....	46	15	20	16	97	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pharyngitis.....	3	1	2	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Constipation.....	40	25	32	20	20	120	.....	.....	.....	13
Jaundice.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Proctitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Enteritis.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Gall stones.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hernia, inguinal.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	2	1	1	.....	4
Odontalgia.....	50	45	64	35	194	194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appendicitis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
<i>Genito-urinary system.</i>										
Epididymitis.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Uremia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cystitis.....	23	4	15	6	48	15	33	.....	.....	.....
Chancroids.....	30	5	40	15	90	60	30	.....	.....	5
Gonorrhea.....	78	20	90	35	223	130	93	.....	.....	9
Stricture of urethra.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	3
Phymosis.....	3	.....	2	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	5
Varicocele.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Orchitis.....	4	.....	3	.....	7	6	1	.....	.....	3
Endometritis.....	.....	2	.....	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	2
Dysmenorrhea.....	.....	3	.....	2	5	.....	5	.....	.....	4
Nephritis:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute.....	3	.....	2	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Chronic.....	30	15	25	6	76	.....	76	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Abortion.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mammary abscess.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Uterine displacement.....	.....	2	.....	4	6	6	.....	.....	.....	1
Erosion of cervix.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Salpingitis.....	.....	2	.....	10	12	4	6	2	.....	7
<i>Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues.</i>										
Dermatitis.....	2	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scabies.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Eczema.....	3	2	6	4	15	5	10	.....	.....	.....
Tinea circinata.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Acne.....	3	2	6	1	12	8	4	.....	.....	3
Lupus.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lipoma.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Epitheloma.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2
Tubercular abscess.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	1	2	.....	.....	2
Ulcer of neck.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Fractures:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clavicle.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Sprained ankle.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wounds:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lacerated.....	4	.....	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	2
Incised.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Punctured.....	1	.....	3	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1
Contused.....	20	10	35	15	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

WORKHOUSE—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>Diseases of the circulatory sys- tem.</i>										
Aortic regurgitation.....	3	1	2	.....	6	.....	5	.....	1	2
Cardialgia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hemorrhoids.....	8	2	6	3	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Varicose veins.....	3	1	4	2	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Arterio-sclerosis.....	3	.....	10	.....	13	.....	5	8	.....	.....

ALMSHOUSE.

<i>Diseases of the digestive system.</i>										
Stomatitis	5	7	12	8	32	32	.....	.....	.....	1
Gastritis:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute	7	2	5	4	18	18	.....	.....	.....	2
Chronic	15	10	16	8	49	.....	49	.....	.....	1
Constipation	25	30	45	33	133	133	.....	.....	.....	5
Diarrhea:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute	15	8	20	10	53	53	.....	.....	.....	2
Chronic	5	3	8	2	18	.....	18	.....	.....	1
Dysentery	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system.</i>										
Nephritis, chronic	12	8	15	10	45	.....	32	1	12	20
Cystitis	6	4	10	5	25	.....	25	.....	.....	3
Endometritis .....	.....	3	.....	5	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Carcinoma of uterus .....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3
<i>General diseases.</i>										
Malaria	4	2	5	3	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Influenza .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis, tertiary	3	5	6	1	15	.....	14	.....	1	5
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	1	5	4	12	.....	.....	1	11	12
Alcoholism, acute	4	3	1	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	4
Senility	10	20	15	16	61	.....	55	2	4	9
Rheumatism:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute	1	0	0	0	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Chronic	3	5	2	7	17	.....	17	.....	.....	6
Measles .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lumbago	4	1	6	1	12	8	4	.....	.....	2
Erysipelas .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Arthritis deformans .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hepatic cirrhosis .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
<i>External violence.</i>										
Fractures of neck of femur	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fracture—rib .....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2
Lacerated wound	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
<i>Diseases of the nervous system.</i>										
Hemiplegia .....	.....	.....	4	3	7	.....	6	.....	1	7
Hysteria .....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	2
Neurasthenia	1	2	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	1
Delusional insanity .....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Senile dementia	1	2	4	3	10	.....	5	5	.....	5
Epilepsy	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Chorea .....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	2
Paralysis agitans	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3
<i>Diseases of the special sense.</i>										
Conjunctivitis	6	3	8	4	21	16	5	.....	.....	.....
Otitis media	1	2	4	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	1
Eczema	4	3	6	2	15	.....	15	.....	.....	1
Gangrene of foot .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ulcer of tongue	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Leg ulcer	5	3	10	8	26	15	11	.....	.....	4

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

ALMSHOUSE—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system.</i>										
Mitral regurgitation	10	7	12	8	37	.....	23	.....	14	25
Aortic regurgitation	2	.....	6	.....	8	.....	4	.....	4	6
Aortic stenosis	1	3	1	2	7	.....	5	.....	2	4
Mitral stenosis .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Arterio-sclerosis	15	20	13	8	56	.....	56	.....	.....	1
Varicose veins	5	3	2	6	16	.....	10	6	.....	.....
Cerebral hemorrhage .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hemorrhoids	3	2	6	3	14	3	7	4	.....	1
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system.</i>										
Bronchitis:										
Acute	15	20	10	6	51	51	.....	.....	.....	2
Chronic	8	10	5	14	37	.....	37	.....	.....	8
Asthma	6	3	2	5	16	.....	16	.....	.....	7
Pneumonia broncho .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Tonsillitis	8	6	10	7	31	25	6	.....	.....	.....
Laryngitis	1	3	2	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

SIR: I present herewith the eighth annual report of the nursing department of this institution.

The staff is as follows:

Superintendent	1
Supervising nurses (day)	2
Supervising nurse (night)	1
Dietitian	1
Graduate nurses for tubercular patients	2
	7
Student nurses:	
In school July 1, 1905	19
Accepted during year	7
Probationers in school	1
	27
Sent to Emergency Hospital	9
Term of service in school expired	2
Resigned	7
	18
In school July 1, 1906	9
Total	16

On the evening of May 24 the annual commencement of the training school was held at the Washington Club, the following twelve young women receiving the diplomas to which their three years' study and work had entitled them: Miss Minnie P. Musser, District of Columbia; Mrs. Mable S. Covington, North Carolina; Miss Gail Sapp, West Virginia; Miss Julia V. Spalding, District of Columbia; Miss Gertrude H. Hall, Virginia; Miss Amy Colyer, North Carolina; Miss Mamie G. Rinker, Virginia; Miss Violet L. Page, Rhode Island; Miss Mary Townley, District of Columbia; Miss Dorothy Jefferson, Canada; Miss Cecilia B. Keinner, Maryland; Miss Anna L. Doolittle, West Virginia.

For some time past we have found it impossible to keep filled the ranks of the nursing staff, both graduates and pupils [the trouble with the former is due partly to our isolated location, the distance from the cars making it almost impossible to get to the city except during pleasant weather], which is due largely to the fact that we do not pay the salaries which they can receive for similar work in other institutions.

I would therefore recommend that the salary of the superintendent of nurses be increased from the present \$600 to \$900 per annum, and that of the graduate nurses from the present \$365 each to \$540 each per annum.

Our great difficulty in obtaining pupil nurses is, I believe, the present experience of many other training schools, due to the greatly increased number of the latter and to the decreased percentage of young women who care to enter the profession.

I find that the training school connected with Blockley, in Philadelphia, the institution in that city corresponding to the Washington Asylum, pays its pupil nurses at the rate of \$9 per month.

The New York City Training School, connected with the city hospital on Blackwells Island, gives its pupils \$10 per month the first year, \$12 the second, and \$15 the third.

If those large and long-established schools find it necessary to give their pupils, in addition to their training, that compensation to cover their living expenses, we may perhaps find here part of the cause of our trouble. It is not easy to live for three years upon \$60 a year, and many desirable pupils who can not have help from home are thus shut out.

Since July 1 I have had about thirty requests for admission blanks to the school, only three of which have been returned.

Connected as we are with the Emergency Hospital of this city, and with the teaching facilities at our command, the training we give is, I believe, an excellent one, and I fail to see how we can in any way be at fault.

The health of the students throughout the past year has been generally good, no serious illness having occurred among them, I am glad to say.

In conclusion I wish to again express our appreciation of the valuable time and instruction given to the members of the school by the staff of lecturers, our gratitude to the visiting physician and to the resident physician for all professional services so kindly given to the members of the nursing staff and to the superintendent of the institution for his hearty cooperation in the work of the school and for all courtesies extended to us.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. FRANCIS, *Superintendent of Nurses.*

Mr. L. F. ZINKHAN,
Superintendent Washington Asylum.

Graduates of the training school.

Name.	Present location.
<i>Class of 1902.</i>	
Miss Katharine O. Smith.....	Visiting nurse, Wilmington, N. C.
Miss Harriet Lafferty.....	Graduate nurse, Emergency Hospital, Frederick, Md.
Miss Mary Lewis (Mrs. Meade).....	Cleveland Park, D. C.
Miss K. J. Johnstone (Mrs. Wm. B. Hudson).	Washington, D. C.
Miss Amelia Laurason (Mrs. A. J. Wilson).	Bellingham, Wash.
<i>Class of 1903.</i>	
Miss Elizabeth H. Hay.....	Private nurse, Boston, Mass.
Miss Annie Frisby.....	Private nurse, Wilmington, N. C.
Miss Elizabeth Milton.....	Private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Miss Janet Jefferson.....	Visiting nurse, Washington, D. C.
Miss Grace Knettle.....	Nurse, Kingston Contagious Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Loulie B. Anderson.....	Private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Miss Ida M. Burling.....	Nurse, Kingston Contagious Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Miriam E. M. Smith.....	Visiting nurse, Ottawa, Canada.
<i>Class of 1904.</i>	
Miss Minna Meier.....	Nurse, Kingston Contagious Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Belle Winter.....	Visiting nurse, Washington, D. C.
Miss A. Grace Henicle.....	Private nurse, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Miss Sara A. Sheldon.....	Toronto, Canada.
<i>Class of 1905.</i>	
Miss Ethel L. Chisholm.....	Toronto, Canada.
Miss Jessie R. Chisholm.....	Supervising nurse, Washington Asylum Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Graduates of the training school—Continued.

Name.	Present location.
<i>Class of 1905—Continued.</i>	
Miss Lillian L. Rinker.....	Private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Miss Maud Williamson.....	Do.
Miss Maude Odell (Mrs. John Constas).....	Washington, D. C.
Miss Mary E. Smith.....	Private nurse, Pittsburg, Pa.
Miss Emma Gardner (Mrs. T. J. Sullivan).....	Washington, D. C.
<i>Class of 1906.</i>	
Miss Minnie P. Musser.....	Private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Mabel S. Covington.....	Private nurse, Wilmington, N. C.
Miss Gail Sapp.....	Private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Miss Julia V. Spalding.....	Visiting nurse, Washington, D. C.
Miss Gertrude H. Hall.....	Night nurse, Biltmore Hospital, Biltmore, N. C.
Miss Amy Colyer.....	Private nurse, Asheville, N. C.
Miss Mamie G. Rinker.....	Private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Miss Violet L. Page.....	Supervising nurse, Washington Asylum Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Miss Mary Townley.....	Still in school.
Miss Dorothy Jefferson.....	Private nurse, Paris, Ontario.
Miss Cecelia B. Keinner.....	Still in school.
Miss Anna L. Doolittle.....	Do.

Donations.

July 7, 1905: Ice cream and cake for patients in tents—Miss F. and friends.

November 12, 1905: One overcoat—Mrs. Tryon.

November 27, 1905: Apples, oranges, grapes, and pumpkins for patients—Calvary Baptist Church.

November 30, 1906: Flowers, fruit, and cut sugar for patients—Fourth Presbyterian Church.

December 25, 1905: Oranges, apples, and bananas for patients—St. Vincent de Paul Society.

January 14, 1906: three coats for colored women—Mrs. Tryon.

January 17, 1906: Annual treat, ice cream, cake, and fruit for all patients—all Protestant churches, through Miss Van Dorn and Miss Kimball.

April 23, 1906: One box oranges, flowers for all patients—Young Women's Christian Association.

April 30, 1906: Magazines—Mrs. Orth, 1006 Maryland avenue NE.

May 3, 1906: Flowers for wards—Washington Branch National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.

June 8, 1906: Seven suits pajamas, 2 nightshirts—Mr. Massey.

June 21, 1906: Ice cream for all patients—Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church.

REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26, 1906.*

SIR: In accordance with law, I have the honor to submit the report of the board of trustees of the Reform School, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year 1906.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year there were in the school 290 boys; there were received during the year 159, a total of 449, as against 496 for the previous year. Of those received, 110 were committed by the police court and 1 by the supreme court of the District of Columbia; 15 by United States courts outside of the District.

There were discharged during the year 143 by order of the board of trustees, 35 by expiration of sentence (United States courts), 4 by order of court; 13 were pardoned by the President of the United States, 1 died—due to tuberculosis—and of those who escaped, 18 are still absent, leaving in the school June 30, 1906, 235.

The general health of the inmates of the school has been excellent; thruout the year there has been no prevalent or epidemic disease, nor did any special hurt to health of any boy result from exposure necessarily resulting from the fire.

The buildings, roads, and grounds have been maintained in good condition, and the officers and employees of the school have performed their duties in a highly satisfactory manner. The comfort and health of the boys has received every possible attention and special care has been given to the food and clothing supplied.

Accompanying this report is a copy of the estimates which have been submitted to you of appropriations required for the service of the school for the next fiscal year. In this will be found explanation of the various increases and changes recommended. The amount estimated for current expenses is the same as was appropriated for the present fiscal year. The estimates for the construction of an additional family building are the same as have been submitted for several years past. The same reasons given then for this additional family building hold good now, and with even greater force—in view of the loss by fire of the main building of the school in December last.

BURNING OF MAIN SCHOOL BUILDING.

On December 19, 1905, in the early morning between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, it was discovered that the main building was on fire. Despite the prompt and untiring efforts of the officers and employees, assisted by many of the boys, the fire steadily gained headway.

The loss in property value was heavy, and the inconveniences resulting from this sudden loss of quarters for 100 boys and for nearly all the principal officers besides the offices of the school, were excessive. Altho the fire occurred at midnight, with snow on the ground and the

weather inclement, fortunately no serious illness resulted, nor was there any effort of boys to escape. The board sees no way to make good the individual losses incurred on this occasion by officers and employees noted in the accompanying report of Superintendent Darnall, but in its behalf I venture to commend the matter to your favorable consideration. Every effort possible was made by the board to discover the cause of the fire, but without avail. The building was over thirty years old, and within the partitions of its old-style Mansard roof were inaccessible quarters for troublesome rats. Here, about 2 in the morning, the fire was first discovered in a portion of the building never visited by any boy nor in any way used.

Everything possible was done. The District fire department was at once summoned, quickly responded, and did all within its power. Owing to the fact, however, that the nearest District water main was over half a mile distant, delay was unavoidable, and the greater part of the main building, containing the administrative offices, quarters of the superintendent and other officials, the institution dining room, dormitories for small white and colored boys, respectively, schoolroom, hospital, storeroom, and kitchen were destroyed. The walls of the two rear wings of this building were left standing and the lower floors of these wings have been partially restored and are being used. It is proposed to utilize these wings, as far as practicable, in connection with the new structure.

Congress has appropriated the sum of \$100,000 for the construction of a new building on the site of the one destroyed and for a new family building.

Plans for these buildings have been prepared in the office of the Architect of the Treasury, and competitive bids are now being advertised for, to be opened on November 29 next.

FINANCES OF THE YEAR.

The report of the treasurer of the school, submitted as an exhibit to this report, shows in detail his receipts and expenditures during the year. There are also submitted as exhibits the reports of the superintendent and of the physician of the school.

INCOME FROM SHOPS, FARM, ETC.

There has been turned into the Treasury to the credit of the United States the sum of \$1,351.26, derived as follows: From the paper-box factory, \$800; sales of products from the greenhouses and farm, \$302.06, and from miscellaneous sources, \$249.20.

In connection with the above it seems worthy of note that since the law was enacted in 1886 requiring the income from shops and farm to be covered into the Treasury, the sum of \$69,960.70 has been deposited, as follows:

To the credit of the United States:

Fiscal year—

1886	-----	\$1, 055. 64
1887	-----	1, 887. 70
1888	-----	1, 571. 37
1889	-----	1, 470. 22
1890	-----	814. 66
1891	-----	1, 423. 94
1892	-----	2, 035. 66
1893	-----	1, 838. 10
1894	-----	1, 570. 57
1895	-----	1, 757. 13
1896	-----	209. 48
1897	-----	1, 766. 24
1898	-----	1, 270. 80
1899	-----	3, 250. 42
1900	-----	2, 306. 11
1901	-----	1, 617. 59
1902	-----	1, 840. 14
1903	-----	2, 766. 97
1904	-----	2, 364. 52
1905	-----	1, 540. 46
1906	-----	1, 351. 26
Total	-----	35, 655. 98
During the period from 1886 to 1905 there was also deposited to the credit of the District of Columbia		34, 304. 72
Making in all	-----	69, 960. 70

SHORT-TERM COMMITMENTS BY JUVENILE COURT.

Attention is directed to one of the provisions of the act "to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia, approved March 19, 1906." At the close of section 12 of this act is the following:

In all cases where said court shall impose a fine it may, in default of the payment of the fine imposed, commit the defendant for such a term as the court thinks right and proper, not to exceed one year.

This provision is also repeated in section 17.

Boys received thru the courts of this District have not hitherto been committed to the school for a definite term, but until 21 years of age, unless sooner reformed and discharged on parole by the board of trustees, the average time of detention being about two years.

And juvenile offenders from the United States courts, tho committed to the school for definite terms, are in all cases committed for a term sufficiently long to insure the probability of reform where reform is possible.

The length of time that both the United States and District of Columbia boys have been held under the discipline and salutary restrictions of the school has generally been sufficient to insure very beneficial results. But under the provision above quoted it might be possible to commit many, if not all, District juvenile offenders for very short terms, never in any case to exceed one year. The object in sending youthful offenders to the school is not mere punishment so much as discipline and reform, and the question of the accomplishment of this end should, as far as practicable, rest in the wisdom and judgment of the authorities of the institution itself.

It is respectfully submitted that the provision above quoted might tend to materially diminish the good possible in the reform work of the institution and to convert it largely into a mere place of brief detention, and that a temporary sojourn in an institution of this character is seldom, if ever, productive of good results which are permanent.

IN CONCLUSION.

The work accomplished by the school in the year covered by this report has, in the face of the many difficulties resulting from the fire and from other causes, been very satisfactory to your board. More, however, of permanent good to the beneficiaries of the school's work would, we believe, have resulted had the school had the benefit of a parole officer, by whom supervision of all boys sent to their homes on parole could have been given.

In this connection it should be remembered that the law recently enacted which wisely gave to this board powers to discharge boys on their parole also placed upon it responsibility for appropriate after care of the boys so discharged. Unless efficient visitation of these boys is made the system is incomplete and can be made to work hurt instead of help to boys who are negligent of the conditions of their parole. This board therefore ventures to again press upon the attention of the Department the importance of this office and of securing for the place the authority and the small appropriation needed.

It is gratifying to note that during the past year, since the school has been more largely within the purview of the Department of Justice, the more congruous relationship has been attended with results both desirable and beneficial.

Very respectfully,

CROSBY S. NOYES,
President Board of Trustees.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Estimates of appropriations required for the Reform School, District of Columbia, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Superintendent	\$2, 000
NOTE.—Increase in salary is recommended. The estimated salary is no larger than that paid to superintendents in like institutions in the States and is exceeded in many instances.	
Assistant superintendent	1, 500
NOTE.—Increase in salary is recommended. The necessity for throwing additional important administrative duties on this officer requires more adequate payment for his services.	
Teachers and assistant teachers	5, 700
Matron of the school	600
Four matrons of families, at \$240 each	960
Two foremen of workshops, at \$660 each	1, 320
Farmer	480
Florist	480
Engineer	480
Baker	480

Cook	\$480
Shoemaker	480
Tailor	480
Assistant engineer	360
Laundress	360
NOTE.—This increase is asked because of the increase in quantity as well as of the importance of this branch of school work.	
Two dining-room attendants, at \$180	360
Nurse	360
NOTE.—The seamstress for which appropriation has heretofore been made was in fact the nurse of the school. This employment requires skill, and the sum here submitted is necessary to secure one who can render efficient service.	
Housemaid	180
NOTE.—This title is used in lieu of chambermaid.	
Watchmen, not exceeding seven in number, at \$360 each	2, 520
NOTE.—Increase in number is asked because of new conditions caused by reconstruction; and the increase in pay is asked to enable the school to secure and then retain the best class of men.	
Office clerk	720
NOTE.—The services of a clerk in the administrative work of the school have for many years been found necessary. Much of his time is given to accounts of "School industries," from which fund he has been paid. It is believed best that he should be provided for in the manner here indicated.	
Parole officer	900
NOTE.—The need of this officer has been very apparent since the parole system was introduced over six years ago by act approved June 5, 1900, and in fact is a very important part of that system.	
Secretary and treasurer to board of trustees	600
For support of inmates, including groceries, flour, feed, meats, dry goods, leather, shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, furniture, tableware, farm implements, seeds, harness and repairs to same, fertilizers, books, stationery, plumbing, painting, glazing, medicines and medical attendance, stock, fencing, repairs to buildings, and other necessary items, including compensation, not exceeding \$900, for additional labor or services and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for discharged boys, not exceeding \$500	12, 000
For extension to laundry building and purchase of new laundry machinery	3, 500
NOTE.—Experience has shown the absolute need of better facilities for this very important branch of school work. The health of boys as well as all officers is involved.	
For one additional family building	35, 000
NOTE.—The family building provided for in act of June 30, 1906, will largely accommodate those boys who were displaced by the destruction of the main building. That main building had dormitory facilities for over 100 boys. The above estimate is submitted to enable the school to provide for the natural increase in population and, further, to comply with the fundamental requirements of good reformatory work, that no family building should have more than 50 boys.	
For appliances necessary to the increase in industries, including making of brick and blacksmithing	8, 000
For purchase of furniture required in the new family building and in the reconstructed main building	7, 000
NOTE.—This item includes, in addition to the necessary furniture for the two buildings, provision for the purchase of necessary carpets and other furnishings and of new kitchen and pantry appliances.	
For extraordinary repairs to buildings and to steam-heating plant and for approaches to new buildings	4, 000
NOTE.—The increase of \$3,000 here asked will enable the board to make repairs urgently needed.	
Total	91, 300

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

REFORM SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit, as its superintendent, the report of the work of the school during the last fiscal year and its condition on June 30 last:

STATISTICS.

Total number of boys received from the opening of the school on January 13, 1870, up to and including June 30, 1906	3,570
Average age of the boys received since the opening	14
Number of boys in the school June 30, 1905	290
Total number received during the year:	
By commitment from the police court of District of Columbia	110
By commitment from the supreme court of District of Columbia	1
By commitment from United States courts	15
Paroled boys returned	32
Escaped boys returned	1
	159
Total for the year	449
Discharged, etc., during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees, upon honor	36
By order of the board of trustees, upon parole	104
By order of the board of trustees, because of age	1
By order of the board of trustees, because of health	2
By pardon of the President of the United States	13
By expiration of sentence (United States courts)	35
By order of court	4
Escaped and still absent	18
Died	1
	214
Remaining in the school on June 30, 1906	235
Record as to personal habits before commitment:	
Number having kept bad company	133
Number having a doubtful record	17
Number having a doubtful record, but coming from a good home	9
Total	159
Number having smoked cigarettes	75
Number having used tobacco other than cigarettes	29
Number who did not use tobacco in any form	55
Total	159
Number who used intoxicants prior to commitment	25
Employed prior to commitment:	
Number not employees in any way	85
Number employees a part of the time	58
Number attending school regularly	6
Number attending school a part of the time	10
Total	159

Causes of commitment:

Assault	17
Cruelty to animals	1
Destroying public property	1
Disorderly conduct	4
False pretense	1
House breaking	1
Incorrigibility	26
Larceny	59
Violation United States postal laws	11
Violation of revenue laws	4
Vagrancy	2
Return from parole	32
Total	159

Religious associations:

Parents attended Baptist church service	67
Parents attended Catholic church service	22
Parents attended Christian church service	1
Parents attended Episcopalian church service	2
Parents attended Jewish church service	2
Parents attended Methodist church service	28
Parents attended Presbyterian church service	4
Parents not attending any church service	33
Total	159

Nationality of boys received during the year:

American	149
English	1
German	3
Irish	2
Italian	2
Swede	1
Russian Jew	1
Total	159

Parental relations when received:

Number having both parents living	65
Number having both parents living, but separated	19
Number having lost father by death	39
Number having lost mother by death	22
Number having lost both parents by death	14
Total	159

Number who have lost one or both parents by death or separation... 94

Educational standing of boys when received:

Number who did not know the alphabet	32
Number who knew the alphabet only	15
Number who could read in the primer	44
Number who could read in the third reader	68
Total	159

Number who had no knowledge of penmanship	32
Number who could write name only	42
Number who could write imperfectly	55
Number who could write fairly well	30

Total..... 159

Number who never attended school..... 22

Boys when received were classed as follows:

Class A, those who could read and write with ease.....	33
Class B, those who could read and write only with effort.....	79
Class C, those who only knew the letters of the alphabet.....	15
Class D, those who did not know the letters of the alphabet.....	32
Total.....	159

Two hundred and fourteen boys were discharged, paroled, etc., during the year. Their standing when admitted and also when dismissed was as follows:

When received:

Class A.....	53
Class B.....	42
Class C.....	59
Class D.....	60
Total.....	214

When dismissed:

Class A.....	111
Class B.....	77
Class C.....	23
Class D.....	3
Total	214

FINANCES.

The superintendent has turned over to the treasurer of the school money collected and received by him during the year as follows:

Gains from work in shops.....	\$800. 00
Sales from greenhouse.....	233. 27
Sales from farm products.....	68. 79
Sales of junk and rags.....	152. 45
Sales of organs.....	80. 00
Miscellaneous collections.....	16. 75
Total	1, 351. 26

Industries statement.

Dr.

July 1, 1905, Working capital on hand.....	\$500. 00
June 30, 1906, Collections during the year.....	5, 107. 39
Total	5, 607. 39

PER CONTRA.

1906.

June 30. Amount paid for wages during the year.....	\$2, 189. 85
Amount paid for material.....	1, 622. 51
Amount paid for horses, wagons, etc.....	417. 33
Amount of working capital on hand.....	577. 70
	4, 807. 39
Amount turned over to the treasurer of the school as above.....	800. 00

WORK OF THE YEAR.

On the night of December 19 last the main building of the school was practically destroyed by fire. In addition to dormitory facilities for over 100 boys, there were lost also the rooms occupied as offices by the board, and by the superintendent, assistant superintendent, and clerk; also the dining rooms for all officers and employees and sleeping quarters for some 15 of them, with practically all furniture of the quarters thus destroyed. Tho the fire occurred at night, not a boy attempted to escape, and no one received any injury as a result, all of which bears splendid testimony to the discipline of the school and the tact and judgment of the officers and employees under the direction of the then superintendent, Mr. Isaac D. Porter. Notwithstanding this great calamity, all meals were regularly served from the school kitchen, and provision was promptly made for sleeping quarters for all persons connected with the school—for officers and employees, as well as for the 100 and more boys occupying the two large dormitories in the burned building.

Congress very promptly made an appropriation of \$4,500 to meet the immediate demands occasioned by the fire. The wrecked wings of the burned building were hurriedly repaired and temporary roofs put on same, making the temporary use of a part of these buildings for eating and sleeping purposes possible. During this period of repair the assembly hall was used as a dining room for officers and employees, while the basement of the same building was used for the boys' dining room. In spite of all these misfortunes and difficulties the regular work of the school was not interrupted, and all the usual Sunday services were regularly held.

Prior to the fire above referred to, a new system of steam heating was installed in the main part of the burned building, and the building was otherwise put in good repair. New walks were made about the school grounds during the year. A modern hennerly, including building, fences, and a pond for ducks, was built. Fences were repaired and material for new fences brought. The greenhouses received very substantial repairs and betterments. Pipe for a new heating system for B family was purchased and work commenced, which has since been completed. The closet for boys at B family was enlarged and otherwise improved. The wainscoting in the dormitories of A family building was torn out and hard plaster substituted. Minor repairs to machinery and buildings were made as occasion demanded. Carriages were repaired and three horses purchased. The débris from the burned building has all been removed, and at this writing our boys are engaged in excavating for the new structures and preparing stone for concrete foundations.

CLASSIFICATION OF BOYS.

The boys of the school are classified according to color, age, and size. We have four family buildings, in each one of which from 50 to 75 boys are cared for. Since the fire of last December one family of the small boys is temporarily quartered on the second floor of the rear part of the old main building. As soon as the new family building is constructed, for which the last Congress made appropria-

tions, these boys will be transferred to it. Another family building is badly needed to enable the school to limit the number cared for in any family to 50. It were much better to have no more than 40. With more than 50 boys in any one family the family officers are dealing with their boys as a mass, instead of with the individual, which is so essential to good results. The number of boys in any one family must be limited as above if effective work is to be done.

HEALTH.

The health of the boys as a whole has been good during the past year. Of course the usual number were victims of cuts, bruises, and minor ailments common among active, growing boys and young men. All were given proper treatment, some of course in the hospital rooms. Two western boys suffering from tuberculosis were pardoned by the President during the year. One death occurred from tuberculosis; this was a colored boy from Indian Territory.

The good health of the boys is very easily accounted for. They are regular in their habits, have three meals each day, consisting of good, plain substantial food, and every one is required to give a period of each day to special physical exercise. They are all required to take baths at frequent and stated intervals. They change their clothing frequently, and never sleep in any garment which they have worn during the day. It is the aim of the management to give each boy at least three hours' physical work daily. Hence it will be seen that everything in reason is done for the health and development of the boy.

THE DAILY LIFE OF THE SCHOOL.

Boys rise at 6 o'clock. They breakfast from 6.45 to 7.15. From 7.15 to 8 boys have setting-up drill of some kind or play. At 8 boys are detailed to the schoolroom or work in grades or in the shops; at 11.30 comes the call preparatory to dinner; from 12 to 12.30 is dinner; from 12.30 to 1 is rest or play. At 1 boys are detailed to shops, to work in grades, or to the schoolroom; at 4.45 comes the call preparatory to supper; from 5.15 to 5.45 is supper, and from 5.45 to 8 is devoted to play, reading, or study.

Every boy is assigned to school one half of every day of the nearly ten months the schools are in session; the other half of the day he is assigned to some branch of work carried on at the school. Our school sessions correspond with the city schools. During the summer months the boys are employed in some branch of work outside of the schoolroom.

The discipline of the school is semimilitary and is administered with as much kindness and firmness as possible. Each family is organized into one or two military companies, and these companies are officered by boys chosen from such company. For Sunday and special occasions the regulation blue uniform is worn, and the rank of the company officers is indicated by shoulder straps, stripes, or chevrons.

One of the fundamental lessons to be taught in a school of this character is obedience, and the military company is a great place to begin the boy's training toward this end. It is the constant endeavor to have the discipline of the school judicious and kind yet firm, and

to cause the boys to see the reasonableness of each restriction placed upon them and of the punishments administered.

Military drill and physical setting-up exercises are regularly taught all the boys of the school under the supervision of Col. Burton R. Ross, who for many years has been in charge of the instruction in military drill and setting-up exercises of the high schools of the District which culminate in the annual competitive drill of the ten or more companies from these several schools. The exercises at our school are intended to be of the same high grade of excellence, with all the resulting benefits to health of the boys and to improvement in discipline.

The benefits to individual boys resulting from these exercises in which all boys physically able must participate has been found to be invaluable, many boys having a tendency to tuberculosis having been physically reconstructed.

THE OPEN-FAMILY SYSTEM OF THE SCHOOL.

We have neither cells nor lockups in which any boy can be placed as a means of punishment. We never limit any boy in his food supply except, of course, upon occasions of illness. Punishments are infrequent and thoroly safeguarded.

It must be remembered that the average age of our boys is over 17—possibly the highest average age of any reform school for juvenile offenders in this country—yet we have neither walls nor stockades, while the school farm affords ready ingress and egress on any side.

The high average age of boys makes it necessary to employ more help than would be necessary were the average age in keeping with that usually found in reformatories for juvenile delinquents.

Except those of our so-called "trusties," who may be past from one branch of school work to another unaccompanied, our boys are under the care, both day and night, of some officer or employee of the school.

The school is doing a good work, yet it is a fertile field for even better and more effective work.

URGENT NEED OF A PAROLE OFFICER.

One weak place in our general discipline, especially affecting our parole boys, is the lack of a parole officer. We should have such an officer who can keep a careful watch over every one of our boys discharged on their parole, and will promptly bring back to the school all who violate the provisions of their parole. Under present conditions our boys sometimes violate their parole and are returned to us by the courts for serious offenses, from which they might have been saved had they been properly cared for by the school thru the agency of a parole officer.

If the work of the school pays, of which no person in the least familiar with reform-school work has a doubt, still greater results would be accomplished were its present efforts supplemented by a careful, kindly, personal watch over our boys after they leave us—counseling with them, helping them to secure work and to then keep

it, seeing that the boy's life conforms to the provision of the parole granted by the school, and that boys be returned to the school when it is deemed proper and best for them.

The parole system, in force since the act approved June 5, 1900, is incomplete without this supervision of every paroled boy, and under the present conditions this is not possible. For this reason I hope the board will see its way clear to ask authority to employ and the means to pay such an officer.

BRANCHES OF SCHOOL WORK.

Aside from the usual work in dining rooms and on the farm, gardens, and lawns, the school maintains the following regularly organized branches of work, viz:

Kitchens; bakery; manual-training school, including some repair work; carpenter shop; plumbing; painting; glazing shop; green-houses; heating plant; power houses and pumping station; paper-box industry; shoe shops, wherein all shoes worn by the boys are made and repaired; the tailor shops, wherein all clothes worn by the boys are made and repaired; and last, but not least, the laundry, where all the work of laundering for the school is done.

About 400 chickens are raised annually. The school keeps about 15 cows, 14 horses, and butchers about 15,000 pounds of pork each year. Large quantities of garden products are raised for use in the school. The farm has a large apple orchard, a small peach orchard, and a small vineyard, and quite a large strawberry garden, from which large quantities of fruit are gathered for use in the school. All fruits and vegetables are used in the school. Boys thus receive the fruits of their own labor.

INDUSTRIAL NEEDS.

Were we to do for our boys all that should be done, our school should widen the scope of its industrial training. If possible, every boy, who is capable, should be given the benefit of a training in some line of handicraft, or be taught some trade which would go far to make him able to earn an honest living after leaving us. His hands, as well as his head and heart, should receive such training here as to fit him for the duties of citizenship. A blacksmith shop with woodworking facilities should be established. Our manual training school should be enlarged and equipped for productive work; while our carpenter shop, plumbing, painting, and glazing branches should be enlarged and better equipped.

A small brickmaking plant would be a helpful industry as the school has use in walks and driveways, in new buildings, repair work, etc., for all the brick it could produce. A branch in which brick-laying is taught should be established, where our boys can learn to lay brick, construct and repair buildings. This will necessarily require additional appropriations; but good dividends will be paid on the expenditure.

The laundry machinery is antiquated and ineffective, while the laundry building is small. A new outfit of machinery for the laundry is badly needed. For this very urgent need, and for the needed work of painting and repair of the various school buildings, I hope the needed appropriation will be asked.

A NEW HOSPITAL BUILDING.

A new hospital is needed. Tho it is our purpose to fit up and use the old farm building as a hospital as soon as the new main building is completed, I fear this will not prove satisfactory, but it will be the only arrangement possible for the care of our sick.

SALARIES AND PAY ROLL.

The increase in pay granted by Congress last winter to many of our employees has been of immense help in the administrative work of the school, but all the increases asked for were not granted. Our watchmen especially are underpaid. An increase in their number has been made necessary by reason of present conditions resulting from the fire. One of this number aids in the work of the storeroom. The pay of the assistant superintendent, I hope, will be increased. Long years of faithful and efficient service of the present incumbent of that office make him of great value to the school. This recognition is deserved. And for the office clerk, so long paid from funds received from industries, I hope an appropriation of \$720 will be asked. A great part of his time is necessarily given to the accounts of the various shops, but the increasing amount of work upon reports and accounts of the school proper requires so large a portion of his time that I believe his services should no longer be charged to industries account. The money thus saved would be covered back into the Treasury.

FIRE PROTECTION.

As a further protection against loss by fire, I hope the board will present to the proper officials of the District of Columbia the need of extending the 8-inch water main from its present terminus on the Bladensburg Pike, opposite Langdon, as far as our school grounds. When this is done a small appropriation will enable the school to extend the pipes into the school grounds and near enough to our buildings for great aid in event of fire.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing report covers the work accomplished by the school during the fiscal year ended on June 30 last. To the present assistant superintendent, then superintendent, Mr. Isaac D. Porter, all the credit and all the honor are due for the work accomplished from the beginning of the fiscal year up to January 1 last, when I assumed office.

Of the faithful and efficient service he has so loyally and cheerfully rendered I am glad of this opportunity to gratefully speak; so also would I gratefully speak of every one of the force of officers, teachers, and employees found at the school when I came. There have fortunately been few changes since then. Many of these suffered great personal loss on the occasion of the fire, some of them losing every article of clothing save what they hastily put on when the sudden cry in the night awakened them. To save life and school property they neglected their own belongings, and in snow and slush and mud, at

hazard of health, during that long night and for days thereafter no complaint of exposure or overwork was ever heard. No method has been suggested by which any of these personal losses can be made good; but it seems due to them that their losses as well as their extraordinary labors should be remembered; and of the many no one worked more unremittingly nor suffered greater personal loss than did Mr. Porter.

All of these, therefore, I present to you as worthy of high consideration. That there was no epidemic of sickness as a result of the unusual exposure caused by the fire during the inclement season of the year among our employees and our nearly three hundred boys is due to the untiring care of the physician of the school, Dr. Guy W. Latimer, whose report is submitted with this.

Notwithstanding the great calamity of last December, I feel that the school has never had so promising a future as that which it now faces. Under your wise direction, I believe that greater success than ever before in disciplining, instructing, and safeguarding the interests of backward, truant, and delinquent boys committed to our care is assured.

I thank you for the lively interest you have at all times manifested in the work of the school and for the cordial and constant support you have always given me.

Very respectfully and truly,

O. E. DARNALL, *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE SCHOOL.

REFORM SCHOOL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1906,

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

During the past fiscal year there has been but one death in the school—Coody Cobb, who died on July 21, 1905, of tuberculosis.

Owing to the crowded condition of the school following the fire of December it was very difficult to properly provide for the sick, but in spite of a lack of usual facilities our patients have been well cared for and given every needed comfort.

The dispensary which was much damaged by the fire has been since replenished. The hospital also has been refurnished with all necessary comforts.

During May we had an epidemic of chicken pox, which gave considerable concern because of the prevalence of smallpox in the city and the close resemblance of the diseases.

All the boys are inspected at frequent intervals and those not showing recent scars are vaccinated.

During the year we have had remarkably little sickness.

Very respectfully,

GUY W. LATIMER, M. D.,
School Physician.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

REFORM SCHOOL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., August 25, 1906.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

I have the honor to submit this report of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School for the fiscal year ended June 30 last:

RECEIPTS.

From appropriation for—

Salaries	\$16,552.00
Support of inmates	12,000.00
Support of prisoners—on account of transportation	1,550.30
Repairs	1,000.00
Supplies to replace losses by fire	4,500.00
From District of Columbia, support of inmates	20,000.00

55,602.30

DISBURSEMENTS.

For pay roll:

General	\$9,020.91
Teachers	5,692.99
Watchmen	1,592.25
	\$16,306.15

For support:

Groceries	4,905.21
Butter and butterine	1,307.36
Ice	322.45
Flour and feed	3,682.79
Fresh meats	2,703.23
Dry goods, clothing, etc	4,228.24
Leather, shoes, etc	1,099.91
Gas	1,010.60
Fuel	3,200.14
House ware, hardware	1,843.81
Seed, fertilizers, and stock	1,131.18
Schoolbooks, stationery, etc	1,020.81
Harness and repairs	72.45
Medicines, etc	333.45
Medicinal attendance	724.21
Dental and veterinary service	73.50
Conveyance	79.60
Blacksmithing	87.44
Telephone service	172.50
Repairs, ordinary	1,357.63
Repairs, extraordinary	6,656.91
Compensation	774.14
Sundries	707.13

37,494.69

For transportation 1,343.95 |

55,148.79

Leaving on hand unexpended 453.51 |

A statement in detail of the foregoing disbursements is submitted with this.

I have also received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being the net proceeds of the farm and shops, the sum of \$1,351.28. In accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905, I have covered the same into the Treasury to the credit of the United States.

Very respectfully and truly,

S. W. CURRIDEN, *Treasurer.*

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE REFORM SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 31, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the school for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The number of inmates of the school on June 30, 1906, was 90. The two buildings now used for school purposes were built and arranged for the accommodation of only 83 inmates, and during the past year we have had to convert the space set apart for hospital purposes into sleeping quarters for the additional inmates. In order to make space for new inmates we have had to bind out and find homes for children who could have well remained longer in the school and received further training and discipline to their advantage. The girls are all committed by the courts until they attain the age of 21 years, and yet only two inmates have been discharged during the past year on account of the age limit. The reason is, as stated above, that the board of trustees has been compelled to bind out girls before they have arrived at the age limit in order to make room for others committed during the year. Two years ago the board of trustees recommended to you an appropriation by Congress of \$50,000 for an additional school building. You approved this recommendation in your annual report for the year ending 1904, and made the same recommendation in your report for the year ending 1905. The board of trustees again urgently recommend that this appropriation be made.

We are gratified to report that the record for deportment and scholarship of the inmates during the past year has been very creditable.

The estimates for the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, accompany this report, as also the reports of the superintendent and the treasurer for the past year.

Respectfully,

CHAPIN BROWN,
President Board of Trustees.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

*Estimates for the appropriation for the Reform School for Girls of the District
of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.*

Superintendent -----	\$1, 200
Treasurer -----	600
Matron -----	600
Two teachers, at \$600 each -----	1, 200
Overseer -----	720
Seven teachers of industries, at \$480 each -----	3, 360
Engineer -----	600
Assistant engineer -----	420
Night watchman -----	365
Laborer -----	300
 Total -----	 9, 365

For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, rewards, labor, sewing machines, typewriters, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, swine, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, and other necessary items-----	\$12,000
One new brick school building-----	50,000
Grand total-----	71,365

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

JULY 1, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: So many persons have been deterred from visiting our school by an imagined difficulty in finding the way that I preface my report with a little explanation that may help them.

LOCATION.

The Reform School for Girls stands in a tract of 29 acres situated in the northwestern part of the District of Columbia. The Potomac lies to the west at the foot of the slope. Down in the valley in front of us is the Dalecarlia reservoir in its beautiful irregular basin; heavily wooded hills rising toward the east. To the south the land undulates away to Georgetown, the spires of the University in the distance, and far beyond towers the Washington Monument.

To reach the school after arriving in the city, board a "Georgetown Only" car and at its terminus transfer to the Cabin John Bridge car and ride to the District line, where you will see our group of red brick buildings. The administration building stands nearest the entrance.

Visitors are always welcome, and we cordially invite you to see our school and the happy girls who are building each for herself a strong, earnest, honest, womanly character.

SPIRIT AND AIM.

Ours is the home atmosphere—the family life. We aim to keep profitably busy all day, at work or at play.

THE TEACHERS.

The corps of teachers is made up of women who are capable, experienced, refined, unselfish, harmonious, loyal, tactful, enthusiastically cooperative.

Recognizing that the best work is given by the teachers who come to their work strong, rested, and fresh from regular rest periods or frequent outings, the work has been systematized to allow each teacher every other Sunday off duty, one day each week from noon for the balance of the afternoon and evening, two extra evenings after 5.30 p. m., two hours rest period each day, and thirty days' leave each year with pay. While she is on duty, a teacher gives her undivided time and attention to her work, which is of such a character that frequent changes are absolutely necessary if she is to keep up to a high grade of effort. Her successor comes in buoyant and magnetic from rest or recreation and the work goes forward with new impetus; laggards are roused, obstacles swept away, and sunshine infused everywhere.

THE GIRL.

When word is received that a girl is committed to our school to be trained, she is immediately sent for in a private conveyance. After her arrival and welcome she is given a bath, clean clothes, and then taken to her own room, for each girl has a room all to herself. This room becomes the pride of her heart. She takes entire care of it, and pictures, reward cards, doilies, and fancy articles soon give character to it. As visitors pass along the halls they find it difficult to decide which of all the rooms, each with its white-enameled bed and pretty arrangement, they admire most.

After she is fed and rested, the girl has a little visit with the superintendent, that they may become mutually acquainted. Every effort is made to arouse her ambition for the future, to assure her of our respect, and belief in her power to do well. She is led to tell what work she has done and what she especially likes and excels in. She is then placed in school two hours each day if she has advanced to the Third Reader, and four hours a day if she is below that grade.

Light housework is her first task, while she is watched and studied to learn the degree of knowledge and skill she possesses. Her teachers keep her near them at work and at play, leading her to talk with the best girls in her division. All this means that we are anxious to see her start well. She is urged to take pride in her personal appearance and manners. This must inevitably follow in an atmosphere where every provision is made for personal cleanliness and every precaution taken to secure it. Her every effort is commended and the past never referred to.

Each day is a new day, free from any weight of yesterday's failures or misdemeanors. She is well fed and made to feel at home, and the effect is always apparent, mentally, physically, and morally. The girl finds herself in a new atmosphere, and tries to live up to the standard that we make her believe we think she can reach. She is encouraged to use the opportunity she has daily of talking to her teachers or superintendent about any little trouble or joy. Tangles are thus often discovered and smoothed out before they mature.

As time goes on the girl is given work in the several departments, earns the honor of holding various positions of trust, gradually becoming eligible for final discharge to her parents or for parole in some family where she will be safeguarded and have her training continued. The work of this school is so purely one of training, of forming, that I would ask the attention of the authorities to consider the practicability of appealing to Congress for an act changing the name to The Training School for Girls of the District of Columbia.

FOOD.

The food supply is fresh, abundant, varied, and attractive. Much of it is raised right here on the farm.

HEALTH.

The year has produced no case of illness of any kind.

WORK SCHOOL.

Each child is instructed daily in the English branches and singing. Occasionally a girl enters who has no knowledge of books. Girls who have advanced to the Third Reader attend school two hours each day; those who are below that grade attend four hours each day. All red-letter days are observed with special programs. Current-events talks are a special feature of the school work.

SEWING.

A department for the teaching of sewing has been established. Following is the outline observed:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Lessons on materials and tools. | 14. Placing gathers. |
| 2. Use of measure and thimble. | 15. Shirr. |
| 3. Drills for threading and holding the needle making knots. | 16. Bindings. |
| 4. Basting. | 17. Buttonhole stitch. |
| 5. Running. | 18. Bias fell. |
| 6. Overcasting. | 19. French fell. |
| 7. Laying hems. | 20. Underlap. |
| 8. French hem—hemming table linen. | 21. Apron. |
| 9. Plain hem. | 22. Drawers. |
| 10. Workbag made with a double draw string. | 23. Dress placket. |
| 11. Hemmed patch. | 24. Gored skirt. |
| 12. Backstitch and half backstitch. | 25. Handkerchief bag. |
| 13. Gathering. | 26. Vertical buttonhole. |
| | 27. Horizontal buttonhole. |
| | 28. Blanket stitch. |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 29. Finishing fringed napkins. | 43. Sewing on buttons (two holes and four holes). |
| 30. Diamond-shaped hose darn. | 44. Cutting on the bias. |
| 31. Straight-away darn. | 45. Bias piecing. |
| 32. Bias darn. | 46. Bias facing. |
| 33. Corner darn. | 47. Facing armholes. |
| 34. Sewing on tapes and tape loops. | 48. Binding armholes. |
| 35. Catch stitch. | 49. Sewing on edging. |
| 36. Flannel fell. | 50. Making underbody. |
| 37. Flannel patch. | 51. Eyelets. |
| 38. Set-in patch. | 52. Loops. |
| 39. Matched patch. | 53. Hemstitching. |
| 40. Tailor's patch. | 54. Kensington outline stitch. |
| 41. Three kinds of gussets. | 55. Featherstitch. |
| 42. Putting in tucks. | |

This is a thoro preparation for the darning and footing of stockings, repairing her clothes, and making of new garments, which is done in another department, for all the wearing apparel, bedclothing, and table linen used in the institution is made in the school by the girls.

COOKING.

Up to this time the only training in cooking that the girls could receive was when they were appointed to positions in the dining room or kitchen. This of course was not and could not be individual, filled as were the housekeeper's hands with the daily preparation of food for so many. We are very much gratified to learn that the trustees' appeal to Congress for a teacher of domestic science to give individual lessons in cooking to all the girls in the school has been granted, and we are now arranging a regularly equipped kitchen with individual outfits of cooking utensils providing for the instruction of classes in all that pertains to simple cooking and work in the kitchen and dining room.

LAUNDRY.

The work in the laundry is individual in that the washing is done by hand in tubs and the ironing by hand on boards. A new girl is assigned to wash and iron the plain pieces, and the skilled work of those ready to be transferred is exquisitely beautiful.

HOUSEWORK.

In this department the new girls usually receive their first training in doing things in a thoro, systematized, practical way, and there arise opportunities for teaching many of the niceties of immaculate housekeeping.

PLAY.

Work periods are sure to be planned for; play periods not always, and if they are not, much of the good gained from the work periods is counteracted. Our school is divided into two separate and distinct families, the members of which meet only upon the occasions of assembling for Sunday services.

Each playground is kept trim and attractive under the direction of a commissioner of parks. Each girl has a flower garden. Two large swings are provided in each yard, jumping ropes, a flag pole and flag that is raised and lowered each day by the commissioner of public works. A pretty summer house for protection in showery weather, croquet, ball, ring, romping, and quiet games, presided over by the commissioner of amusements. Magazines and fancy work are always enjoyed.

Indoors, each recreation room is provided with a piano for dancing and singing, a bookcase, reading table, and generous supply of current magazines and papers and indoor games. The old magazines are cut up and the pictures pasted in homemade scrapbooks or mounted on cards to ornament the stands in their bedrooms. Some girls will read to those who can not read. Others teach their companions fancy stitches.

Special entertainments are arranged, music repeated when their relatives are invited to hear it; holidays are given; little feasts provided, and life is in every way varied and made profitable and interesting.

Our public library hopes soon to have established a department for circulating boxes of books, and then we shall share in the bimonthly visits of 50 volumes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Each Sunday morning the girls are given Bible instruction, and in the afternoon they assemble for the regular church service.

Mass for the Roman Catholic girls is celebrated twice each month.

Girls who show a talent for music are helped and allowed to practise. Several girls take turns playing the accompaniments for the school songs and the hymns at morning and evening prayers.

Special programs of music are learned at holiday times and rendered with much skill and pleasure.

Friends are received by the girls one afternoon each month, and gifts may be left at any time.

Fire drills are held at irregular intervals.

DISCIPLINE.

All are so busy that a girl seldom fails to exercise a high degree of self-control. A wise interruption in case of need, a pouring on of oil, and an appeal to her better nature always results in a voluntary putting on of the brakes, and efforts to make amends and retrace as rapidly as possible to the point where she left the track of wise conduct. Harsh measures and corporal punishment are never used. The girls are susceptible to higher things and do right from an inner prompting and not from an outward command or demand. There is neither oppression nor repression. A mutual amiability is our humble aim. All are light-hearted and happy, developing in a natural home atmosphere, giving sooner or later loving and willing respect and obedience, earnestly fighting weakness and temptation, winning many and many a silent battle. We try so to guard and guide a girl that she may be kept from stumbling. We are richly repaid for our every effort and as we count our blessings we find that our cup indeed runneth over.

THANKS.

We take this opportunity of thanking:

Congress, for allowing us the two teachers so very much needed, the extra money for maintaining our increasing family, and the special allowance for repairs.

The trustees and special committees, for frequent visits, suggestions, commendation, and inspiration.

Miss Nellie Briscoe, for her never-failing interest in supplying speakers for the Sabbath afternoon service.

The men and women who have come with her to hold service.

Reverend Father Judge, of Georgetown University, and Reverend Father Mallon, of Tenleytown, for regularly celebrating mass for the Roman Catholic girls.

Miss Updegraf, for an hour of vocal music.

Mr. Kenyon V. Millard, of Alexandria, Egypt, for two illustrated lectures upon his work and researches in that interesting land.

Mr. Morse, for a very interesting lecture on coal.

The many friends who have expressed their interest in the work by visits and kind words to us and about us.

The teachers and girls, for their loving cooperation, which has brought about all our success.

Those who so unfailingly send us the following periodicals: Everybodys; Bible Review, Applegate, Cal.; The Onward, Verona, N. J.; The Silent Worker, Trenton, N. J.; The Dawn, Meriden, Conn.; The Daily, Glen Mills, Pa.; The Advance, Jamesburg, N. J.; Our Companion, Cincinnati, Ohio; The Whittier Magazine, Whittier, Cal.; Howard Times, Howard, R. I.; Berkshire Farm Record, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.; Industrial School Magazine, Golden, Colo.; Boys and Girls, Ithaca, N. Y.; Junior Republic Citizen, Freeville, N. Y.; Industrial Enterprise, Lansing, Mich.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We acknowledge, with great appreciation, the following gifts:

Twenty yards of red, white, and blue ribbon, from a Friend.

Eighty-four boxes of candy, from a Friend.

Ten dozen carnations, from a Friend.

One hundred and forty-five books, from The Public Library.

Ninety-six pairs of doll's hose, from Messrs. Kann & Co.

One hundred boxes of candy, from a Friend.

One hundred and seventy-six oranges, from a Friend.

Ten pounds fine candies, 5 gallons harlequin ice cream, 20 dozen assorted fancy cakes, from Mrs. George Wetmore.

Entertainment by a magician, given by Mrs. Thoron, Miss Wetmore, and Miss McMillan.

A set of school city official badges, from Mr. Wilson L. Gill.

Eleven hundred and four magazines and illustrated papers, 3,750 picture cards, from the Dead-Letter Office.

A handsome electric lamp for the office desk, from Miss Wetmore.

A diploma and medal for the school exhibit at St. Louis Exposition.

The aforementioned diploma beautifully framed, from Miss Wetmore.

Two volumes for the library, from a Friend.

Potted hyacinths, growing tulips, and cut flowers, from a Friend.

A framed picture for the main building schoolroom, from a Friend.

A loom, from Mrs. Thoron, Miss Wetmore, and Miss McMillan.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Lower sashes of windows in the girls' bedrooms arranged to simulate ground glass and the holes in the doors plugged.

Sash curtains placed in all teachers' rooms.

Chairs and tables in girls' dining rooms painted and varnished.

Large reading table and new sectional bookcase placed in new building recreation room.

Four hundred feet of rubber-lined 2-inch fire hose replaced.

Four large swings put up in playgrounds.

Individual gardens prepared.

Fire-escape exits improved.

A piano supplied for the main building recreation room.

A hymn board for chapel.

Schoolroom desks rearranged to allow greater individual freedom.

New winter guards for front stone steps.

Additional linen rooms arranged.

New entrance made to the pantry in the main building that ice might be delivered from the outside.

Special bread cupboards arranged.

A flag pole and flag put up in each playground.

Platforms built in workrooms and dining rooms.

A swinging door placed at entrance to kitchen.

Pictures framed and hung about the home.

Two bedrooms prepared and furnished for two additional teachers.

All roofs, valley gutters, and spouts repaired and painted.

POPULATION.

Number in school July 1, 1905.....	68
Number in school June 30, 1906.....	90
Received during the year.....	29
Committed by police court.....	25
Returned from parole.....	4
Dismissed as follows:	
Finally released (21 years of age).....	2
Indentured.....	6
Highest number at any one time.....	90
Lowest number at any one time.....	68
Average.....	79
Normal capacity of school.....	83

FARM PRODUCE.

White potatoes	-----bushels--	555
Turnips	-----do-----	400
Sweet potatoes	-----do-----	185
Tomatoes	-----do-----	141
Onions	-----do-----	75
Beets	-----do-----	52
Lima beans	-----do-----	40
Beans	-----do-----	81
Kale	-----do-----	65
Apples	-----do-----	20
Cabbage	-----heads--	4, 759
Corn	-----dozen--	468
Pumpkins	-----	165
Cantaloupes	-----	234
Eggs	-----dozen--	232
Milk	-----quarts--	3, 298
Chickens	-----	86
Hogs killed	-----pounds--	2, 399
Veal	-----do-----	140

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH WHITNEY, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1906.*

The honorable Board of Trustees of the Reform School for Girls of the District of Columbia.

I have the honor to submit herewith report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School for Girls of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Appropriations:	
Salaries	-----\$8, 405. 00
Maintenance	-----10, 000. 00
Total	-----18, 405. 00
Disbursements:	
Salaries and maintenance	-----17, 739. 92
Balance unexpended	-----665. 08
Unexpended balance:	
Appropriation for salaries	-----661. 00
Appropriation for maintenance	-----4. 08
Total unexpended balance	-----665. 08

The following statement exhibits the amount appropriated and expended for each specific purpose during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

Salaries:	
Appropriation	-----\$8, 405. 00
Disbursements	-----7, 744. 00
Balance unexpended	-----661. 00
Maintenance:	
Appropriation	-----\$10, 000. 00
Disbursements	-----9, 995. 92
Balance unexpended	-----4. 08
Total balance	-----665. 08

Statement showing amounts expended for provisions, clothing, medical attendance, fuel, etc., separately.

Provisions :

Meats -----	\$1, 165. 80	
Groceries, including flour -----	1, 682. 70	
Butter -----	143. 88	
Vegetables -----	22. 49	
		\$3, 014. 87

Clothing :

Shoes -----	174. 75	
Dry goods -----	600. 95	
		775. 70

Medical attendance, drugs, etc ----- 136. 97

School expenses: Books and stationery ----- 129. 72

Fuel: Coal and wood ----- 2, 553. 92

House furnishings ----- 147. 86

Repairs ----- 748. 82

Stable expenses :

Feed -----	\$835. 48	
Horseshoeing -----	52. 50	
Repairs to wagons, etc -----	147. 70	
Horse -----	180. 00	
		1, 215. 68

Lighting buildings ----- 102. 89

Hardware ----- 118. 40

Labor ----- 439. 45

Printing ----- 25. 00

Oils, cement, etc ----- 15. 31

Lumber ----- 80. 32

Necessary items :

Typewriting -----	\$37. 49	
Subscriptions to Evening Star and Washington Post -----	21. 12	
Expense voucher -----	15. 05	
Postage supplies -----	52. 59	
Car tickets -----	11. 25	
Repairing clocks -----	23. 16	
Repairing mattress -----	2. 75	
Electrical supplies -----	2. 32	
Fire hose -----	138. 00	
Piano stool and tuning -----	29. 00	
Garden supplies -----	95. 30	
Spectacles -----	1. 50	
Advertising for bids -----	15. 54	
Ice -----	45. 94	
		491. 01

Total ----- 9, 995. 92

A. F. DEAN, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

GEORGE W. EVANS.

WILLIAM T. PIERSON.^a

JOHN J. DARBY, M. D.

STAFF.

W. A. WARFIELD, M. D., *Surgeon in Chief.*

W. C. McNEILL, M. D., *First Assistant Surgeon and Executive Officer.*

CONSULTANTS.

Medical.—F. J. SHADD, M. D.; ROBERT REYBURN, M. D.

Surgical.—NEIL F. GRAHAM, M. D.

Obstetrical.—THOMAS C. SMITH, M. D.

Gynecological.—J. TABOR JOHNSON, M. D.

VISITING STAFF.

MEDICAL.

January, February, March.—S. R. WATTS, M. D.; NEIL D. GRAHAM, M. D.

April, May, June.—D. W. PRENTISS, M. D.; GEO. W. CABANISS, M. D.

July, August, September.—ROBT. W. BROWN, M. D.; THOS. MARTIN, M. D.

October, November, December.—S. R. WATTS, M. D.; NEIL D. GRAHAM, M. D.

SURGICAL.

January, February, March.—E. A. BALLOCH, M. D.

April, May, June.—WM. A. JACK, JR., M. D.

July, August, September.—WM. A. JACK, JR., M. D.

October, November, December.—E. A. BALLOCH, M. D.

Necroscopist.—D. S. LAMB, M. D.

OBSTETRICAL.

January, February, March, April.—N. R. JENNER, M. D.

May, June, July, August.—E. D. WILLISTON, M. D.

September, October, November, December.—JNO. R. FRANCIS, M. D.

Genito-urinary.—ALBERT RIDGELEY, M. D.

INTERNES.

E. V. FITZGERALD, M. D.

W. J. THOMPSON, M. D.

WM. MANN, M. D.

S. B. HUGHES, M. D.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

Monday.—D. W. PRENTISS, M. D.

Tuesday.—C. A. TIGNOR, M. D.

Wednesday.—S. R. WATTS, M. D.

Thursday.—D. W. PRENTISS, M. D.

Friday.—HENRY FREEMAN, M. D.

Saturday.—ALBERT RIDGELEY, M. D.

EYE AND EAR.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.—E. O. BELT, M. D.; M. O. DUMAS, M. D.

NOSE AND THROAT.

Wednesday, Saturday.—J. J. RICHARDSON, M. D.; R. R. WALKER, M. D.

DERMATOLOGY.

Friday.—H. A. ROBINS, M. D.; SIDNEY BEHREND, M. D.

NERVOUS.

Monday, Thursday.—WM. L. ROBINS, M. D.; J. C. TAPPIN, M. D.

SARAH L. TUFFS, *Directress of Training School.*

H. S. POPE, *Phar. D., Pharmacist.*

P. M. MILLIARD, *Assistant Pharmacist.*

MARY J. JONES, *Matron.*

HARRY CARDOZO, *Clerk.*

L. R. WORMLEY, *Assistant Clerk.*

^a Deceased.

WASHINGTON, *September 1, 1906.*

SIR. I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Freedmen's Hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

During the period covered by this report the general work of the hospital has been promptly dispatched, and all departments thereof are in as good a condition as is possible under the many trying inconveniences of an antiquated plant. No pains were spared nor efforts lessened to render the greatest good to the greatest number.

Admissions to the hospital are classified under two heads, either as United States or District of Columbia patients. Those from the District of Columbia are received on a contract basis, in pursuance of a provision of the sundry civil act, approved March 3, 1905, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a contract with the Board of Charities for the care and treatment of patients from the District of Columbia. In accordance with the terms of this contract adults are charged \$1.10 per day, children under 12 years of age 65 cents per day, and infants born in the hospital 40 cents per day.

At the beginning of the year there were 153 patients remaining in the hospital. Of these 110 were chargeable to the District of Columbia and 43 to the United States.

Two thousand two hundred and seven were admitted during the year, of which number 1,614 were from the District of Columbia and 593 from the States. Two hundred and five births occurred in the hospital, 151 being the offspring of residents from the District of Columbia and 54 whose parents were from the different States, making a total of 2,565 treated and under care during the year. Of this number 1,875 were District of Columbia patients and 690 were United States patients.

Two thousand four hundred and twelve patients were discharged, leaving 153 patients in the hospital July 1, 1906, 114 being District of Columbia patients and 39 United States patients. Of those discharged 1,142 were cured, 981 improved, 66 unimproved, 9 not treated, and 214 died.

The total number of days' treatment given patients from the District of Columbia were 37,334, as follows: Adults, 32,402; children, 2,435; infants, 2,497.

The total amount of money due the hospital for the care and treatment of these patients was \$38,223.75, and of this amount \$25,500 have been paid, leaving a balance due of \$12,723.75.

The number of days' treatment given United States patients was 14,313, to which may be added the number given those from the District of Columbia, making a total of 51,647 days for both classes.

The surgical work continued very heavy thruout the year, 1,012 operations having been performed. It is with much effort under the present limited facilities that proper care can be given this kind of work. The same difficulty is experienced in all departments of the hospital, however; and altho the number of medical cases treated during the year is less than the preceding one, yet the amount of labor required for their treatment did not perceptibly decrease.

In the out-patient department 4,426 were treated, as follows: Medical, 1,895; surgical, 278; eye and ear, 383; gynecological, 350; nose and throat, 294; nervous, 426; skin and genito-urinary, 800, making a total of 6,991 cases treated in all departments of the hospital.

Thirty-seven post-mortems were performed and 946 pathological examinations were made. This branch of the work is very important, and it appears that satisfactory results in every particular will not be had until it is placed in charge of a salaried pathologist of experience.

The training school for nurses is in an excellent condition. In selecting candidates for appointment in the school the very best are sought, and there are at present several pursuing the course who formerly were teachers and many others are high school graduates. The present course of two years' training with only one month's probation to determine the fitness of applicants is too short, and it being the policy of the hospital to turn out well-trained and capable nurses of high character, I would recommend that the course of training be extended to three years, including six months' probation.

In the appendix will be found information concerning the requirements exacted of the applicants desiring to enter the school.

The early completion of the new hospital buildings is so very urgent that I can not refrain from calling the attention of the Department to it. In the first place, the buildings now occupied by the hospital are worn out and insanitary to a high degree, and with the added danger of fire, their further occupancy is fraught with grave concern. To remain here another year would necessitate an appropriation of not less than \$40,000 for repairs and proper fire-escape facilities to make the buildings even fairly safe and sanitary. This amount for repairs can be dispensed with by obtaining, immediately after the convening of the next session of Congress, an appropriation covering the amount estimated for the completion and equipment of the new hospital.

Upon the completion of the present contract of December 31, 1906, the new hospital will be not only without the equipment necessary to make the new buildings habitable, such as heating apparatus, plumbing and lighting fixtures, laundry and kitchen appliances, but it will also be incomplete without the nurses' home, engine room, stable, and morgue, which are asked for in the estimates.

The slope of the ground north of the new hospital is toward the buildings, the basements of which are liable to be flooded in case of heavy rains, unless provision is made for grading and drainage at an early date.

To render the buildings accessible, roads and walks are needed, together with an iron fence to inclose the grounds.

The urgency of equipping the buildings under contract with heating apparatus at the earliest possible date is manifest, otherwise damage to the interior finish will result by reason of dampness.

Unless due recognition of these facts is taken, serious damage to the building will not only result, with the possibility of having to replace work already done, but additional expenditures will be necessary if they are much longer delayed, by reason of the upward trend of the price of materials and labor, and also by reason of the damage to which an unoccupied building is subject.

The following estimates of appropriation are submitted as necessary to complete and equip the new hospital:

Nurses' home	\$40, 660
Stable and morgue	14, 096
Engine room	2, 000
Brick smokestack	1, 000
	\$57, 756

EQUIPMENT.

Heating plant:		
One boiler, steam-pipe system, pipe covering, ventilating system, thermostatic regulation, heating coils, etc	\$16,965	
Hot water heater	450	
Electric lighting and power plant:		
Engines, dynamos, etc	15,650	
Lighting fixtures	3,757	
Plumbing fixtures: Bath tubs, lavatories, sinks, showers, etc	7,395	
Kitchen and pantry apparatus:		
Ranges, cookers, broilers, steam tables, plate warmers, etc	1,875	
Refrigerators and refrigerating plant	4,510	
Laundry apparatus: Mangles, sterilizers, disinfectors, etc	10,790	
Amphitheater: Fixt seats	497	
Basement: Lockers	1,212	
Telephone system: Interior	680	
		\$63,781

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Allowance for fluctuation in cost of buildings	5,000	
Contingencies	4,000	
Architect fees	6,100	
Superintendent	2,500	
		17,600

GROUNDS.

Macadam roadways	3,000	
Gutters	930	
Walks	1,250	
Grading and drainage	2,500	
		7,680

FURNITURE.

Operating tables, instrument tables, shelf stands, wheel stretchers, irrigating stands, sterilizers, aseptic cabinets, instrument cabinets, autopsy table, morgue refrigerators, stable fittings, tables, chairs, brushes, beds, couches, bureaus, stands, mattresses, bed linen, desks, rugs, shades, awnings, screens, window guards, surgical instruments, operating and ward utensils	31,827	
Total		178,644

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. WARFIELD,
Surgeon in Chief.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Statistical summary.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining July 1, 1905.....	3	2	64	84	153
Admissions.....	110	19	953	1,125	2,207
Births.....		1	100	104	205
Total under care.....	110	20	1,053	1,229	2,565
Discharged.....	106	20	923	1,149	
Recovered.....					951
Improved.....					981
Unimproved.....					66
Not treated.....					9
Died.....					214
Births.....					191
Total.....					2,412
Remaining July 1, 1906.....					153
Operations.....					1,012
Results of operations:					
Recovered.....					820
Improved.....					162
Unimproved.....					15
Died.....					15
Emergencies.....					887
Out-patients:					
Medical.....	22	3	990	880	1,895
Surgical.....	10		165	103	278
Eye and ear.....	13	6	189	175	383
Gynecological.....		3		347	350
Nose and throat.....	5	1	137	151	294
Nervous.....	4		160	262	426
Skin and genito-urinary.....	15	6	566	213	800
Total out-patients.....	69	19	2,207	2,131	4,426

Table showing admissions, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1905.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1906.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
<i>Bones, joints, and lymphatics.</i>													
Bones:													
Necrosis—													
Acromion process					1	1		1				1	
Inferior maxillary					1	1		1				1	
Phalanges				1		1		1				1	
Sterno-clavicular articu- lation		1				1		1				1	
Osteitis of femur	1				1	2	1				1	2	
Osteo-myelitis—													
Femur				2	2	4		4				4	
Humerus				5		5	1	4				5	
Tarsus				2	1	3	1	2				3	
Tibia				1		1	1					1	
Joints:													
Ankylosis of elbow					1	1		1				1	
Arthritis, tubercular	1			1	2	4	1	3				4	
Ankle joint				6	1	7		7				7	
Knee joint	1			5	1	7	4	3				7	
Bursitis—Knee joint				2		2	1					1	1
Luxations—													
Femur				1		1		1				1	
Humerus				1		1				1		1	
Shoulder				1		1	1					1	
Wrist				1		1	1					1	

Table showing admissions, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1905.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1906.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
<i>Bones, joints, and lymphatics—Con.</i>													
Morbus coxæ					1	1		1				1	
Sprains—													
Ankle		1		5	1	7	3	4				7	
Knee					1	1		1				1	
Subluxations—													
Left hip joint				1		1		1				1	
Ankle	2	1			1	4	1	3				4	
Synovitis of knee	2			3	6	11	4	7				11	
Lymphatics:													
Adenitis—													
Cervical				4	3	7	5	2				7	
Inguinal	3			35	8	46	22	20		1		43	3
Elephantiasis					1	1		1				1	
<i>Nervous system.</i>													
Apoplexy:													
Cerebral concussion	1			2	1	4	1	3				4	
Cephalalgia				1		1		1				1	
Chorea				1		1		1				1	
Atrophy—Optic nerve				1	1	2		2				2	
Dementia				1		1			1			1	
Epilepsy	2	3		6	13	24	2	20				22	2
Heat exhaustion	1	2		10		13	9	2				11	2
Hemiplegia	2	1		7	4	14	2	11			1	14	
Hysteria			1		4	5		4	1			5	
Locomotor ataxia				2		2		2				2	
Mania				1		1		1				1	
Meningitis:													
Cerebral	1			2	3	6	1	3			2	6	
Tubercular				2	2	4					4	4	
Menopause					1	1		1				1	
Neuralgia:													
Facial	1			1	7	9	3	5				8	
Intercostal	1	1		1	2	5	3	2				5	
Ovarian					3	3		3				3	
Pleurodynia				2		2	2					2	
Neurasthenia	2	4		10	20	36	4	26	6			36	
Paraplegia	1			3	3	7	1		2		2	5	2
Post-spinal paralysis				1		1		1				1	
Post-lateral sclerosis					1	1		1				1	
Spastic paralysis					1	1		1				1	
Sciatica				1	2	3		3				3	
Shock					2	2	1				1	2	
Vertigo	1			3	1	5	3	2				5	
<i>Heart and blood vessels.</i>													
Aneurism aorta				1		1		1				1	
Aortic insufficiency	1			5	2	8		4			3	7	1
Aortic stenosis				3	3	6		6				6	
Apoplexy, cerebral	1	2		2		5		2	1		2	5	
Arterio-sclerosis		1		2	2	5		2			2	4	1
Cerebral thrombosis				2		2		2				2	
Endocarditis				1		1					1	1	
Degeneration, fatty, of heart					1	1					1	1	
Hemoptysis		1		1		2	1		1			2	
Hematoma buttocks				1		1	1					1	
Hemorrhoids				10	7	17	13	2	1			16	1
Mitral insufficiency	3			38	9	50		28			18	46	4
Mitral stenosis	1			1	6	8		6	1		1	8	
Pericarditis				2		2					2	2	
Varicose veins		4			1	5		4				4	1
<i>Respiratory system.</i>													
Asthma:													
Bronchial		1		1	1	3		3				3	
Cardiac				1	2	3		1			2	3	
Bronchitis:													
Acute				15	18	33	19	11				30	3
Chronic, with ischiorectal abscess	1	2		6	6	15	7	7			1	15	

Table showing admissions, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease	Remaining July 1, 1905.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1906.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
Respiratory system—Continued.													
Capillary				2	2	2	1				1	2	
Hydrothorax						2	1				1	2	
Pleurisy:													
Acute		1		8	4	13	10	3				13	
Tubercular				1		1					1	1	
Pneumonia:													
Lobar	2			43	8	53	29	6	1		17	53	
Lobular, broncho				1		1					1	1	
Traumatic				2		2	2					2	
Tuberculosis:													
Pulmonary	3	3	1	27	27	61		23	3		28	54	7
Miliary	1			5	6	12		4	1		7	12	
Digestive system.													
Adhesions:													
Omental					1	1		1				1	
Peritoneal				1		1	1					1	
Appendicitis	2			6	4	12	6	3	1		2	12	
Appendicular colic				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Cholera infantum				2	9	11					10	10	1
Constipation				3	1	4	2	2				4	
Chronic				1	2	3		3				3	
Coprostasis					1	1	1					1	
Dysentery:													
Acute		2		6		8	3	2			1	6	2
Chronic				1		1		1				1	
Enteritis:													
Acute				3		3	1				2	3	
Chronic				1		1		1				1	
Fissure rectum					1	1		1				1	
Fistula:													
In ano				4	1	5	3	1				4	1
Recto-vesical				1		1					1	1	
Gastralgia					2	2	1	1				2	
Gastric ulcer				3		3					1	1	2
Gastritis:													
Acute		3		14	10	27	9	16			1	26	1
Chronic		1		2	1	4		3			1	4	
Gastro-enteritis	1			9	2	12		5			5	10	2
Hernia:													
Hernia with appendicitis				1		1	1					1	
Inguinal	3	1		6	2	12	8	3				11	1
Strangulated				1		1	1					1	
Post-operative				1		1			1			1	
Umbilical					4	4	3		1			4	
Indigestion				4	5	9	6	3				9	
Intestinal obstruction				2	2	4					4	4	
Peritonitis					4	4					2	2	2
Peritonitis, tubercular				2	4	6		4	1		1	6	
Sarcoma, mesentery				1		1			1			1	
Volvulus and peritoneal adhe- sions				1		1	1					1	
Liver:													
Cholelithiasis	1			10	10	21	11	10				21	
Cirrhosis	1			3	2	6		1			4	5	1
Hepatic abscess				1	1	2			1		1	2	
Icterus		1				1		1				1	
Catarrhal				1		1		1				1	
Genito-urinary system.													
Caruncle, urethral					2	2	2					2	
Chancroid				4	1	5		5				5	
Cystitis:													
Acute				2	5	7	1	4				5	2
Chronic	3	1		1	2	7	4	3				7	
Epididymitis		1		2		3	1	2				3	
Gonorrhea:													
Acute	3	1		22	4	30	13	13	1			27	3
Chronic				4		4		4				4	
Gumma testicle				1		1	1					1	

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Table showing admissions, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1905.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1906.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
Genito-urinary system—Cont'd.													
Hematuria				1		1		1				1	
Herpes:													
Labialis					1	1		1				1	
Progenitalis				1		1		1				1	
Hydrocele				3		3	1		1			2	1
Hypospadias				2		2	1		1			2	
Interstitial nephritis	2			4		6	2				4	6	
Acute parenchymatous nephritis				5	7	12	4	7	1			12	
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis				4	1	5		2	1		2	5	
Nephroptosis					1	1	1					1	
Orchitis				15		15	4	10				14	1
Pediculi pubis				1		1		1				1	
Periproctitis				1		1	1					1	
Phimosis				7		7	5	1				6	1
Prostatic hypertrophy				7		7	3	3			1	7	
Prolapsed rectum	1				3	4	2	2				4	
Pyonephrosis					1	1					1	1	
Stricture:													
Urethral	1	1		13		15	8	4	1		1	14	1
Rectum				4		4	1	1		1		3	1
Uremia				1		1					1	1	
Varicocele				1		1			1			1	
Vesical atony					1	1		1				1	
Incontinence of urine		4		1	1	6	1	3	2			6	
Retention of urine				1		1		1				1	
Vesical atrophy		1				1			1			1	
Constitutional diseases.													
Debility:													
General		2	1	4	4	11	1	9				10	1
Senile	1				2	3		1			2	3	
Gout	1			1		2		2				2	
Rachitis				4		4		3				3	1
Rheumatism:													
Acute muscular	6	3		20	6	35	5	28				33	2
Chronic muscular	1	2		5	2	10	1	9				10	
Acute articular		3		41	35	79	30	43				73	6
Chronic articular	7	4		9	4	24	3	20		1		24	
Muscular inflammatory	1			2	1	4	2	2				4	
Syphilis:													
Hereditary				4	2	6		1			4	5	1
Secondary	6	5	3	34	36	84		79				79	5
Tertiary				11	14	25		22			1	23	2
Infectious diseases.													
Diphtheria				1	1	2		2				2	
Erysipelas				4		4	1	1				2	2
Influenza				28	19	47	35	10				45	2
Malaria	1			18	10	29	20	6			1	27	2
Morbilli				1		1		1				1	
Parotiditis				2		2	2					2	
Tetanus				3		3	1				2	3	
Typhoid	8	1		41	29	79	47	13			12	72	7
Tumors.													
Callus of foot				1		1	1					1	
Carcinomata:													
Bladder				1		1			1			1	
Breast					3	3	2					2	1
Stomach				1		1		1				1	
Exostosis of third metacarpal				1		1	1					1	
Exostosis of sternum				1	1	2		2				2	
Hematoma of buttocks				1		1	1					1	
Keloid				1		1	1					1	
Lipomata:													
Infraclavicular region					1	1	1					1	
Scalp				2		2	1					1	1
Papillomata					1	1	1					1	

Table showing admissions, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1905.	Admitted.				Total.	Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1906.
		White.		Colored.			Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
Tumors—Continued.													
Sarcomata:													
Antrum				1		1					1	1	
Bladder				1		1					1	1	
Jaw				1		1		1				1	
Leg					1	1	1					1	
Mesentery					1	1		1				1	
Parotid				1		1			1			1	
Testicle				1		1			1			1	
Ovarian cysts	1				1	2	1	1	1			2	
Parasitic, of neck					1	1	1					1	
Eye, ear, nose, and throat.													
Eye:													
Atrophy, optic nerve	1			1	1	3		3				3	
Cataract	1	1		6	2	10	3	7				10	
Traumatic				1		1	1					1	
Choroiditis				1		1		1				1	
Conjunctivitis					1	1							1
Exophthalmic goitre					2	2		2				2	
Hernia of iris		1			1	2		2				2	
Iritis				1	6	7		6	1			7	
Keratitis	1			3	1	5	1	2				3	2
Ophthalmia				1		1	1					1	
Ophthalmia, gonorrheal				2		2							2
Ophthalmia neonotorum					3	3	2	1				3	
Pannus					1	1		1				1	
Retinitis, chronic		1		1		2		2				2	
Ruptured sclera				1		1		1				1	
Strabismus, internal					1	1	1					1	
Trachoma					1	1	1					1	
Ear:													
Mastoiditis					1	1		1				1	
Otitis media	1	1		3	2	7	1	6				7	
Nose:													
Antrum disease					1	1		1				1	
Coryza		1		3		4	3	1				4	
Nasal catarrh		1				1			1			1	
Throat:													
Gingivitis					1	1		1				1	
Laryngismus stridulus				1		1					1	1	
Laryngitis				1		1		1				1	
Pharyngitis					2	2		2				2	
Ranula				1		1	1					1	
Tonsillitis	1			4	13	18	11	6				17	1
Thrush					1	1	1					1	
Obstetrics and gynecology.													
Abortion:													
Complete					15	15	8	6				14	1
Threatened					10	10	6	4				10	
Threatened with pleurisy					1	1	1					1	
Amenorrhea					1	1	1					1	
Atresia vagina					1	1	1					1	
Dermoid cyst					1	1		1				1	
Dysmenorrhea					12	12	4	7				11	1
Hematoma of broad ligament					2	2					1	1	1
Lacerated cervix					5	5	2	1				3	2
Lacerated perineum					1	1		1				1	
Leucorrhea					4	4	1	3				4	
Mastitis	1				2	3	2	1				3	
Menorrhagia	1				5	6	2	4				6	
Metritis					4	4	2	2				4	
Metrorrhagia					1	1		1				1	
Miscarriage					7	7	4	2			1	7	
Pregnancy	15		1		234	250	222		10			232	18
Pseudo-pregnancy					2	2				2		2	
Post-partum hemorrhage					2	2	1	1				2	
Puerperal eclampsia	1				4	5	3				2	5	
Puerperium					11	11	8	3				11	
Infants with mother	1		1	5	2	9		9				9	
Retained placenta	1		1		11	13	12	1				13	

Table showing admissions, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1905.	Admitted.				Total.	Discharged.					Total.	Remaining July 1, 1906.
		White.		Colored.			Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
Obstetrics and gynecology—Cont'd.													
Retained menses					1	1	1					1	
Septicæmia					5	5	2				3	5	
Anteflexion					1	1	1					1	
Carcinoma of cervix			1		5	6	1	2			1	4	2
Carcinoma uteri	3				6	9	1	4			3	8	1
Condylomata	1				2	3	3					3	
Cystic ovary					11	11	8	2	1			11	
Cystic ovary with appendicitis					2	2	2					2	
Cystic ovary with pyosalpinx					3	3	3					3	
Cystic ovary with salpingitis					1	1	1					1	
Fibro-cystic ovary	1				3	4	4					4	
Endometritis	1				9	10	2	8				10	
Endometritis with lacerated cer- vix					5	5	1	4				5	
Endometritis with ovaritis					1	1	1	1				1	
Fibroid uteri	3				24	27	15	8	1	1		25	2
Fibroid uteri multinodular					5	5	4		1			5	
Fibroid uteri with cystic ovary					2	2	2					2	
Fibroid uteri with pyosalpinx					1	1					1	1	
Fibroid uteri with retroversion					1	1	1					1	
Lacerated labia majora					1	1		1				1	
Lacerated vagina					1	1		1				1	
Myoma uteri					1	1		1				1	
Ovaritis	4		3		16	23	4	13		1	1	19	4
Procidencia uteri	5				6	11	9	2				11	
Pyosalpinx	2				21	23	4	4			3	11	12
Pyosalpinx with cystic ovary					3	3	2	1				3	
Recto-vaginal fistula					2	2			2			2	
Retroflexion					1	1	1					1	
Retroflexion with ovaritis					3	3	2				1	3	
Retrolateral displacement					1	1		1				1	
Retroversion					2	2	2					2	
Retroversion with cystic ovary					2	2	2					2	
Salpingitis					6	6	5					5	1
Salpingitis with cystic ovary					14	14	11	3				14	
Salpingitis with ovaritis					1	1	1					1	
Tubo-vaginal fistula					1	1	1					1	
Vulvitis					3	3	2	1				3	
Vulvo-vaginitis					2	2	2					2	
Vulvo-vaginal abscess					2	2	1	1				2	
Births	8		1	100	104	213	191				12	203	10
Abscesses, infectious, etc.													
Abscesses:													
Abdominal wall					1	1		1				1	
Alveolar				1		1	1					1	
Cerebral abscess				1		1					1	1	
Chest				2	3	5		5				5	
Ischio-rectal	1			3	6	10	5	5				10	
Leg				2		2	1	1				2	
Liver				1	1	2			1		1	2	
Lumbar	1				1	2		2				2	
Mammary					1	1		1				1	
Parotid				1		1	1					1	
Pelvic	1					1		1				1	
Perirectal				2	1	3	1	2				3	
Periurethral				2		2	1	1				2	
Psoas				2	1	3		2			1	3	
Retroperitoneal					1	1	1					1	
Ribs				1		1		1				1	
Submaxillary	1					1		1				1	
Carbuncle:													
Finger				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Foot				1		1		1				1	
Knee				1		1		1				1	
Leg					1	1		1				1	
Neck	1				1	2		2				2	
Region-femoral				1		1	1					1	
Cellulitis:													
Temporal region					1	1		1				1	
Chest				2		2		2				2	
Finger	1				1	2	2					2	

Table showing admissions, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1905.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1906.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
<i>Abscesses, infectious, etc.—Cont'd.</i>													
Cellulitis—Continued.													
Foot.....				2		2		2				2	
Hand.....				3	2	5	2	3				5	
Neck.....				3	1	4		4				4	
Thigh.....				1		1		1				1	
Gangrene.....					1	1		1				1	
Finger.....				1	1	2	2					2	
Foot.....				1	1	2		1				1	1
Leg.....				3	1	4	2				2	4	
Toes.....				1		1	1					1	
Raynaud's.....					1	1					1	1	
Chilblains.....				1		1	1					1	
Toes.....				2		2	2					2	
Ulcers:													
Ankle.....				1	2	3	2	1				3	
Chest.....					1	1		1				1	
Foot.....	1			1		2		1				1	1
Hand.....				4	3	7	1	6				7	
Leg.....	1	1			6	8		7				7	1
Paronychia.....					1	1	1					1	
Phagedena of—													
Penis.....		1		3		4	1	3				4	
Rectum.....					1	1		1				1	
Thigh.....				1		1	1					1	
Umbilicus.....				1		1					1	1	
<i>Skin and appendages.</i>													
Skin:													
Eczema.....	1				2	3	3					3	
Lupus.....					1	1							1
Impetigo.....					3	3	3					3	
Urticaria.....					1	1	1					1	
<i>Injuries.</i>													
Burns:													
Face.....					2	2	1	1				2	
Feet.....				2	1	3		3				3	
Entire body.....				1		1					1	1	
Legs and thigh.....	1			1	2	4		3				3	1
Knee.....				1		1		1				1	
Foreign bodies in foot.....					1	1	1					1	
Fractures:													
Alveolar process.....				1		1		1				1	
Astragalus.....		1				1	1					1	
Clavicle.....				2		2	2					2	
Femur.....	1					1		1				1	
Humerus.....	1			1	2	4	2	2				4	
Humerus and radius.....					1	1	1					1	
Inferior maxillary.....		1		1		2	1	1				2	
Metacarpal.....				1		1	1					1	
Phalanges, second and third.....		1				1	1					1	
Pott's.....					1	1		1				1	
Radius.....					1	1		1				1	
Ribs.....		1		3	1	5	1	3			1	5	
Scapula.....				1		1	1					1	
Skull.....			1	2	1	4		2			2	4	
Tibia.....				3		3	1	2				3	
Tibia and fibula.....	1	1		2		4	2	2				4	
Wounds:													
Contused—													
Abdomen.....			1		2	3	1	2				3	
Ankle.....			1		2	3	1	2				3	
Arm.....				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Back and chest.....		1		4	2	7	3	4				7	
Elbow.....				2		2	1	1				2	
Face.....		2		1		3		3				3	
Foot.....				4		4	3	1				4	
Hand.....				2		2		1				1	1
Hip.....		1		2	1	4		4				4	
Head and face.....		2		2		4	2	2				4	
Knee.....		2		1	1	4	1	2				3	1
Leg.....				2	1	3	2	1				3	
Lumbar.....		1		2	1	4	1	3				4	

Table showing admissions, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1905.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1906.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
<i>Injuries—Continued.</i>													
<i>Wounds—Continued.</i>													
Gunshot—													
Abdomen		1				1	1						1
Ankle				1		1		1					1
Face				2		2	2						2
Leg				1		1		1					1
Shoulder				1		1		1					1
Lacerated—													
Forehead				1		1		1					1
Ligamentum patellæ				1		1	1						1
Lip and tongue				1		1			1				1
Scalp				5	2	7	2	4			1		7
Shoulder				2		2		2					2
Side				1		1		1					1
Supraorbital			1			1		1					1
Punctured—													
Buttocks				1		1	1						1
Chest				2		2	1				1		2
Face				1		1		1					1
Finger					1	1			1				1
Foot				3	1	4	2	2					4
Hand				3	1	4	2	2					4
Hip				2		2	1	1					2
Ilium				1		1		1					1
Leg				1		1	1						1
Neck		1				1	1						1
Scalp				4	1	5	3	2					5
Tongue					1	1	1						1
<i>Poisons.</i>													
Alcoholism:													
Acute		13	1	17	3	34	13	21					34
Chronic		6		4		10			8	1	1		10
Caustic potash					1	1		1					1
Illuminating gas		1				1	1						1
Opium			1	1		2	2						2
Total	153	110	20	1,053	1,229	2,565	1,142	981	66	9	214	2,412	153

Operations and results.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Amputations.....	Gangrene of toes			2		2	1		1	
	Crusht hand and fingers.....	1		4		5	3	2		
	Tubercular osteomyelitis, tibia.....			6		6	4	2		
	Carcinoma of cervix uteri.....				4	4		3	1	
	Tubercular ostitis, ankle joint.....			2		2	1	1		
	Carcinoma of breast.....				6	6	2	2	2	
	Compound comminuted fracture of ankle, gangrene.....			1		1	1			
	Necrosis of fingers.....				2	2	2			
	Epithelioma of penis.....			1		1		1		
	Gangrene of foot.....			6		6	5			1
	Tubercular osteomyelitis of radius and ulna.....				1	1	1			
	Gangrene of leg.....			2	1	3	3			
	Necrosis of toes.....			1		1	1			
	Sarcoma of breast.....				2	2	2			
	Tubercular osteomyelitis of humerus.....			1		1	1			
Arthrectomy.....	Tuberculosis of knee joint.....			3	5	8	5	3		
Bassini's operation.....	Inguinal hernia.....			8		8	8			
	Inguinal hernia, strangulated.....			1		1				1
	Inguinal hernia, bilateral.....			4		4	4			

Operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Bassini's operation and appendectomy.	Inguinal hernia and appendicitis.....			1		1	1			
Celiotomy:										
Salpingo-oöphorectomy and appendectomy.	Pyosalpinx, cystic ovary, and appendicitis.....				3	3	3			
Salpingo-oöphorectomy.	Pyosalpinx and cystic ovary.....				20	20	20			
	Pyosalpinx and dermoid cyst of ovary.....				1	1	1			
Salpingo oöphorectomy.	Pyosalpinx cystic ovary bilateral ..				11	11	9			2
Exploratory	Tubercular peritonitis.....			1		1				1
Oöphorectomy.....	Cystic ovary.....				8	8	8			
Oöphorectomy and ventral suspension.	Cystic ovary and retroversion of uterus.....				1	1	1			
Hystero-salpingo-oöphorectomy.	Fibroid of uterus and cystic ovary.....				6	6	6			
	Fibroid of uterus, pyosalpinx, and cystic ovary.....				3	3	3			
	Fibroid of uterus, multiple, and cystic ovary.....				7	7	7			
Myo-salpingo-oöphorectomy.	Myoma of uterus and cystic ovary.....				1	1	1			
Ventral suspension ..	Retroversion of uterus.....				1	1	1			
Salpingo-oöphorectomy.	Tubo-ovarian abscess.....				2	2	2			
Hysterectomy	Fibroid of uterus, multinodular ..				5	5	5			
Salpingectomy.....	Pyosalpinx.....				1	1	1			
Myomectomy	Fibroid of uterus.....				3	3	3			
Appendectomy	Appendicitis.....			3	1	4	4			
	Appendicitis with perforation			1		1	1			
	Appendicitis, gangrenous.....			2		2	2			
	Etra uterine pregnancy				1	1	1			
Salpingo-oöphorectomy.										
Enterorhaphy	Bullet wounds in intestines.....	1				1	1			
Enteroplexy	Intestinal obstruction.....				1	1				1
Circumcision	Phimosis	1		18		19	18	1		
Circumcision and cauterization.	Phimosis and chancroid			11		11	10	1		
Curettage.....	Retained placenta				11	11	10	1		
	Dysmenorrhoea, membranous				10	10	8	2		
Cystotomy, supra-pubic...	Vesical calculus.....			3		3	3			
Colpotomy, posterior.....	Cyst of broad ligament.....				1	1	1			
Cystotomy, supra-pubic...	Sarcoma of bladder			1		1				1
Colpotomy, posterior.....	Pelvic abscess.....				6	6	5	1		
	Hæmatoma of broad ligament				2	2	2			
Castration	Tuberculosis of testicle.....			2		2	2			
Cholecystectomy	Cholelithiasis				3	3	2			1
Cauterization	Phagedenic ulcer of penis.....			2		2	1	1		
	Ulcerated fissure of rectum.....				1	1	1			
	Carcinoma of cervix uteri.....				4	4	1	2	1	
Clamp and cautery	Hemorrhoids, external.....			1	3	4	4			
Cauterization	Ulcer of rectum and vagina				1	1		1		
Dilatation and incision ..	Stricture of rectum.....				2	2	2			
Extirpation.....	Lipoma of shoulder.....				1	1	1			
	Inguinal adenitis, unilateral.....			33	7	40	35	3	2	
	Inguinal adenitis, bilateral			9	1	10	10			
	Cervical adenitis.....			12		12	11	1		
	Cervical adenitis, tubercular.....			4	2	6	4	2		
	Sebaceous cyst of scalp.....			3	1	4	4			
Extirpation and circumcision.	Inguinal adenitis and phymosis.....			4		4	4			
	Ranula			2		2	2			
Excision	Osteo-myelitis of ankle.....			2	2	4	2	2		
	Sarcoma of parotid gland				1	1			1	
	Tubercular osteo-myelitis tibia.....				2	2		1	1	
	Keloid.....			1		1	1			
	Tuberculosis of knee joint			2	2	4	1	2	1	
	Exostosis of tibia.....			1	1	2	1	1		
	Osteomyelitis of tibia.....			2	1	3	3			
	Osteomyelitis of femur.....			2		2	1	1		
	Polypus of rectum.....				2	2	2			
	Hemorrhoids, external.....			14	5	19	17	2		
	Caruncle, urethral				2	2	2			
	Osteomyelitis of humerus			2		2	2			
	Gumma, supra orbital.....			1		1	1			
	Exostosis of meta carpal bones.....			1		1	1			

Operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Excision and tracheotomy	Sarcoma of supra maxillary			1		1				1
	Varicose veins			2	4	6	5	1		
	Necrosis ribs and hydrothorax			1		1				1
	Condylomata, specific			2	8	10	8	2		
	Tuberculosis of clavicle				1	1		1		
	Clavus			1	1	2	1	1		
	Fissure of rectum			6		6	6			
	Tuberculosis of hip			1		1		1		
Extirpation	Post-operative sinus of leg			1		1	1			
	Bullet in ankle joint			1		1	1			
Enucleation	Panophthalmitis				1	1	1			
	Senile cataract			4		4	4			
Herniotomy	Inguinal hernia, strangulated			6		6	6			
	Inguinal hernia	1		4	3	8	8			
	Umbilical hernia				2	2	2			
Herniotomy and appendectomy.	Inguinal hernia, bilateral			4		4	4			
	Inguinal hernia and appendicitis			9		9	9			
Incision, crucial	Carbuncle of neck			4	1	5	5			
	Cellulitis of chest			3		3	3			
Incision, multiple	Cellulitis of leg			2		2	2			
	Cellulitis of hand			13	9	22	16	4	2	
Incision and drainage	Cellulitis of foot			5	1	6	6			
	Cellulitis of neck			3	1	4	2	2		
	Cellulitis of back			1		1	1			
	Axillary abscess			7	1	8	6	1	1	
	Ilio-lumbar abscess			2	2	4	2	2		
	Abscess of parotid gland			1	1	2	1	1		
	Abscess of liver			2	1	3	3			
	Ischio-rectal abscess			6	4	10	9	1		
	Phlegmonous inflammation of arm and body.				1	1				1
	Vulvo-vaginal abscess				4	4	4			
	Peri-urethral abscess			3	3	6	5	1		
	Inguinal adenitis, suppurative			16	6	22	20	2		
	Lumbar abscess				1	1		1		
	Cervical abscess			8	3	11	9	1	1	
Iridectomy	Peri-rectal abscess				2	2	1	1		
	Psoas abscess			2		2	2			
	Alveolar abscess			2	1	3	2	1		
	Fistula in ano			2	4	6	6			
	Imperforate hymen				1	1	1			
	Iritis				4	4	4			
	Vesical calculi			4		4	4			
	Cerebro-spinal meningitis			1		1				1
	Mastoiditis, suppurative				1	1	1			
	Floating kidney				1	1	1			
Prostectomy	Hypertrophy of prostate			4		4	3			1
	Hypertrophy of prostate and vesical calculi.			1		1	1			
Paracentesis, abdominal	Hydro-peritoneum			2	7	9		9		
	Hydro-thorax			2		2		2		
Proctotomy, posterior	Stricture of rectum				1	1	1			
	Lacerated perineum				20	20	18	2		
Reduction	Fracture of tibia, compound			4		4	4			
	Fracture of ribs			5		5	4	1		
	Colle's fracture				1	1	1			
	Fracture of humerus and radius				1	1	1			
	Fracture of astragalus	1				1		1		
	Fracture of clavicle			2		2	2			
	Fracture of metacarpal			1		1	1			
	Fracture of phalanges			1		1	1			
	Pott's fracture				1	1	1			
	Fracture of radius				1	1	1			
	Fracture of skull		1	2	1	4	4			
	Fracture of inferior maxillary, bilateral.	1		1		2	1	1		
	Fracture of tibia and fibula	1		2		3	3			
	Fracture of humerus			1	2	3	3			
	Hydrocele			5		5	4	1		
	Prolapse of rectum			1		1	1			
Resection and wiring	Fracture and osteo-myelitis of tibia and fibula.			1		1		1		
	Fracture of patella			1		1	1			
Suturing	Lacerated scalp	18	4	62	21	105	89	16		
	Lacerated arm		1	32	8	41	38	3		
	Lacerated hand	6		36	12	54	29	25		
	Lacerated leg			12	1	13	9	4		

Operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Suturing	Lacerated foot.....	1	...	9	1	11	8	3	...	...
	Incised scalp.....	15	...	51	19	85	68	17	...	...
	Incised face.....	2	1	18	2	23	15	8	...	...
	Incised arm.....	...	...	7	1	8	6	2	...	...
	Incised leg.....	...	...	8	2	10	9	1	...	...
Tenotomy, internal.....	Strabismus.....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Tenotomy, external.....	Strabismus.....	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
Trachelorrhaphy.....	Lacerated cervix uteri.....	...	...	...	4	4	3	1	...	...
	Lacerated cervix uteri, bilateral.....	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Urethrotomy, external ...	Stricture of urethra.....	...	...	7	...	7	5	1	1	...
	Stricture of urethra with rupture.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Stricture of urethra and peri-urethral abscess.....	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Stricture and gangrene of urethra.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Periurethral fistula.....	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Urethrotomy, internal.....	Stricture of urethra.....	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Volkman's operation.....	Hydrocele, bilateral.....	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Whitehead's operation.....	Hemorrhoids.....	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
Total.....		49	7	599	357	1,012	820	162	15	15

Obstetrical record.

Month	White.		Colored.		Total.	Forceps.	Placenta praec. via.	Lacerations.	Post - partum hemorrhage.	Presentation.						Podalic version.	Multipara.	Primipara.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						Head.	Face.	Breech.	Shoulder.	Hands.	Feet.			
July.....	...	...	7	12	19	...	1	5	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	9
August.....	...	...	4	8	12	...	1	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5
September.....	...	...	13	8	21	1	...	5	...	18	...	...	2	...	1	2	9	12
October.....	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
November.....	...	...	6	13	19	...	...	1	...	17	...	1	...	1	...	1	11	8
December.....	...	...	15	6	21	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	1	...	...	1	11	10
January.....	...	...	8	7	15	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	6
February.....	...	...	11	8	19	1	...	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	9
March.....	...	...	9	13	22	...	...	...	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	13
April.....	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
May.....	...	...	12	13	25	2	...	6	...	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	16
June.....	...	1	9	9	19	...	...	8	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8
Total.....	...	1	100	104	205	4	2	27	...	195	...	5	3	1	1	5	104	100

Emergencies.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
July.....	23	3	67	14	107	February.....	10	...	32	14	56
August.....	17	1	51	18	87	March.....	8	...	34	9	51
September.....	21	...	54	14	89	April.....	17	3	32	15	67
October.....	14	...	54	16	84	May.....	22	1	45	21	89
November.....	17	...	34	7	58	June.....	13	...	41	17	71
December.....	11	2	36	15	64						
January.....	11	1	38	14	64	Total.....	184	11	518	174	887

Operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Excision and tracheotomy	Sarcoma of supra maxillary.....			1		1				1
	Varicose veins.....			2	4	6	5	1		
	Necrosis ribs and hydrothorax.....			1		1				1
	Condylomata, specific.....			2	8	10	8	2		
	Tuberculosis of clavicle.....				1	1		1		
	Clavus.....			1	1	2	1	1		
	Fissure of rectum.....			6		6	6			
	Tuberculosis of hip.....			1		1		1		
Extirpation.....	Post-operative sinus of leg.....			1		1	1			
	Bullet in ankle joint.....			1		1	1			
Enucleation.....	Panophthalmitis.....				1	1	1			
	Senile cataract.....			4		4	4			
Herniotomy.....	Inguinal hernia, strangulated.....			6		6	6			
	Inguinal hernia.....	1		4	3	8	8			
	Umbilical hernia.....				2	2	2			
Herniotomy and appendectomy.	Inguinal hernia, bilateral.....			4		4	4			
	Inguinal hernia and appendicitis.....			9		9	9			
Incision, crucial.....	Carbuncle of neck.....			4	1	5	5			
Incision, multiple.....	Cellulitis of chest.....			3		3	3			
	Cellulitis of leg.....			2		2	2			
Incision and drainage.....	Cellulitis of hand.....			13	9	22	16	4	2	
	Cellulitis of foot.....			5	1	6	6			
	Cellulitis of neck.....			3	1	4	2	2		
	Cellulitis of back.....			1		1	1			
	Axillary abscess.....			7	1	8	6	1	1	
	Ilio-lumbar abscess.....			2	2	4	2	2		
	Abscess of parotid gland.....			1	1	2	1	1		
	Abscess of liver.....			2	1	3	3			
	Ischio-rectal abscess.....			6	4	10	9	1		
	Phlegmonous inflammation of arm and body.				1	1				1
	Vulvo-vaginal abscess.....				4	4	4			
	Peri-urethral abscess.....			3	3	6	5	1		
	Inguinal adenitis, suppurative.....			16	6	22	20	2		
	Lumbar abscess.....				1	1		1		
	Cervical abscess.....			8	3	11	9	1	1	
	Peri-rectal abscess.....				2	2	1	1		
	Psoas abscess.....			2		2	2			
	Alveolar abscess.....			2	1	3	2	1		
	Fistula in ano.....			2	4	6	6			
	Imperforate hymen.....				1	1	1			
Iridectomy.....	Iritis.....				4	4	4			
Lithotomy.....	Vesical calculi.....			4		4	4			
Lumbar puncture.....	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....			1		1				1
Mastoidectomy.....	Mastoiditis, suppurative.....				1	1	1			
Nephropexy.....	Floating kidney.....				1	1	1			
Prostectomy.....	Hypertrophy of prostate.....			4		4	3			1
Prostectomy and cystotomy.	Hypertrophy of prostate and vesical calculi.			1		1	1			
Paracentesis, abdominal..	Hydro-peritoneum.....			2	7	9		9		
Paracentesis, thorasis.....	Hydro-thorax.....			2		2		2		
Proctotomy, posterior.....	Stricture of rectum.....				1	1	1			
Perineorrhaphy.....	Lacerated perineum.....				20	20	18	2		
Reduction.....	Fracture of tibia, compound.....			4		4	4			
	Fracture of ribs.....			5		5	4	1		
	Colle's fracture.....				1	1	1			
	Fracture of humerus and radius.....				1	1	1			
	Fracture of astragalus.....	1				1		1		
	Fracture of clavicle.....			2		2	2			
	Fracture of metacarpal.....			1		1	1			
	Fracture of phalanges.....			1		1	1			
	Pott's fracture.....				1	1	1			
	Fracture of radius.....				1	1	1			
Reduction and wiring....	Fracture of skull.....		1	2	1	4	4			
	Fracture of inferior maxillary, bilateral.	1		1		2	1	1		
	Fracture of tibia and fibula.....	1		2		3	3			
Radical cure.....	Fracture of humerus.....			1	2	3	3			
Resection.....	Hydrocele.....			5		5	4	1		
Resection and wiring.....	Prolapse of rectum.....			1		1	1			
Suturing.....	Fracture and osteo-myelitis of tibia and fibula.			1		1		1		
	Fracture of patella.....			1		1	1			
	Lacerated scalp.....	18	4	62	21	105	89	16		
	Lacerated arm.....		1	32	8	41	38	3		
	Lacerated hand.....	6		36	12	54	29	25		
	Lacerated leg.....			12	1	13	9	4		

Operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Suturing	Lacerated foot.....	1	...	9	1	11	8	3	...	...
	Incised scalp.....	15	...	51	19	85	68	17	...	...
	Incised face.....	2	1	18	2	23	15	8	...	...
	Incised arm.....	...	...	7	1	8	6	2	...	...
	Incised leg.....	...	...	8	2	10	9	1	...	...
Tenotomy, internal.....	Strabismus.....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Tenotomy, external.....	Strabismus.....	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
Trachelorrhaphy	Lacerated cervix uteri.....	...	...	...	4	4	3	1	...	...
	Lacerated cervix uteri, bilateral.....	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Urethrotomy, external ...	Stricture of urethra.....	...	...	7	...	7	5	1	1	...
	Stricture of urethra with rupture.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Stricture of urethra and peri-urethral abscess.....	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Stricture and gangrene of urethra.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Periurethral fistula.....	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Urethrotomy, internal....	Stricture of urethra.....	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Volkman's operation	Hydrocele, bilateral.....	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Whitehead's operation....	Hemorrhoids.....	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
Total.....		49	7	599	357	1,012	820	162	15	15

Obstetrical record.

Month	White.		Colored.		Total.	Forceps.	Placenta præ-via.	Lacerations.	Post - partum hemorrhage.	Presentation.						Podalic version.	Multipara.	Primipara.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						Head.	Face.	Breech.	Shoulder.	Hands.	Feet.			
July.....	...	...	7	12	19	...	1	5	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	9
August.....	...	...	4	8	12	...	1	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5
September.....	...	...	13	8	21	1	...	5	...	18	...	...	2	...	1	2	9	12
October.....	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
November.....	...	...	6	13	19	...	...	1	...	17	...	1	...	1	...	1	11	8
December.....	...	...	15	6	21	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	1	...	...	1	11	10
January.....	...	...	8	7	15	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	6
February.....	...	...	11	8	19	1	...	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	9
March.....	...	...	9	13	22	...	...	...	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	13
April.....	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
May.....	...	...	12	13	25	2	...	6	...	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	16
June.....	...	1	9	9	19	...	...	8	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8
Total.....	...	1	100	104	205	4	2	27	...	195	...	5	3	1	1	5	104	100

Emergencies.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
July.....	23	3	67	14	107	February.....	10	...	32	14	56
August.....	17	1	51	18	87	March.....	8	...	34	9	51
September.....	21	...	54	14	89	April.....	17	3	32	15	67
October.....	14	...	54	16	84	May.....	22	1	45	21	89
November.....	17	...	34	7	58	June.....	13	...	41	17	71
December.....	11	2	36	15	64						
January.....	11	1	38	14	64	Total.....	184	11	518	174	887

Table showing number of refusals.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
July.....				1	1	February.....			3	3	6
August.....				1	1	March.....	1		5	11	17
September.....				2	2	April.....	3		4	4	11
October.....			1	1	2	May.....			9	1	10
November.....			1		1	June.....	2		2	1	5
December.....			2		2	Total.....	6		28	25	59
January.....			1		1						

Table of District patients, showing days' treatment and amount of money due for same.

Month.	Adults.			Children.			Babies.			Total amount.
	Num-ber.	Days.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Days.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Days.	Amount.	
July.....	239	2,957	\$3,252.70	21	298	\$193.70	24	322	\$128.80	\$3,575.20
August.....	215	2,963	3,259.30	19	266	172.90	19	199	79.60	3,511.80
September.....	193	2,283	2,511.30	12	130	84.50	21	255	102.00	2,697.80
October.....	196	2,559	2,814.90	13	188	122.20	8	96	38.40	2,975.50
November.....	205	2,576	2,833.60	11	160	104.00	14	159	63.60	3,001.20
December.....	218	2,889	3,177.90	6	130	84.50	22	254	101.60	3,364.00
January.....	227	2,831	3,114.10	6	153	99.45	17	217	86.80	3,300.35
February.....	212	2,423	2,665.30	10	128	83.20	17	171	68.40	2,816.90
March.....	235	2,809	3,089.90	13	215	139.75	23	227	90.80	3,320.45
April.....	224	2,760	3,036.00	17	269	174.85	15	175	70.00	3,280.85
May.....	233	2,796	3,075.60	12	236	153.40	22	232	92.80	3,321.80
June.....	224	2,556	2,811.60	22	262	170.30	23	190	76.00	3,057.90
Total.....	2,621	32,402	35,642.20	162	2,435	1,582.75	225	2,497	998.80	38,223.75

Out-patient department.

Diagnosis.	Medical.				Surgical.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscesses:									
Alveolar.....							1	2	3
Axillary.....							1		1
Face.....							1		1
Hand.....							5	2	7
Maxilla.....							1		1
Leg.....							1		1
Rectum.....							3		3
Adenitis:									
Cervical.....							12	10	22
Inguinal.....							25	2	27
Anemia.....			23	37					60
Aneurism of aorta.....			1						1
Angina pectoris.....				1					1
Appendicitis.....			4	1					5
Arterio-sclerosis.....			21	1					22
Arthritis.....			3	5					8
Ascaris lumbricoides.....			6	2					8
Asthma:									
Bronchial.....			14	14					28
Cardiac.....			5	5					10
Bronchitis:									
Acute.....	6		162	98					266
Chronic.....	2		42	48					92
Capillary.....			1	1					2
Biliary calculi.....			3						3
Burns of arm.....							1	1	2
Bursitis.....							4		4
Carbuncle of leg.....							1		1
Cerebral concussion.....							1		1
Chilblains.....							5	2	7
Cicatrix.....							1	1	2
Clavus.....							2	1	3
Cholera infantum.....			1						1

Out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Medical.				Surgical.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Synovitis							3	3	6
Stricture of urethra					7				7
Torticollis			4	2					6
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	3		116	103					222
Ulcers:									
Arm			2	1					3
Gastric			3						3
Leg			1						1
Phagedenic					2				2
Umbilicus				2					2
Varicose	2		4	6					12
Vaccination							51	65	116
Varicella				1					1
Vertigo			4	13					17
Injuries:									
Contused wounds—									
Abdomen							2		2
Arm							2		2
Foot							3		3
Hand							3		3
Head							1		1
Leg							1		1
Sting of insect			2						2
Total	22	3	990	880	10		165	103	2,173

Diagnosis.	Eye.					Ear.					Total.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.			
	M.	F.	M.	•F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Adeno-sarcoma of lacrimal gland.....			1	1	2						
Astigmatism.....			1	1	2						
Hypertrophic.....				1	1						
Atrophy of optic nerve.....			2	2	4						
Blepharitis.....			1	2	3						
Cataract:											
Senile.....	2		6	1	9						
Traumatic.....			1		1						
Catarrh, acute aural.....									1		1
Ceruminous deposits.....								4	5		9
Conjunctivitis:											
Catarrhal.....	4	4	68	69	145						
Chronic.....			13	12	25						
Phlyctenular.....			8	6	14						
Purulent.....			5		5						
Chalazion.....		1			1						
Corneal opacity.....			3	2	5						
Corneal ulceration.....			3		3						
Dactylitis.....			1		1						
Deafness right ear.....						1		1			2
Diplopia.....	1			1	2						
Echymosis of eye.....	1	1	4	6	12						
Eczema of lids.....			2		2						
Eczema of ear.....								1			1
Foreign body in ear.....									1		1
Foreign body in eye.....			3	1	4						
Furuncle of lid.....			3		3						
Goiter, exophthalmic.....				9	9						
Gunshot wound of eye.....			1		1						
Hordeolum.....			4		4						
Hypermetropia.....			1		1						
Iritis.....			11	9	20						
Keratitis.....			5	7	12						
Kerato-iritis.....			1	6	7						
Myopia.....			6	5	11						
Nystagmus.....				1	1						
Oedema of lids.....				1	1						
Ophthalmia:											
Gonorrheal.....			4		4						
Neonatorium.....			1	2	3						
Otalgia.....								1	2		3
Pannus with hernia iris.....	1				1						
Panophthalmitis.....				1	1						
Presbyopia.....			4	3	7						
Pterygium.....			2	1	3						

Out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Eye.				Total.	Ear.				Total.
	White.		Colored.			White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Ptosis of right eye.....				2	2					
Otitis media.....								8	7	15
Retinitis.....	2		1		3					
Rupture of sclera.....			2		2					
Sebaceous cyst of lid.....			1		1					
Stenosis of eustachian tube.....						1		1	5	7
Strabismus, external.....			2		2					
Tinnitus.....									1	1
Traumatism of right eye.....			1	1	2					
Vitreous opacity.....			1		1					
Total.....	11	6	173	153	343	2		16	22	40

Diagnosis.	Gynecological.			Diagnosis.	Gynecological.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.		White.	Colored.	Total.
Anteflexion.....		3	3	Miscarriage.....		2	2
Amenorrhea.....		18	18	Ovaralgia.....		41	41
Carcinoma:				Ovaritis.....		59	59
Breast.....		1	1	Pregnancy.....		18	18
Uteri.....	2	2	4	Prolapsus uteri.....		4	4
Dysmenorrhea.....		20	20	Pyosalpinx.....		1	1
Endocervicitis.....	1	2	3	Retroflexion.....		10	10
Endometritis.....		13	13	Retroversion.....		2	2
Fibroid uteri.....		5	5	Salpingitis.....		6	6
Leucorrhea.....		45	45	Subinvolution.....		8	8
Mastitis.....		3	3	Vaginitis.....		6	6
Menopause.....		53	53	Vulvitis.....		1	1
Menorrhagia.....		19	19	Total.....	3	347	350
Metritis.....		2	2				
Metrorrhagia.....		3	3				

Nose and throat.					Nose and throat.						
Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abcess, peritonsilar.....			1	2	3	Pharyngitis:					
Adenoids			2	7	9	Acute			23	42	65
Catarrh:						Chronic			1	2	3
Nasal			6	1	7	Polypi, nasal	2		1	1	4
Deflected septum			5	1	6	Rhinitis:					
Sporadic septum.....			2		2	Acute	1		13	8	22
Ethmoiditis.....				1	1	Chronic	1				1
Glossitis			1		1	Rhinolith			1	1	2
Hypertrophied tonsils			10	17	27	Stomatitis			5	8	13
Hypertrophy of turbi-						Tonsillitis.....	1	1	20	18	40
nate bones			4	5	9	Acute			8	4	12
Laryngitis:						Chronic			1	4	5
Acute			7	4	11	Follicular			8	13	21
Chronic			1		1	Ulcer:					
Naso-pharyngitis:						Nares.....				1	1
Acute			8	8	16	Septum.....			1	1	2
Chronic			2	1	3	Total	5	1	137	151	294
Edema of uvula.....			3		3						
Paralysis of vocal cords			3	1	4						

Out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Nervous diseases.					Diagnosis.	Nervous diseases.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.		White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alcoholism			7	---	7	Multiple sclerosis			3	---	3
Cephalalgia			5	19	24	Nervous indigestion			7	21	28
Cerebral syphilis			26	---	26	Neuralgia			4	---	4
Cerebral thrombosis			---	2	2	Facial			1	9	10
Cerebro-spinal sclerosis			3	---	3	Intercostal	1	---	26	19	46
Chorea			7	1	8	Neurasthenia			21	92	113
Dementia			1	---	1	Neuritis			---	4	4
Epilepsy			12	36	48	Nocturnal emissions			1	---	1
Freidrick's disease	1	---	---	---	1	Paralysis:					
Heat exhaustion			1	---	1	Agitans			---	1	1
Hemicrania			---	1	1	Ataxic			1	---	1
Hemiplegia			2	---	2	Facial			---	3	3
Herpes zoster			2	1	3	Spinal spastic			14	---	14
Hysteria			---	34	34	Pleurodynia			---	3	3
Insomnia	1	---	2	8	11	Sciatica			3	2	5
Locomotor ataxia	1	---	6	1	8	Total	4	---	160	262	426
Migraine			5	5	10						

Diagnosis.	Skin and genitourinary diseases.					Diagnosis.	Skin and genitourinary diseases.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.		White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				F.	M.	F.	
Acne rosacea				1	1	Lupus			1	11	12
Acne vulgaris			3	1	4	Milia			---	2	2
Balamitis			6	---	6	Mycosis			1	1	2
Chancre			13	5	18	Orechitis			13	---	13
Chancroid	1	---	28	3	32	Phimosis			17	---	17
Cystitis:						Prostatitis			5	---	5
Acute	1	---	11	13	25	Prostatorrhea	1	---	3	---	4
Chronic			3	2	5	Psoriasis			---	2	2
Condylomata			---	5	5	Scabies	2	---	15	3	20
Dermatitis			8	4	12	Syphilis:					
Epididymitis			12	---	12	Hereditary			4	6	10
Eczema	2	1	17	8	28	Secondary			184	76	260
Gonorrhoea:						Tertiary	3	2	10	21	36
Acute	4	---	185	42	231	Tinea:					
Chronic			8	---	8	Capitis			2	---	2
Hematuria			1	2	3	Circinata		1	2	1	4
Herpes:						Tonsorans	1	---	1	---	2
Labialis			1	---	1	Urticaria			3	4	7
Preputialis			---	7	7	Total	15	6	566	213	800
Ichthyosis			2	---	2						
Impetigo			2	---	2						

Nativity of patients.

	White.		Colored.		Total.		White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alabama			7	15	22	Pennsylvania	2		17	1	20
Arkansas			1	3	4	Rhode Island			1		1
California			2		2	South Carolina			16	23	39
Connecticut	2		2	1	5	Tennessee			5		5
Delaware				1	1	Texas			2		2
District of Columbia	20	5	250	268	543	Virginia	15	8	368	478	878
Florida			3	1	4	West Virginia			1	14	15
Georgia	2		14	7	23	British West Indies			2	1	3
Illinois				1	1	British Guiana			1		1
Indiana	1				1	Canada				1	1
Kansas			1		1	England		1			1
Kentucky			3	2	5	Germany	8				8
Louisiana		1	1	1	3	Ireland	9	2			11
Maine	2			1	3	Italy	5				5
Maryland	16		195	247	458	Mexico			1		1
Massachusetts	1		2	1	4	Porto Rico			2		2
Mississippi			2	1	3	Russia	2				2
New Jersey	2		2	2	6	Sandwich Islands			1		1
New York	22	1	4	8	35	Unknown	1	1	9	6	17
North Carolina			49	14	63	Total	110	19	953	1,125	2,207
Ohio			4	3	7						

Occupation of patients.

Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Architect			1		1	Maid			1		1
Artist			1		1	Mechanic	2				2
Baker	2		1		3	Messenger			5		5
Barber			13		13	Minister			7		7
Bartender	1		1		2	Missionary			1		1
Bell boy			2		2	Motorman	1				1
Bootblack			3		3	Music teacher			1		1
Brick mason	1		4		5	Newsboy			2		2
Butler			4		4	No occupation			23	20	43
Butcher			1		1	Nurse				6	6
Carpenter	5		2		7	Oyster dealer			1		1
Chambermaid		1		37	38	Packer	1				1
Clerk	2				2	Painter	8		1		9
Coachman			1		1	Paper hanger			1		1
Contractor			1		1	Pharmacist	1		4		5
Cook	2		6	9	17	Photographer			1		1
Cutlery man	1				1	Physician			1		1
Dairyman	2		1		3	Plasterer	1		1		2
Decorator	1				1	Plumber			1		1
Dishwasher			2	1	3	Porter			5		5
Domestic		15		964	979	Pupil			23	19	42
Dressmaker		1		7	8	Rag picker			1		1
Driver			22		22	Saddler	1				1
Dye maker			1		1	Sailor			1		1
Elevator boy			1		1	Shoemaker			1		1
Engineer			3		3	Soldier	10		1		11
Expressman			5		5	Stable-man			2		2
Ex-soldier	13		2		15	Student			30	16	46
Farmer	6		11		17	Tailor	2				2
Fireman	1		3		4	Teacher			5	3	8
Fisherman			1		1	Telegraph operator			1		1
Florist	2				2	Tile setter	1				1
Gardener			3		3	Tinner			1		1
Grocer	1				1	Trained nurse				1	1
Hostler			6		6	Undertaker			1		1
Huckster	2		7		9	Unknown	2	2	12	9	25
Iron worker	1				1	Valet			1		1
Janitor			2		2	Waiter			22		22
Laborer	32		677		709	Waitress				7	7
Laundry woman				23	23	Watchman			6		6
Lawyer	1		2		3						
Machinist	4		2		6	Total	110	19	953	1,125	2,207

Number admitted each year for the past thirty-two years.

Year ending June 30—	Num-ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num-ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num-ber.
1875	190	1886	1,923	1897	2,815
1876	319	1887	2,017	1898	2,355
1877	500	1888	1,997	1899	2,374
1878	519	1889	2,074	1900	2,427
1879	642	1890	2,392	1901	2,414
1880	819	1891	2,373	1902	2,408
1881	892	1892	2,331	1903	2,677
1882	1,102	1893	2,422	1904	2,907
1883	1,373	1894	2,801	1905	2,918
1884	1,509	1895	2,476	1906	2,207
1885	1,794	1896	2 596		

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

SIR: I submit herewith a report of the Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Since the organization of the school the course of training has been two years, which is entirely too short, and it is recommended that a term of three years be adopted at the earliest practical moment, including a probationary period of six months.

The health of the nurses has been excellent, and a high standard of discipline has been maintained, to the general good of the school.

The graduating exercises were held at Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, May 10, 1906, at which time Dr. John Gordon, president of Howard University, presented diplomas to 13 graduates. The address of the evening was delivered by Rev. Franklyn I. Bennett.

The usual number of lectures were delivered during the year by the following lecturers:

W. A. Warfield.....	Gynecology and Abdominal Nursing.
W. C. McNeill, M. D.....	Materia Medica.
Sarah L. Tuffs.....	Dietetics.
Wm. A. Jack, jr., M. D.....	General Surgery.
F. E. Maxcy, M. D.....	Medical Nursing.
S. S. Thompson, M. D.....	Physiology.
H. W. Freeman, M. D.....	Anatomy.
N. R. Jenner, M. D.....	Obstetrics.
Jno. R. Francis, M. D.....	Diseases of Children.
E. O. Belt, M. D.....	Diseases of Eye and Ear.
Albert Ridgeley, M. D.....	Bacteriology and Urinalysis.
Annie Combs.....	Massage.
Applications received during the year.....	165
Applicants taken on probation.....	19
Accepted.....	17
Dismissed.....	1
Probationers not accepted.....	2
Resigned.....	2

Graduates of 1906.

Miss Iona M. Hall, Ohio.	Miss Mary E. Merritt, Kentucky.
Miss Mary B. Gordon, District of Columbia.	Miss Viola McKnight, Virginia.
Miss Daisy M. Bearce, New York.	Miss Annie Barnes, Maryland.
Miss Harriett C. Johnson, Ohio.	Miss Sarah O. Henderson, Rhode Island.
Miss Mary E. Marshall, Tennessee.	Miss Mary E. Burruss, Pennsylvania.
Miss Marion V. Lucas, District of Columbia.	Miss Willie A. Lewis, Georgia.
	Miss Colota M. McDougal, Indiana.

SARAH L. TUFFS,
Directress of Nurses.

W. A. WARFIELD,
Surgeon in Chief.

*List of graduates, their present occupation and whereabouts.***1905.**

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Braxton, Margaret.....	Private nurse.....	Salem, Va.
Brooks, Alpha E.....	do.....	Institute, W. Va.
Carter, Marion M.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Henderson, Hattie E.....	do.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
Holmes, Julia E.....	do.....	Plainfield, N. J.
Jefferson, Roxanna M.....	do.....	Bristol, Tenn.
Kidd, Berta M.....	Now Mrs. Harris.....	Washington, D. C.
Long, Ida E.....	Private nurse.....	Newark, N. J.
Maston, Mary J.....	Head nurse Red Cross Sanitarium.....	Louisville, Ky.
Scott, Julia E.....	Private nurse.....	New Haven, Conn.
Teabout, Stella.....	do.....	Richfield Springs, N. Y.
Taliaferro, Olivia.....	do.....	Anacostia, D. C.
Terry, Jessie C.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Williams, Daisy M.....	do.....	Sherman, Tex.
Williams, Mary T.....	do.....	Ware Neck, Va.
Wilson, Annabel.....	do.....	Baltimore, Md.

1904.

Baker, Hattie E.....	Private nurse.....	Darlington, S. C.
Blackwell, W. Lucille.....	Did not complete term.....	Newbern, N. C.
Carter, Mary E.....	Private nurse.....	Harrisburg, Pa.
Carter, Elizabeth V.....	do.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Grant, Anna E.....	do.....	Savannah, Ga.
Gilmore, Mary E.....	do.....	Leavenworth, Kans.
James, Aleathia D.....	do.....	Rochelle, Fla.
Jeffries, Emma M.....	do.....	Redbank, N. J.
Jones, Violet.....	do.....	Hartford, Conn.
Lewis, Louzetta.....	do.....	Montgomery, Ala.
Richardson, Effie V.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Thomas, Marie E.....	do.....	Richmond, Va.

1903.

Browne, E. M.....	Private nurse.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore, Mary E.....	do.....	Charlestown, W. Va.
Christie, Sarah E.....	do.....	Chester, Pa.
Coates, Maiella E.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Hargrave, L. S.....	do.....	Do.
Johnson, L. D.....	do.....	Warrenton, N. C.
Johnson, Nellie V.....	do.....	Abbeville, S. C.
Latney, Carrie L.....	Now Mrs. Bowie.....	Washington, D. C.
Love, Ellen V.....	Private nurse.....	Lumberton, N. C.
Rollins, Clara A.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Rutherford, Anna L.....	do.....	Harrisburg, Pa.
Valentine, J. L.....	do.....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Yarborough, S. V. S.....	do.....	Columbus, Ga.
Purcell, E. J.....	do.....	Brunswick, Ga.
Sharp, Carrie M.....	do.....	Marion, Va.

1902.

Adams, Ella C.....	Private nurse.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Baker, Vera L.....	Head nurse, State Hospital.....	Goldsboro, N. C.
Booth, Mary S.....	Private nurse.....	Bath, Me.
Delisse, Augusta V.....	do.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dias, Frances C.....	do.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Johnson, Gertrude B.....	do.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mason, Corinna.....	Now Mrs. Phillips.....	Springfield, Mass.
Nichols, Florence L.....	Private nurse.....	Newark, N. J.
Rogers, Amanda.....	do.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Roper, Maggie A.....	do.....	Galveston, Tex.
Thompson, Rachel A.....	Later, Mrs. Thomas.....	Deceased.

1901.

Allen, Margaret A.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Barks, Susan C.....	do.....	Bedford, Pa.
Campbell, B. N.....	do.....	Montgomery, Ala.
Dey, Mary L.....	do.....	Philadelphia, Pa.

List of graduates, their present occupation and whereabouts—Continued.

1901.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Hackley, Mamie E.....	Now Mrs. Ash.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hanson, Carrie L.....	Private nurse.....	Baltimore, Md.
Harrell, Catherine S.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Hunter, Bessie.....	do.....	Do.
Jackson, Eliza A.....	do.....	Richmond, Va.
Jones, Mary J.....	Matron Freedmen's Hospital.....	Washington, D. C.
Powell, Gussie D.....	Private nurse.....	Richmond, Va.
Rhone, Charlotte S.....	do.....	Newbern, N. C.
Robinson, Frances A.....	do.....	Do.
Thomas, Bertha J.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Walcott, Louisa M.....	do.....	Rock Hill, S. C.
Whitley, Florence A.....	do.....	Newbern, N. C.

1900.

Clarke, Mary F.....	Private nurse.....	Richmond, Va.
Hamilton, Priscilla.....	do.....	Montgomery, Ala.
Hawkins, Nannie E.....	do.....	Charlotte, N. C.
Hunton, Mary A.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Johnson, Hattie B.....	do.....	Mount Pleasant, N. C.
Lewis, Eva P.....	do.....	Manassas, Va.
Moody, Annie L.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Mickens, Macella C.....	do.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Middleton, Haga H.....	do.....	Charleston, S. C.
Smith, Cora V.....	do.....	Camden, N. J.
Winfield, Laura.....	do.....	Ware, Mass.

1899.

Banks, Effie P.....	Private nurse.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Brown, Agnes M.....	do.....	Meyersdale, Pa.
Coleman, Georgia A.....	do.....	Atlanta, Ga.
Dismond, S. Matthew.....	Now Mrs. Dibble.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Francies, Bertha A.....	Private nurse.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Hairston, Lula C.....	Now Mrs. Crews.....	Winston, N. C.
Hankins, Mintha C.....	Private nurse.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
Hendricks, Eliza R.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Henry, Lillian M.....	do.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hoge, Carrie M.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Keemer, Jessie E.....	Now Mrs. Robinson.....	Providence, R. I.
McEwen, Irene O.....	Now Mrs. Green.....	Pensacola, Fla.
Rich, Anna.....	Private nurse.....	Hartford, Conn.
Scott, Helen V.....	Now Mrs. Cole.....	Swansboro, Ga.
Thompson, Isabella.....	Private nurse.....	New Orleans, La.
Wilson, Emma C.....	do.....	Montgomery, Ala.
Williams, Almira E.....	do.....	Lansingburg, N. Y.

1898.

Bannister, Carrie J.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Bennett, Florence R.....	do.....	Baltimore, Md.
Cabannis, Martha E.....	Head nurse, Richmond Hospital.....	Richmond, Va.
Carter, Edith M.....	do.....	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Davis, Annie M.....	do.....	Shelbyville, Tenn.
Ennis, Sarah J.....	Now Mrs. Brooks.....	Washington, D. C.
Gaines, Mary R.....	Head nurse, Providence Hospital.....	Baltimore, Md.
Geder, Isabella.....	Private nurse.....	Binghamton, N. Y.
Hurlong, Mary A.....	do.....	Asheville, N. C.
King, Carrie M.....	Now Mrs. Foreman.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Robinson, Amelia A.....	Private nurse.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Russell, Ruby E.....	do.....	Charlottesville, Va.
Stanton, Priscilla.....	Now Mrs. Todd.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Sumby, Lillie May.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Valentine, J. Ella.....	do.....	Lebanon, Ind.
Whitson, Clara E.....	do.....	Rhinecliff, N. Y.

List of graduates, their present occupation and whereabouts—Continued.

1897.

Name	Occupation.	Residence.
Caldwell, Amanda J	Now Mrs. Darrell	Dallas, Tex.
Combs, Annie	Massage specialist	Washington, D. C.
Green, Lucille	Now Mrs. Tibbs	St. Paul, Minn.
Griffin, G. Josephine	Private nurse	Washington, D. C.
Haithcock, Ada	do	Do.
King, Annie C	Now Mrs. Hughes	Richmond, Va.
Rollins, Willie M.	Now Mrs. Frazier	Washington, D. C.
Smith, S. May	Head nurse, Tuskegee Institute	Tuskegee, Ala.
Thomas, Annie M.	Private nurse	Washington, D. C.
Thompson, Della R.	Now Mrs. Davis	Vienna, Va.
Underhill, Katherine P	Now Mrs. Wm. Moten	Washington, D. C.
Webb, Eva	Private nurse	Do.
Warner, Florence A.	do	Springfield, Mass.
Young, Lola E. M.	do	Greenville, S. C.

1896.

Ashton, Luci V	Superintendent of nurses, Douglas Hospital.	Kansas City, Mo.
Blackburn, N. L.	Private nurse	Philadelphia, Pa.
Burke, Julia	Now Mrs. Phillips	Jacksonville, Fla.
Fleetwood, Sara I.	Private nurse	Washington, D. C.
Foust, Isabella L.	do	Winston, N. C.
Gibson, Katherine C.	Bureau of Engraving and Printing	Washington, D. C.
Green, Anna N.	do	Deceased.
Owens, Laura A.	Private nurse	Washington, D. C.
Pierce, Letitia	Now Mrs. Blair	Kansas City, Mo.
Ricks, Antoinette M.	Now Mrs. Demby	Do.
Robinson, Annie B.	Superintendent and matron, Good Samaritan Hospital.	Charlotte, N. C.
Shorter, Sarah A.	Private nurse	Washington, D. C.
Simms, Annie A.	Now Mrs. Johnson	Winburne, Pa.
Smith, Gertrude	Now Mrs. Thorn	Washington, D. C.
Tyler, Elizabeth	Private nurse	Northampton, Mass.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION SENT APPLICANTS.

The Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses is established to give a two years' course of training to women who desire to enter the profession of nursing.

Applicants may be received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy. Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, and printed instructions will be furnished respecting the personal information to be given by applicants. Letters of application should be accompanied by a statement from a clergyman, testifying to good moral character, and from a physician, certifying to sound health and unimpaired faculties. Applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, of at least average height and physique, and must give satisfactory evidence of a general fitness of disposition and temperament for the work of nursing. It has been the practise of the hospital to appoint only unmarried colored women (this term includes widows). Upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the nurses and the approval of the surgeon in chief they will be received one month on probation. During the month of trial and previous to being accepted as a pupil in the school the applicant must be prepared for an examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic, and English dictation. The examination is to test the applicant's ability to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately, to understand arithmetic as far as fractions and per cent, and take notes of lectures. This amount of education is indispensable for a member of the school, but applicants are reminded that women of superior education and cultivation will be preferred.

During the probationary month, board, lodging, and laundry work are provided by the school. The probationer provides her own dress.

The training school authorities reserve the right to terminate the connection of a pupil with the school at any time in case of misconduct, inefficiency, or neglect of duty. Those who prove satisfactory are accepted as pupils after signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, including the probationary month, and during that time to obey the rules of the school and hospital and to be subordi-

nate to the authorities governing the same. Pupils reside at the home and serve as assistants in various departments of the hospital for the full two years. They are also expected to perform any duty assigned to them by the superintendent of nurses.

After the month of probation pupils are required, when on duty, to wear the dress prescribed by the hospital, which is a blue gingham, simply made, with white apron and cap and linen collar and cuffs. Probationers are not allowed to wear this dress.

In addition to their board and lodging, and a reasonable amount of laundry work, the nurses will be provided with uniforms, the necessary note and text-books, also \$5 per month. This sum is not given as pay for services rendered, it being considered that their education during that time is a full equivalent for their services.

The day nurses are on duty from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., with an hour off for dinner and additional time for exercise or rest. The pupils have a right to one-half of Sunday and are often given a half day in the week. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year during the summer. In sickness the pupils are cared for gratuitously, but the time lost must be made up.

The course of instruction is given by visiting and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients and by the superintendent and head nurse. A regular course of lectures, recitations, and demonstrations is also given, with examinations at stated periods. When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses receive, if they pass the examination and are otherwise satisfactory, a diploma certifying to the course of training and practise.

COURSE OF TRAINING.

The instruction includes:

- (1) The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, wounds; the application of fomentations, poultices, cups.
- (2) The administration of enemas and use of catheter.
- (3) The management of appliances for uterine complaints.
- (4) The best method of friction to the body and extremities.
- (5) The management of helpless patients; making beds, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing and dressing bedsores, and managing positions.
- (6) Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints.
- (7) The preparing, cooking, and serving of delicacies for the sick.

They will also be given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms in the proper manner, and are taught to take care of rooms and wards, to keep all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, to make accurate observations and reports to the physician of the state of the secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence as to delirium or stupor, breathing, sleep, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

The teaching will be given by visiting or resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and by the superintendent. Lectures, recitations, and demonstrations will take place from time to time, and examinations at stated periods.

When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses thus trained, on passing a satisfactory examination, each receive a diploma.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATES.

- (1) Name in full.
- (2) Are you a single woman or widow?
- (3) If a widow, have you children; how many; their ages; how are they provided for?
- (4) Are you otherwise free from domestic responsibility so that you are not liable to be called away during the two years' course?
- (5) Your present occupation or employment?
- (6) Your former employment, if any.
- (7) Your age on last birthday.
- (8) Date and place of birth.
- (9) Height.
- (10) Weight.
- (11) In what schools and places were you educated? And state what your advantages have been.
- (12) Have you ever been in any other hospital or training school?
- (13) Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
- (14) Are your sight and hearing good?

- (15) Have you any physical defects?
- (16) Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
- (17) Have you ever had any uterine disease?
- (18) The names in full of two persons to be referred to, not relatives; and state how long each has known you; if previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
- (19) Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

CONTRACT SIGNED BY PUPIL NURSES ON ENTERING THE SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 190—.

I, ——— ———, the undersigned, do hereby agree to remain two years from date a pupil of the above-named institution, and promise during that time to obey the rules of school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.

REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

Officers.—Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, president; E. Southard Parker, Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy, vice-presidents; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., secretary; John D. McChesney, treasurer.

Directors.—Hon. Thomas S. Martin, United States Senate; Hon. Andrew J. Barchfeld, M. D., House of Representatives; Hon. L. F. Livingston, House of Representatives; Hon. Henry L. West, District Commissioner; F. H. Smith, 1408 New York avenue; A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Nathaniel Wilson, Pacific Building; John D. McChesney, U. S. Geological Survey; E. Southard Parker, 613 Fifteenth street NW.; Daniel Moore Ransdell, 130 B street NE.; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., 920 Twenty-third street NW.; George Truesdell, Wyatt Building; Richard R. McMahon, Pacific Building; Thomas R. Jones, 1216 Connecticut avenue NW.; Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, retired, 2144 California avenue NW.; Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., 1407 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, 1773 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Myron M. Parker, 1418 F street NW.; Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, 909 Sixteenth street NW.; Surg. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Committees.—Executive: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, president; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., secretary; John D. McChesney, treasurer; Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy; A. S. Solomons, Hon. H. L. West, E. Southard Parker. Rules: The president of the board (ex officio); Hon. Thomas S. Martin; Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, retired; F. H. Smith. Expenditures: Hon. H. L. West, E. Southard Parker, A. S. Solomons. Audit: George Truesdell, Richard R. McMahon. Personal Property: Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, retired; Surg. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army; Daniel Moore Ransdell. Ways and Means: The treasurer (ex officio); Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy; Hon. L. F. Livingston, Nathaniel Wilson, Hon. A. J. Barchfeld. Annual Report: The president of the board (ex officio); Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D.; John D. McChesney. Lady Visitors: Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D.; Hon. A. J. Barchfeld, Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy.

Medical Board.—Isaac S. Stone, M. D.; J. Wesley Bovee, M. D.; H. D. Fry, M. D.; William M. Sprigg, M. D.; J. O. Skinner, M. D. (ex officio).

Visiting committee for 1906-7.—April, May, and June, 1906: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, chairman; Right Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, D. D.; R. R. McMahon, Hon. H. L. West, Myron M. Parker. July, August, and September, 1906: John D. McChesney, chairman; Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D.; E. Southard Parker; Surg. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army. October, November, and December, 1906: F. H. Smith, chairman; Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, retired; George Truesdell, A. S. Solomons, Daniel Moore Ransdell. January, February, and March, 1907: Nathaniel Wilson, chairman; Hon. Thomas S. Martin, Hon. L. F. Livingston, Hon. A. J. Barchfeld, M. D.

Hospital staff.—Medical superintendent: J. O. Skinner, major and surgeon, U. S. Army, retired. Visiting surgeons: Isaac S. Stone, M. D.; J. Wesley Bovee, M. D., gynecologists in chief; H. D. Fry, M. D.; William M. Sprigg, M. D., obstetricians in chief. Associates: G. Brown Miller, M. D.; W. Sinclair Bowen, M. D., in gynecology; Edward E. Morse, M. D.; Julian M. Cabell, M. D., in obstetrics. Anesthetists: Truman Abbe, M. D.; Thos. F. Lowe, M. D. Pathologist: James Carroll, M. D. Assistant pathologist: Thomas S. D. Grasty, M. D. Ophthalmologist: D. K. Shute, M. D. Superintendent of nurses and principal of training school: Miss Georgina Daly. Matron: Miss M. G. Skinner. Typewriter: Miss Ruth Donn.

House staff.—Guy Stark Saffold, M. D., resident physician; Mahlon Ashford, M. D., first assistant resident physician; Manuel I. Nunez, M. D., second assistant resident physician; Chas. S. Lawrence, pharmacist.

Out-patient department (dispensary).—J. O. Skinner, M. D., superintendent in charge; J. Lewis Riggles, M. D., Chas. M. Beall, M. D., dispensary physicians.

Board of lady visitors.—Mrs. Frederick L. Moore, president, 1680 Thirty-first street NW.; Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson, vice-president, 912 Farragut square; Mrs. J. Hepburn Yarnell, secretary, 3028 P street; Mrs. W. N. Suter, treasurer, 911 Sixteenth street NW.; Miss Anna B. Abbott, 2926 P street; Mrs. W. B. Bayley, 1805 Nineteenth

street; Mrs. Henry B. Brown, 1720 Sixteenth street; Mrs. C. M. Chester, The Highlands; Mrs. L. P. Grady, 1521 Twenty-ninth street NW.; Mrs. W. H. Goddard, 1630 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, 2449 Eighteenth street NW.; Mrs. Emilie A. Fitch, 1518 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Louis Kingsley, 1720 H street; Mrs. Richard Harlow, 1624 Twenty-first street; Mrs. de Meissner, 2928 P street NW.; Mrs. Charles Poor, 1614 Twenty-first street NW.; Mrs. John Poor, 1724 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. George Fort, 1525 Twenty-eighth street NW.; Mrs. H. C. Wilkins, 1523 Twenty-eighth street NW.; Mrs. P. M. Rixey, 909 Sixteenth street; Mrs. McCreary, Stoneleigh Court; Mrs. C. G. Mitchell, 1730 K street; Mrs. Harriet Stickney, 1755 N street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual reports for Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, as follows:

Report of the Medical Superintendent, report of the Medical Board, report of the Board of Lady Visitors, report of the School of Nursing, and the report of the Treasurer.

The important work accomplished during the year is shown in full in the report of the Medical Superintendent, and the results prove to us the wonderful skill of the surgeons and the untiring energy and ability of the Medical Superintendent, the young surgeons attached to the hospital, and the corps of gentle, able, and accomplished nurses, who, under the direction of their ever faithful, able, and untiring Superintendent of Nurses, have done so much for the care, welfare, and restoration to health of those committed to their charge.

Columbia stands to-day among the leading institutions of its class in the country, and by its organic act its work is confined to diseases peculiar to women and as a lying-in asylum. It is well equipped with modern surgical apparatus. Its main building, although constructed as a dwelling house about ninety years ago, was reported by the building inspector of the District of Columbia, after a critical inspection in March, 1906, as in a perfectly safe condition so far as its structural features are concerned, while the letter from the fire department of the District, so courteously sent to us by your Board on October 27, 1904, shows that the chief of that department highly commended the Medical Superintendent of Columbia Hospital for the prompt action taken to protect the inmates of the hospital against fire by providing appliances, means, and fire escapes.

As persons suffering from contagious diseases are not admitted nor are such cases treated in our hospital under the law, the only possible chance for those entering being brought in contact with such diseases is the development thereof after a patient has been admitted. Such a case occurred during the year, but the spread of the disease was promptly checked by the immediate report of the matter to the health officer, the removal of the cases from the hospital, the quarantine and fumigation of the cottage in which they occurred, and the complete quarantine of all who were in the cottage for the usual period required by the board of health. This is the first occasion where a case of this kind has occurred, and the prompt action of our Medical Board and of the Medical Superintendent, assisted by the accomplished health officer and his agents, prevented the spread of the disease, and did not necessitate the quarantining of the main hospital building.

There has been a slight increase in the number of patients admitted and of births over last year, while the number of surgical operations, many of them of maximum importance, has increased about 32 per cent. The death rate following operations is less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, being a very slight increase over that of 1905 and over 8 per cent less than in 1899.

Eight hundred and thirty patients were admitted during the year, of whom 262 were pay patients. The amount collected from pay patients was \$15,092.96, being an increase of \$1,851.79 over the year 1904-5.

The number of indigent patients treated during the year was 568, for the treatment of whom the hospital received from the Board of Charities the sum of \$19,179.60, or an average of about \$33.75 per patient.

The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 634, being an increase of 154 over the year 1904-5 and 412 more than in 1899.

The number of births was 363; the number of visits to the dispensary was 4,961, while the number of prescriptions compounded was 4,304.

During the fiscal year many repairs have been made to the main buildings and outbuildings, the most important and most needed of which was the installation of a new 50-horsepower boiler, the old boiler having become in such condition that it failed to meet the requirements of the institution. Other work consisted of new guttering and down spouts at portions of the main buildings; repairs to the nurses' home and the cottages; repainting the halls of main building to the third floor by contract with the lowest bidder after inviting proposals.

By purchase of materials and using the labor of the house force, the following has been accomplished: The outside of the cottage, the two recovery rooms, one of the large wards, the corridor leading from the main hall at the cottage, the baby nursery, and the baby bathroom have all been repainted.

A number of doors and windows in the main building and cottage have been overhauled and repaired; a new maple floor has been laid in the baby bathroom; the sills, floors, and weatherboarding of the porches leading from the main building to the nurses' home and the cottage have been repaired; a new storage bin has been placed in the storeroom; the outbuildings occupied by the fireman, night watchman, and hospital orderly have been repaired; the slate roof of the nurses' home has been overhauled and put in order; 300 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch gas pipe has been placed in the engine and boiler rooms of main building; three rooms for pay patients and the quarters of the Assistant Resident Physician at the cottage have been repainted; parts of the roof of the main building have been repaired and repainted; the dormitory occupied by the resident physicians and pharmacist has been painted and grained; the kitchen range and brick piers thereof have been repaired; the elevator shaft has been overhauled and repaired; minor repairs have been made to the operating room and the diet kitchen where required, and the rooms have been repainted; the shutters of the nurses' home have been repaired; absolutely necessary repairs were made from time to time to the high-pressure boiler before the new one was available.

Repairs were made from time to time to the plumbing, gas and water pipes, gas fixtures, electric lights, wires and batteries, toilet and bath rooms, radiators and steam pipes, doors, frames, windows and sashes. •

Similar repairs will be required from year to year in the future, as is customary in all old buildings, and will continue to be absolutely necessary until Congress, in its wisdom, deems it proper to authorize the construction of a new hospital building on this splendid site for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women and a lying-in asylum.

During the present fiscal year it is proposed to expend the appropriation of \$2,000, made by the act of June 27, 1906, for repairs, indicated in detail in my last annual report. Proposals will be invited for all of this work which can not be accomplished by the house force, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The financial condition of the institution during the past year has been maintained as nearly as possible as heretofore, though it is a source of regret to me to announce that the amount earned, but never paid, for care and treatment of indigent patients in excess of the sums appropriated in 1904 and 1905, aggregating \$2,475.80, which sum was necessary to cover our liabilities on June 30, 1905, and left us in debt to that amount on that date, has been increased during the year, owing to the fact that during our period of quarantine in May, 1906, we were unable to receive any new patients for nearly three weeks, while our expenses were not only as usual but were increased by necessary fumigation, painting in the cottage, etc., after quarantine was removed, and the result is that the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, finds the hospital in debt about \$4,233.11.

As I have stated in my previous reports, debt is the bane of hospital work, but when suffering women appeal at our doors for help in time of pain and serious illness, we can not, as Christian men, turn them away.

Our efforts are to avoid the fate following many of the great hospitals in this country, that of carrying the burden of a heavy debt, and we are able, as will be seen in the foregoing, to plainly show the cause of the financial deficit in our own institution. Had not the quarantine occurred we would probably have earned this year the entire appropriation of \$20,000, \$820.40 of which sum was turned back into the Treasury.

I earnestly trust that the Board of Charities will ask that the sum actually due our hospital for the treatment of indigent patients during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1904, and June 30, 1905, amounting in all to \$2,475.80, may be appropriated in the deficiency bill during the next session of Congress.

In the report of the Medical Superintendent of Columbia Hospital for 1905 it was shown that the cost of maintenance in our institution, keeping in view the welfare of the sick, is less per diem than in most of the larger and important hospitals indicated in the schedule; economy without parsimony is maintained; our patients are well fed and receive the most careful treatment from distinguished surgeons and well-trained, gentle, and faithful nurses. The cases are those peculiar to the female sex, and among the indigent class are sometimes in the most acute state when the sufferer reaches us. The numerous gynecological operations not only demand consummate

surgical skill, but expensive instruments, antiseptics, sponges, lint, bandages, etc., while as a rule the condition of the patients after the operation requires the constant, faithful, untiring attention of the most skillful and experienced nurses.

Attention is invited to the interesting report of the Medical Board of the hospital herewith, dated March 22, 1906, wherein these eminent surgeons express their views as to the advantages of a special over a general institution for the medical and surgical treatment of the diseases peculiar to women, and for the care of women before, during, and after childbirth. This report is worthy of the careful and thoughtful consideration not only of the medical profession, but especially of those nonprofessionals who are so deeply interested in the great hospital work in the nation's capital.

The report of the Board of Lady Visitors shows the beautiful work done by these noble women who so freely and generously give their time to the hospital, and by their thoughtful and tender courtesies add so much to the comfort, welfare, and happiness of their sisters who are suffering from serious illness.

The report of our able and conscientious Superintendent of Nurses shows the splendid work now being accomplished in the Training School for Nurses, jointly carried on by Columbia and Children's hospitals, in preparing the noble, self-sacrificing band of young women who quietly move among the invalids like angels of mercy, soothing, comforting, and caring for those committed to their charge.

The faculty of the Training School is composed of some of the ablest surgeons and physicians in our country. The course of lectures and of study embraces nearly every subject appertaining to the profession, and the results have been eminently satisfactory.

Fifteen young ladies, ten of whom were from Columbia Hospital, were graduated on May 24 and received their diplomas, indicating that they had satisfactorily accomplished the three years' course of instruction and were mentally and physically qualified for the noble work they had undertaken. Of the fifteen graduates, two were from the Dominion of Canada, one from New York, three from Pennsylvania, two from Maryland, two from Virginia, two from West Virginia, one from Alabama, one from Indiana, and one from the District of Columbia.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, are as follows:

First. For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities, \$20,000. This sum, in the judgment of the Board of Directors and of the Medical Superintendent of the hospital, is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the institution, including the care of patients and the heating, lighting, and proper policing of buildings and grounds. Only so much of this sum as is earned by the hospital for the care of indigent patients can be paid to it, and any balance remaining reverts to the Treasury of the United States.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the amount due the hospital for the care of indigent patients was \$1,096.60 in excess of the appropriation of \$20,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1905, it was \$1,379.20 in excess of the appropriation, thus showing an indebtedness to the hospital for the two years of \$2,475.80. It would be an act of cruelty to refuse entrance to a woman who, while suffer-

ing from the pangs of childbirth or other serious illness, rings the hospital bell at night and pleads for admission. Such cases do occur, and our inviolable rule is not to turn away the applicant, but to admit her and report the case at once to the Board of Charities. Cases of this kind have occurred when we knew that the appropriation was exhausted, but the patient was promptly admitted and cared for until able to leave the hospital.

Second. For payment of amount due for care of indigent patients received from the Board of Charities during the month of June, 1904, after the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was exhausted, \$1,096.60; to be submitted as a deficiency estimate.

Third. For payment of amount due for care of indigent patients received from the Board of Charities during the month of June, 1905, after the appropriation of \$20,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, was exhausted, \$1,379.20; to be submitted as a deficiency estimate.

The necessity for these two items is fully explained under the first item, and the failure to receive the sum properly due was the cause of the hospital's inability to meet its financial obligations in full at the close of the last fiscal year. We have no endowment fund, and our receipts fell short of our expenses by \$2,475.80.

Fourth. For repairs rendered absolutely necessary from time to time to the hospital buildings and roads, which are the property of the United States, \$3,500.

The main structure, built of brick about the year 1812, was designed as a dwelling house, and, although perfectly safe so far as its structural features are concerned, still lacks many of the attributes of a modern hospital. This building and the two cottages devoted to obstetrical work, together with the other outbuildings, need constant repairs.

With the \$3,500 now requested it is proposed to accomplish the following repairs and improvements:

Repair and repaint iron fence and repair stone retaining wall inclosing grounds.	\$350
Put up awnings on south and southwest sides of main building.....	130
Construct road covering of cement, concrete, asphalt, or vitrified brick on road-way from Twenty-fourth street through grounds to main building.....	1,500
Retube boiler at cottage	80
Extend steam line for heating purposes from main building to cottage	50
Repaint inside of north wing of main building, including the help's quarters, linen room, toilet room, pantry, and corridors	250
Repair Superintendent's quarters and office.....	60
Repair porch connecting main building with cottage and nurses' home	75
Overhaul and install new bath tub in toilet room in cottage	75
Repair, replaster, and paint convalescent's ward and corridor in cottage	60
Repair and repaint roof of stable	20
Repair woodwork and repaint kitchen and pantries	30
Repaint outside of main building, including the roof.....	620
Incidental repairs to floors, plastering, shutters, doors, sashes, plumbing, heating, and lighting	200
Total	3,500

Fifth. For preparing detailed plans and specifications and for commencing the construction of a new hospital upon the site now owned by the United States, at a total cost not to exceed \$300,000, \$100,000 is requested for the next fiscal year, with authority to enter

into contract for the entire work at a cost not to exceed \$300,000. Amount now requested, \$100,000.

The demands upon the hospital are annually increasing, and the limit of its capacity has been reached.

The main building is old, and devoid to a large extent of those modern appliances now deemed absolutely necessary by the medical profession.

The institution can properly accommodate only 37 pay patients, 58 indigent patients, and 30 infants.

Nearly two score years ago the hospital was incorporated by act of Congress, and in 1872 and 1875 Congress provided for the purchase of the original building, together with 40,000 square feet of ground, for the total sum of \$50,000, vesting the title in the United States for the use of the hospital, and declaring in the act "that no part of the real or personal property now held or hereafter to be acquired by said institution shall be devoted to any other purpose than a hospital for women and lying-in asylum, without the consent of the United States."

For over a third of a century this splendid institution has accomplished marvelous work in saving lives and alleviating the suffering of the weaker sex, a duty which appeals most forcibly to the men of the nation.

Its Medical Board consists of surgeons of high character and eminent ability. Its Medical Superintendent is a skillful and accomplished retired surgeon of the United States Army.

The roll of members of the Board of Directors of the hospital since its organization bears upon it the names of eminent citizens, and to-day includes one United States Senator, two Members of the House of Representatives, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, a member of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a bishop and another clergyman, distinguished lawyers, bankers, and others from civil life, the Surgeon-General of the United States Navy, the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, a retired Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and a retired Chief of Engineers of the United States Army.

The members of the Board are deeply interested in the great work intrusted to them, and together with a board of about twenty-five Lady Visitors, give such time as they can spare from their other duties to this valuable and important charity. The time has now come to broaden and extend the operations of the hospital in order that it may move forward and be a still greater credit to the national capital, and upon the splendid site at the junction of Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-fifth and L streets NW., all the property of the United States, a building should at once be constructed which will be in consonance with its object and surroundings, will be an ornament to the city, and equipped with every modern appliance and convenience suitable for the care and relief of the women of the District of Columbia.

In the name of the Board of Directors of the hospital, again I plead for the women of the District of Columbia, and earnestly appeal to the Board of Charities to aid us in obtaining the appropriation required to construct this new building, and in placing the only hospital in Washington for the exclusive use of women upon as high a plane

as to structure and equipment as Garfield, Providence, and Freedmen's hospitals, all of which, I am informed, have received large appropriations from Congress in recent years.

The estimate submitted is for a building to cost not more than \$300,000, one-third of which the Board of Directors now requests, in order that detailed plans may be prepared at once and work commenced as soon as practicable.

It is proposed to construct the new building in sections, tearing down portions of the old buildings as the new sections are completed and ready for occupancy.

Sixth. For enlargement and improvement of the present nurses' home building, now on United States land, including preparation of detailed plans and specifications, \$15,000.

With the steady growth of the work of the hospital and the increase in the number of patients, it became necessary to increase our force of young lady nurses. At this time, including the Superintendent of Nurses, it consists of 2 graduate nurses as assistants, and 26 nurses on duty and taking the course of instruction. Our nurses' home fails to accommodate the force employed, and we have been obliged for the past three years to rent additional quarters outside the grounds. This is specially hard both on the nurses and patients, the inconvenience and expense to the hospital being also a matter for grave consideration.

I earnestly appeal to the Board of Charities for its aid in this matter. Its members know full well the labors devolving upon the noble young women; busy for twelve hours out of the twenty-four, they should be provided with proper comfort during the hours when they are permitted to rest from their serious, self-sacrificing duties.

I earnestly trust that the Board of Charities will again support the Hospital Board in its effort to elevate this important work and to make Columbia Hospital the greatest institution of its class in this country, and that it will submit the foregoing estimates to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, bearing its indorsement of the heartiest approval.

The following schedule shows the work accomplished at the hospital in the years ending June 30, 1899, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906:

	1899.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Admissions, adults	598	929	893	815	830
Daily average	36.02	70.64	59.25	7.687	69.48
Births	233	366	364	358	363
Amounts collected from pay patients	\$3,601.00	\$14,195.19	\$12,249.71	\$13,491.91	\$15,092.96
Visits to dispensary	1,447	6,383	6,163	4,823	4,961
Surgical operations	222	423	474	480	634
Death rate, per cent.	4.85	2.49	3.47	2.82	3.68
Death rate following operations, per cent.	11.71	4.02	4.85	3.12	3.47

In conclusion it gives me pleasure to express my high appreciation of the wonderful and skillful work accomplished by the Medical Board, the Visiting Surgeons, and Associate Visiting Surgeons; the energy, skill, judgment, and executive ability of the Medical Superintendent; the excellent and faithful work done by the House Staff; and the tender, sympathetic untiring care of the sick by the able,

conscientious, unselfish Superintendent of Nurses and her splendid corps of well trained, well disciplined, faithful, and intelligent young lady nurses.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. WILSON,
President Board of Directors,
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 22, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: The Medical Board of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum respectfully submit for your consideration the following reasons regarding the advantages of a special over a general institution for the medical and surgical treatment of the diseases peculiar to women and for the care of women before, during, and after childbirth:

That Columbia Hospital was incorporated forty years ago as a special hospital, and by the stipulation of its charter has had its work confined to obstetrical cases and to the treatment of diseases peculiar to women.

In consequence of this special work, extending over so long a period, and the standard of efficiency which has been established and maintained by its Boards of Directors and the professional standing of those connected with it from time to time, it possesses exceptional opportunities for charitable and educational purposes on medical lines.

The value of specialization in any and every department of science, and particularly of medical science, has been so long appreciated by every student and observer of progress and development that its necessity for the best results has been generally conceded. Special medical and surgical work has been greatly assisted by these special facilities to be found in special hospitals, laboratories, etc., and it has been in recognition of these advantages that encouragement and assistance have been given to special work by all true humanitarians in public and private life.

There is, it is true, a certain kind of medical and surgical work which has not as yet been specialized, and the material for this work would be more suitable for a general hospital, but to discontinue a special hospital, such as Columbia Hospital for Women, or the Eye and Ear Hospital in this city, or to merge, here or elsewhere, two or more special hospitals into a general one, would be a retrograde step, incompatible, in our judgment, with the best interests of charity and education.

That the results of the professional work done here for the afflicted women committed to our charge have been successful and satisfactory is best attested by the confidence they and their relatives and friends have in this institution, since instances occur from time to time, as we are informed by the Superintendent, where indigent patients sent to us by the Board of Charities, on finding no beds vacant have decided to wait until they could be admitted here rather than go to some other

hospital in the city. Two instances of this kind occurred to-day (March 22), when two patients who held permits from the Board of Charities, and for whom there were no accommodations here, preferred to wait for two vacant beds rather than go elsewhere. We mention this incident only to show that those who come to us for relief from their suffering have implicit faith in the particular advantages and benefits of Columbia Hospital for afflicted womanhood.

The results of the special medical and surgical work done here are published in our annual reports, and should convince any disinterested person who will compare them with those given in the annual reports of other hospitals, whether special or general in character, that Columbia Hospital should *not* be discontinued and that the class of indigent patients treated here and requiring special treatment should not be distributed among general hospitals, but that, on the contrary, we should be given improved and increased facilities in the form of a new building of modern construction and equipment for the charitable and educational work in which we are engaged. We believe the residents of the District of Columbia and those who are so unfortunate as to be overtaken by affliction while visiting here are entitled to such modern equipment, and this, we feel sure, would be authorized by those in control of the situation if they fully realized some of the inconveniences and disadvantages to which we are subjected in our work.

Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum has been in existence for forty years. The Medical Board, in conclusion, submits the following arguments for its continuance:

1. Specialism in medicine marks the greatest advance it has achieved. The field of medicine is so large that its highest results in study and practice must come from earnest effort by workers in fields so limited that a large amount of time is allowed for minute study. If this is true of the members of the profession it is equally true of their auxiliaries, such as house doctors and nurses, diet kitchen, etc.

2. One has only to see the development of the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital of this city to understand the truth of these statements. This institution, of but a few years' existence, has been an important one, and, we doubt not, is affording better treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat than can possibly be given in general hospitals.

3. Obstetrical work can not be done as safely in general hospitals as in special ones. The death rate and sick list will necessarily be greater in the former. The greatest benefit of recent years is the reduced mortality from child-bed fever. The danger of contamination of healthy women from diseased ones is far greater in the general hospital, where so many different diseases are treated. Smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and erysipelas are particularly dangerous diseases to the child-bed woman, and often develop in her puerperal fever. Suppurating wounds, pyæmia, and septic diseases generally also communicate child-bed fever to the puerperal women. Infection is carried by doctors and nurses going from the different wards, in the course of their duties. Careful aseptic work in obstetric practice can be carried out more thoroughly in a special hospital than in a general institution, or even in the best private home. The poorer classes can receive the best treatment and the death rate will compare favorably with that of the more favored classes.

4. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other large cities have large special hospitals for precisely the same purpose as is Columbia Hospital.

These are facts that appeal to people looking from the humane standpoint; but they appeal less to those who are more interested in the economical side of the problem, and who would therefore permit a higher mortality as a sacrifice to dollars and cents.

Respectfully submitted.

H. D. FRY, M. D.,
I. S. STONE, M. D.,
J. WESLEY BOVEE, M. D.,
W. MERCER SPRIGG, M. D.,
J. O. SKINNER, M. D.,
Medical Board.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,
June 30, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: In submitting my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906, together with that of the Superintendent of the Nurses, herewith inclosed, I have the honor to state that the work done during the year has been conducted on those superior lines indicated by your wishes and directions from time to time and in accordance with your general policy of economy and efficiency in connection with the prescribed purposes of the institution. The professional work proper has been of that high order which you have always desired and of the results of which you may very justly be proud. With such interest and ability displayed by our visiting staff, with such aid and assistance given daily by them to afflicted womanhood, and with such results in behalf of charity and education as are shown in this report and others which have preceded it, it does indeed seem the irony of circumstances—a travesty on progress and justice—that they can not be furnished with proper facilities for their special work in the form of such a modern hospital building, well arranged and properly equipped, as is to be found in every other city of this size in the country. If those who have it in their power to confer this blessing could witness for one month—yes, for one day—what is being accomplished here under such inconvenient and adverse conditions, or would otherwise inform themselves in this matter, they would at once appreciate, I know, the ethics and wisdom of promptly responding to the manifest necessities, in this respect, of this community and of those women who may be overtaken by such affliction as requires treatment in a special hospital of this kind.

CHANGES IN THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE STAFFS.

During the past year the following changes have occurred in the personnel of the staffs:

Resignations.—John F. Moran, M. D., one of the Obstetricians in Chief; C. R. K. Swetnam, M. D., Resident Physician; William H. Syme, M. D., Second Assistant Resident Physician.

Expiration of term of service.—Joseph J. Mundell, M. D., Resident Physician.

Deaths.—Miss Helen Mungen, Typewriter.

Promotions.—William M. Sprigg, M. D., an Obstetrician in Chief, vice John F. Moran, M. D., an Obstetrician in Chief, resigned.

Appointments.—Julian M. Cabell, M. D., Associate in Obstetrics, vice William M. Sprigg, M. D., promoted; Guy Stark Saffold, M. D., Resident Physician, vice Joseph J. Mundell, M. D., whose term of service expired; Mahlon Ashford, M. D., First Assistant Resident Physician, vice Guy Stark Saffold, M. D., advanced; Manuel L. Munez, M. D., Second Assistant Resident Physician, vice Mahlon Ashford, M. D., advanced; Miss Donn, Typewriter.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Excellent results have been obtained in the Nursing Department and the Training School under its zealous Superintendent, and the efficiency of our graduate nurses is being appreciated and acknowledged more and more by medical practitioners within and without the District who require in their work the services of properly trained nurses.

The following nurses were graduated May 24, 1906:

AURORA ELMORE ARMSTRONG	Alabama.
MARY ELIZABETH BERRY	Maryland.
ANNA MAURY CARTER	Virginia.
NETTIE RAMBO CHANDLER	Pennsylvania.
VIRGINIA MEREDITH-DARRACOTT	Virginia.
VERNA JEFFRIES GABBERT	West Virginia.
CLARA TELLER GEROW	New Brunswick, Canada.
AZILEE DE GRANGE JONES	West Virginia.
MARY CATHERINE MALLOY	New York.
FLORENCE LEAH MCCARTHY	Indiana.
GRACE AVIS SEAMAN	Pennsylvania.
ELIZA CLIFF SHAW	Maryland.
EVA SCROPE SHRAPNEL	Canada.
ERMA BERTHA SLIKE	Pennsylvania.
BERTHA GORDON WALKER	District of Columbia.

STATISTICS.

(Including both adults and infants.)

There remained in the hospital, June 30, 1905, 80 patients; of these 40 were white and 40 colored. Admissions during the year, including infants, were 1,195, as against 1,173 last year. The total number treated, including infants, was 1,275, as against 1,255 last year; of these 626 were white and 649 colored. Discharges and deaths during the year were 1,167, as against 1,176 last year; of this number 596 were white and 571 colored. There remained in the hospital, July 1, 1906, 65 patients; of these 10 were white and 55 colored.

In the Gynecological Division the admissions were 415, as against 438 last year; in the Obstetrical Division, 780, as against 735 last year. Number of births in the hospital was 189 males, 174 females; a total of 363, as against 358 last year. Of these births 140 were white and 223 colored.

The results of treatment have been 1,054 discharged as cured and improved, 69 as unimproved and not treated and transferred to other

hospitals, and 44 died. Of the deaths, 24 were white and 20 were colored. The number of days of hospital treatment was 25,501, as against 28,057 in 1905. The daily average under treatment was 69.48, as against 76.87 last year. The largest number of patients in the hospital on any one day was 107; the smallest number was 27.

MORTALITY.

The percentage of mortality, exclusive of infants, has been 2.65 of the cases treated, as against 2.82 for last year; that for surgical operations exclusively 3.47, as against 3.12 for 1905.

There occurred during the year in the Obstetrical Division 22 cases of toxemia (eclampsia), including 6 cases of eclampsia (puerperal convulsions), without a single maternal death. This speaks for itself to those acquainted with the usual mortality in this complication of pregnancy.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT (DISPENSARY).

The dispensary has done excellent work, as will be seen from the statistical tables in the appendix of this report. There are many patients who do not necessarily require to be admitted to the hospital for treatment, but who are cured or benefitted in the dispensary.

New cases treated during the year.....	1,718
Total visits made, including revisits	4,961
Number of prescriptions compounded	4,304

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

Our earnings for the year (July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906) have been \$34,602.03, and our expenditures \$36,359.34, being an excess of expenditures over receipts for the year of \$1,757.31.

This amount added to our liabilities, June 30, 1905 (\$2,475.80), gives us a total deficit, June 30, 1906, of \$4,233.11.

While supplies and services of all kinds are higher in price now than they were fifteen or twenty years ago, a glance over the records of the hospital for that period shows that the average cost for maintenance and treatment per patient has been less during the past year than it was at that time. For 1886 it was \$44.96; for 1890, \$73.13; and for 1906, \$40.80. This decrease in the average cost per patient, moreover, has occurred notwithstanding the improved methods and facilities we now have for the care and comfort of the patients, which did not exist in the hospital at that time.

This being a Government building, built in 1812, and requiring frequent repairs, Congress has been induced to appropriate, from time to time, a limited amount for purposes of repair of structure only. With this exception, our only sources of revenue are from the Board of Charities, for the maintenance and treatment, according to a contract with them, of such indigent persons (residents of the District) as they send to us for that purpose, and from such private patients as are admitted and treated by our visiting staff or other reputable physicians of the District of Columbia.

The hospital not being an endowed institution and not having a reserve fund of any kind or receiving from any source, funds which are

not earned—either from ward patients, private patients, or the Board of Charities—and having in addition to its legitimate operating expenses those incident to certain structural repairs not covered by the small appropriations made by Congress for the purpose, it is easy to understand how difficult it is to prevent a deficit at times, or to reduce, without assistance, one already existing.

Since all institutions of this kind that wish or intend to do work on charitable and educational lines have back of them, without exception, so far as I know, certain reserves or resources in the forms of endowments or contributions, if voluntary hospitals, or of regular appropriations if municipal in character, with which to meet deficits, when they do occur, it will be seen why we may reasonably expect to be overtaken, at times, by certain embarrassments from which they escape or are relieved.

For these reasons, they are in a position, in consequence of this aid and assistance, to do certain charitable and educational work which we are unable to do without increasing our liabilities; in other words, we are driven either to a commercial basis, something which is and should be foreign to the standard spirit and intent of hospitals, or must be prepared to expect our indebtedness to increase. Moreover, if we were to attempt to conduct a hospital in Washington as a purely commercial enterprise we could not be expected to work successfully beside those hospitals here that are favored with financial aid and assistance in case of emergency.

I simply mention these facts to show that our deficit may be considered under the circumstances not at all surprising. On the contrary, it may justly be regarded as legitimate and logical, when our operating expenses, according to the kind of work done here, are compared with those of other charitable and educational hospitals throughout the country.

That our charges to private patients are not lower than those of other hospitals in the city is attested by the fact that private patients who have wanted to come to us, and whose surgeons also desired it, have stated, as a reason for not doing so, that they could obtain hospital maintenance and treatment in other hospitals in Washington at a cheaper rate than we could offer to give them.

It will readily be seen, therefore, under what disadvantages we are laboring as a commercial or charitable project in working beside hospitals having a financial backing, individual or institutional, voluntary or otherwise.

For these reasons, therefore, I am reluctantly obliged to think that unless some “ways and means,” in addition to those we now have can be devised or discovered with which to meet our deficit, it will not materially, if at all, decrease; indeed, under the circumstances and conditions which I have attempted to describe, it would be more in accordance with the experience of hospitals for it to gradually increase, unless prevented by resources other than those we now possess or are promised.

It is generally conceded, not only by the profession, but also by those members of the laity who have had experience in hospital work or are familiar with the comparative merits of the two classes of hospitals, that what are known as voluntary hospitals furnish a higher grade of service than municipal hospitals and must therefore be conducted at a higher rate of expenditure. There may be one or two

exceptions, but the rule in this matter nevertheless obtains. I do not know that I can better express the views generally entertained on this subject than to quote from a recent article, "The United States Hospital Field," contributed by an able and acknowledged authority in hospital matters to "Burdett's Hospital Charities, 1906, the Yearbook of Philanthropy and Hospital Annual," published by the Scientific Press, London, England:

"Previous editions of the yearbook have presented an analysis of the sources of income of typical hospitals in the United States, and have divided these hospitals into two groups—those supported wholly or mainly by State or municipal funds raised by taxation, and those which, whether managed by secular or religious trustees, derive their support from voluntary contributions. A comparison of reports of the expenditures of these two classes of hospitals shows at a glance that the methods of the one class are distinctly different from those of the other.

In general terms (and this applies with a few exceptions to all of the municipal hospitals in the United States intended for the reception of medical and surgical cases) public hospitals are conducted at a low rate of expenditure, which implies a low grade of efficiency; hospitals supported by voluntary contributions, on the other hand, aim at a higher rate of service and are unashamed of expense accounts relatively vast. This contrast is forcibly exemplified in New York City. Here, on one hand, are the public hospitals, Bellevue, City, Metropolitan and Kings County, conducted at an average expense of \$1 per capita per day or less, and on the other hand a large number of private institutions of the highest grade, supported mainly by the gifts of the benevolent and conducted at a daily per capita cost which approximates \$2. Throughout the country—in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, etc.—contrasts of this sort are found. The single notable exception is Boston, which, having many years ago adopted the system of control by an honorary board of trustees, a system introduced by voluntary hospitals, now conducts a municipal hospital, which in cost and efficiency ranks with the best of the voluntary institutions."

In connection with the reference in the foregoing article to the Bellevue Hospital, New York, and the Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass., both municipal hospitals, I would add that the cost per diem per patient, according to their last annual reports, was \$1.45 and \$1.52, respectively.

The following memorandum, prepared from such annual reports as could be obtained, indicates the relative cost of maintenance per diem per patient in the hospitals to which they pertain:

Presbyterian Hospital, New York (37th Annual Report, 1905):

Pay patients	\$3.64
Free patients	2.81
Roosevelt Hospital, New York (34th Annual Report, 1905)	2.74
City Hospital, Akron, Ohio (13th Annual Report, 1905)	2.50
New York Hospital, New York (Annual Report, 1905):	
Pay patients	5.88
Free patients	2.61
Lewis Hospital, Bay City, Mich. (3d Annual Report, 1905)	2.52
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia (18th Annual Report, 1904)	2.45
J. Hood Wright Hospital, New York (Annual Report, 1905)	2.28
Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J. (Annual Report)	2.23
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York (53d Annual Report, 1905)	2.18
Newton Hospital Corporation, Massachusetts (Annual Report, 1905)	2.18
Portsmouth Cottage Hospital, New Hampshire (20th Annual Report, 1905) ..	2.18
Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio (39th Annual Report, 1905)	2.16
Union Benevolent Association, Michigan (Annual Report, 1905)	2.12
Grace Hospital, Michigan (Annual Report, 1905)	2.12
McLean Lying-In Asylum, Boston, Mass. (Annual Report, 1905)	2.08
St. Luke's Hospital, New York (47th Annual Report, 1905):	
Private patients	3.00
Free patients	2.05
Ellis Hospital, New York (Annual Report, 1905)	2.03
Miami Valley Hospital, Ohio (16th Annual Report, 1905)	2.02

Homeopathic Hospital, Massachusetts (36th Annual Report, 1905).....	\$1. 99
Wesley Hospital, Chicago, Ill. (Annual Report, 1905).....	1. 94
Hartford Hospital, Connecticut (50th Annual Report, 1905).....	1. 94
St. John's Riverside Hospital, New York (Annual Report, 1905).....	1. 94
Maine General Hospital, Maine (35th Annual Report, 1905).....	1. 85
Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts (92d Annual Report, 1905)....	1. 82
William N. Baker's Hospital, Connecticut (12th Annual Report, 1905).....	1. 78
St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill. (42d Annual Report, 1904 and 1905).....	1. 77
Harper's Hospital, Detroit, Mich. (42d Annual Report, 1905).....	1. 77
Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. (35th Annual Report, 1906).....	1. 76
Rhode Island Hospital, Providence (Annual Report, 1905).....	1. 74
New Haven Hospital, Connecticut (79th Annual Report, 1905).....	1. 70
Allegheny General Hospital, Pennsylvania (12th Annual Report, 1905).....	1. 63
Danbury Hospital, Connecticut (20th Annual Report, 1905).....	1. 61
Youngstown Hospital, Ohio (23d Annual Report, 1905).....	1. 53
Boston City Hospital, Massachusetts (40th Annual Report, 1905).....	1. 52
Buffalo General Hospital, New York (46th and 47th Annual Reports, 1904 and 1905).....	1. 43
Columbia Hospital for Women, Washington, D. C. (40th Annual Report, 1906):	
Including infants.....	1. 42
Excluding infants.....	1. 87
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York (4th Quarterly Report, 1905).....	1. 41
Montreal General Hospital, Canada (Annual Report, 1905).....	1. 35
Paterson General Hospital, New Jersey (Annual Report, 1905).....	1. 31
National Jewish Hospital, Colorado (5th Annual Report, 1904 and 1905).....	1. 25
Lynn Hospital, Massachusetts (Annual Report, 1905).....	1. 15
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's Hospital, Colorado (Annual Report, 1903 and 1904).....	1. 13

I have had no reason to change my views concerning the establishment of a part-pay class of patients, and referred to in my last annual report as follows:

"After careful consideration of this subject and my experience here during the fiscal years 1904 and 1905, in connection with the appropriations of Congress annually for the maintenance of indigent and emergency patients sent to this hospital, I am constrained to believe that if under existing law an additional class, such as is met with in all charitable hospital work and known as "part-pay patients," could be established and the funds so collected placed to the credit of the appropriation to which they pertain, it would have a two-fold advantage, in that it would further extend the benefits of the appropriation to those in actual need of assistance and at the same time foster and encourage a proper spirit of self-dependency among those able in part and willing not infrequently to help themselves, which is unfortunately so often forgotten or ignored by those zealously engaged in charitable work. The danger of pauperizing a community is to be avoided, as well as the pauperization of the heart!"

SUNDAY SONG SERVICE.

During the winter, spring, and autumn, song service has been held Sunday afternoons by the Lady Board of Visitors, and been well attended.

It is thought that if some arrangement could be made by which in addition to this service, or to alternate with it, a few remarks could be made by a minister of the gospel on Sunday afternoons during the year, it might inure to the benefit of such patients as would attend.

DONATIONS.

During the year the following articles have been contributed by the Board of Lady Visitors to the "supply box" and have been applied, as requested, to meet the wants of free patients on leaving the hospital: Four pairs flannel drawers, 8 flannel vests, 12 baby shawls, 6 baby skirts, 2 nightgowns, 8 baby jackets, 12 small gowns, 7 flannelette wrappers, 3 wrappers, 12 pairs stockings.

The following donations to the hospital have been made by those not connected with the hospital for the use of free patients either during their stay or on leaving, according to the discretion of the Superintendent of Nurses: District of Columbia Branch, Needlework Guild of America, 7 child's dresses, 8 baby jackets, 6 flannel skirts, 8 pairs stockings; Lady Visitors, 14 baby shawls, 7 night gowns, 4 baby skirts; Mr. Jeffries, 1 rubber plant; a friend, magazines; Mrs. Wilson, March, 1905, flowers; Secretary Wilson, November 9, 1905, flowers; Mr. Hearst, December 4, 1905, flowers; Needlework Guild of America, 6 pairs large stockings; J. F. Oyster, December 30, 1905, turkey; Corby Brothers, December 30, 1905, French rolls; Havenner, December 30, 1905, cakes; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, December 28, 1905, flowers; J. C. Ergood Company, December 22, 1905, 10 pounds mixed nuts, 1 box T. T. raisins; Walter & Watson, December 30, 1905, turkey; Weaver, December 30, 1905, turkey; Hugh Reilly, December 30, 1905, turkey; National Electric Company, December 30, 1905, turkey; J. H. Magruder, December 30, 1905, cake; F. F. Kidwell, December 30, 1905, turkey; J. B. Espey, December 30, 1905, turkey; Natural Food Company, January, 1906, 10 packages shredded wheat; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, February, 1906, flowers; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, March 1, 1906, flowers; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, April, 1906, flowers; General Merritt, April 17, 1906, flowers; Vice-President, flowers; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, June 7, 1906, flowers; Smalls, June, 1906, flowers.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The most important and much needed improvement was the installation of a new 50-horsepower boiler. The old boiler, having been run beyond its rating in order to meet the requirements made upon it, was getting in bad condition. Besides this there have been many minor repairs which become daily necessary in consequence of the age of the building.

The guttering and downspouts at certain places of the main building, nurses' home, and cottage have been repaired. The main hall, from ground to third floor, has been repainted. This was done by contract, awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. By purchasing the material and using the house force we have repainted outside of cottage, two recovery rooms, one of the white wards, the corridor leading from the main hall at the cottage, the baby nursery, and baby bathroom. A number of doors and windows in the main building and cottage have been overhauled and repaired, a new maple floor laid over the floor in baby bathroom, repairs of sill and weatherboarding and floor of porch leading from main building to cottage and nurses' home, a suitable bin for storing jute and waste placed in storeroom, repairing room in outbuilding occupied by fireman, hospital orderly, and night watchman during winter months, repairing and replacing broken slate in roof of nurses' home, overhauling and installing 300 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch gas pipe in engine room and boiler rooms, painting three private rooms at cottage and quarters of last Resident Physician; also painting and graining dormitory in main building occupied by two Resident Physicians and Pharmacist and repairing and painting parts of roof of main building.

Overhauling kitchen range and relining fire boxes; rebuilding brick pieces of range and painting them; overhauling elevator shaft and replacing loose bricks thereof; installing gas heater and changing connections of boiler; repairing waste pipe in new operating room; removing and replacing tiling; erection of two wooden supports at bottom of elevator; repairing six pairs of shutters at nurses' home; repairing high-pressure boiler with new arch plate and repairing front walls and arch and back connection; plumbing repairs to basins and waste pipes in both delivery wards; also waste pipes in laundry; painting up and repainting new operating room; repainting diet kitchen; furnishing and installing four iron sets of window guards for three rooms; overhauling hydrant and replacing all worn out and broken parts in out-building; emergency repairs to gas pipes and fixtures; electric lights and wires and batteries, enunciators; toilet and bathrooms; radiators and steam pipes; doors and frames; window sashes and cords; sinks in laboratory, pharmacy, old operating room, and kitchen, and other minor repairs requiring more or less labor and material.

The following repairs, in addition to those provided for, are much needed and should be made, if practicable, during the next fiscal year:

Repair and repaint iron fence and repair stone retaining wall inclosing grounds.	\$350
Repair and replace awnings on south and southwest sides of main building.	130
Construct road covering of cement, asphalt, or vitrified brick on roadway from Twenty-fourth street through grounds to main building.	1, 500
Retube boiler (low pressure) at cottage	80
Extend steam line for heating purposes from main building to cottage	50
Repaint inside of north wing of main building, including the help's quarters, linen room, toilet room, pantry and corridors	250
Repair porch connecting main building with cottage and nurses' home.	75
Overhaul toilet room, installing new bath tub at cottage.	75
Repair, replaster, and paint convalescents' ward and corridor at cottage.	60
Repair and repaint roof of stable	20
Repair woodwork and repaint kitchen and pantries.	30
Repair outside of main building, including the roof	620
Repair Superintendent's quarters and office	60
Incidental repairs to floors, plastering, shutters, doors, sashes, plumbing, heating and lighting	200
Total	3, 500

In consequence of the insufficient accommodations in the present nurses' home for the authorized number of nurses, it has been necessary to provide quarters for them by renting suitable rooms off the premises. This arrangement is not only expensive but involves more or less inconvenience to both the hospital and the nurses themselves. If an addition to the present home could be provided, it would add to the convenience of all concerned, and save the hospital fund the amount of this rental.

When these proposed repairs, if approved and authorized, are completed, however, the building will not, in consequence of its interior arrangements and other inconveniences for the kind and amount of professional work done here, furnish the proper facilities of an up-to-date hospital. It is to be hoped, therefore, that those in authority and controlling our destinies in this particular, may be induced by the representations and recommendations heretofore made in connection with this matter, to appreciate the importance and necessity of a new hospital building, properly constructed and equipped, and to make the appropriation required therefor.

The assistance and encouragement given us in our work by your counsel and confidence, and by the zeal and interest in their respective duties of the visiting and resident hospital officials, again reminds us that—

All mankind's concern is Charity.

Very respectfully,

J. O. SKINNER, M. D.,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

REPORT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

SIR: I respectfully submit the fourteenth annual report of the Training School for Nurses, for the year ending June 30, 1906:

Superintendent	1
Graduate nurses	2
Night supervisor	1
Instructor in food and dietetics	1

Pupils:

Seniors	10
Intermediates	8
Juniors	8
Probationers	3

Total	29
-------------	----

Special nursing: Number of calls from Washington and places outside District of Columbia for graduates	523
Number of nurses June 30, 1905 (including probationers)	31
Number received during year	16
Number resigned during year	3
Number dismissed during year	1
Number graduated during year	10
Number probationers not accepted	7
Number nurses remaining June 30, 1906 (including probationers)	29

The following lectures were given during the year:

LECTURES.

INTERMEDIATE AND JUNIOR LECTURES.

Physiology (Dr. George N. Acker).—1. The skin and its secretions: Functions of the skin, introduction of medicine through skin. 2. The heart: Blood corpuscles, the circulation of the blood and lymphatics. 3. The respiratory organs: Air. 4. The alimentary canal: Food and drink. 5. The urinary organs. 6. The nervous system.

Anatomy (Dr. Ed. Morse).—1. Bones. 2. Joints. 3. Vascular system. 4. Digestive system. 5. (a) Genito-urinary system; (b) topographical anatomy.

Materia medica (Dr. Frank Leech).—1. General therapeutics: Administration of medicines, weights and measures, pharmaceutical preparations. 2. Disease medicines: Restoratives, digestants, fats

and oils, acids, alkalies, waters, bitters, hematics, antiseptics. 3. Symptom medicines: Antispasmodics, antipyretics, anæsthetics, hypnotics, narcotics, etc. 4. Cardiac stimulants and sedatives: Diaphoretics, emetics, expectorants, diuretics, cathartics, etc. 5. Topical remedies: Caustics, vesicants, rubefacients, etc.

Emergencies (Dr. J. R. Wellington).—Hemorrhage, asphyxia, foreign body, fainting, apoplexy, epileptic attacks, hysteria, infantile convulsions, intoxication, sunstroke, freezing, burns, sprains, fractures, insect bites, etc. 2. Urinary analysis: Method of collecting and measuring, color, sediment, reaction, tests for albumen and sugar.

SENIOR CLASS LECTURES.

Fevers (Dr. J. R. Wellington).—1. Causes of fever in general: Ranges of temperature in health and disease, metric system, types of fevers. 2. Typhoid fever: Causes, pathology, symptoms, dangers, treatment, with especial attention to diet, baths, etc.; malarial fevers, causes, types, nursing of fevers.

Obstetrics (Dr. Wm. M. Sprigg).—1. Historical sketch of obstetrics and obstetrical nursing: Present morbidity and mortality of child-bearing in hospitals and private practice, care of the pregnant woman, predicting date of confinement, obstetrical engagements. 2. The puerperium: Diet, pulse, and temperature; the lochial discharge; douches, bowels, bladder, catheterization; when to get up, etc.; care of breast and nipples, the child, resuscitation, closure of foramen ovale, bathing, dressing, nursing; artificial feeding, care of eyes, bowels, colic; phimosis, the incubator, gavage. 3. Preparations for confinement: Room, bed, patient, nurse; materials necessary, response to summons, is the patient in labor, premonitory signs, true and false labor pains, diet of patient during labor, duties of nurse during the three stages of labor, attention to the mother and application of the binder, chill, syncope. 4. Management of birth in absence of physician: Puerperal complications, hemorrhage, convulsions, milk leg, rules for administering intrauterine douches, preparation for forceps, operations, obstetrical and surgical anesthesia.

Infectious diseases (Dr. S. S. Adams).—1. General characteristics of the infectious diseases. 2. Peculiarities of the eruptive diseases. 3. Symptoms and complications of the eruptive diseases: Diphtheria. 4. Prophylactic, hygienic, and therapeutic management of the eruptive diseases and diphtheria. Also one or two lectures during the year on infant feeding.

General surgery (Dr. J. W. Bovee).—1. Surgical bacteria: Inflammation, suppuration, repair, preparation of hands, dressing, instruments, paraphernalia, and person for operation. 2. Sepsis, septicæmia, pyæmia, erysipelas, tetanus, abscess, ulcer, embolism, and thrombosis. 3. Fistula, sinus, diseases of joints, hemorrhage, gangrene, amputations. 4. Varieties of wounds, fractures, dislocations, injuries to brain, chest, spine, abdomen, and extremities.

Management and nursing of eye diseases (Doctor Griffith).

Gynecology (Dr. I. S. Stone).—1. Regional anatomy: Location of organs, muscles, and attachments; the peritoneum, description, function, appearance in health and disease. 2. Organs within the pelvis and abdomen: Size, peritoneal and mucous surfaces; function; diseases and displacements. 3. The infectious diseases of pelvic and

abdominal organs: Inflammation, causes, symptoms, course and termination, sepsis and asepsis. 4. Tumors of the uterus and ovary: Malignant and tubercular diseases, accidents and injuries resulting from parturition; care of patients after operation.

Hygiene (Dr. G. M. Kober).—1. Air: Composition of, variations according to altitude, humidity, temperature, impurities, dust, micro-organisms, and gaseous impurities; requisites for the purity of the air. 2. Water: Composition and sources of; the hygienic importance of water; water pollution and its prevention. 3. Hospitals: General and special, general arrangements and construction, means of ventilation, air, space, heating, lighting, general management of hospitals; hospitals for children. General dietetics: Care and disinfection of sick rooms.

Massage (Miss Peters).

The work of the Training School during the past year has been very satisfactory and successful, and I wish to thank the hospital officials and visiting staff for their kindly interest and assistance in matters connected with the school.

Very respectfully,

GEORGINA DALY,
Superintendent of Nurses, Columbia Hospital.

To the SUPERINTENDENT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

GENTLEMEN: Another year has passed, and again we have good reason to feel that our efforts in behalf of the hospital have been encouraging. In visiting the wards the members of the Board found that the patients seemed most appreciative of the kindness and attention shown them. The interest of the Board often follows to their homes many of those who have been restored to health by the physicians' skill, supplying many important needs.

It may be gratifying to you to know that we often hear from those who have been private patients expressions of the greatest satisfaction at the treatment and attention received.

The Sunday services are carried on regularly, not only on account of the interest shown in the exercises of the hour, but with the hope that some seed may find lodgment in hearts long gone astray.

WOODWARD B. YARNALL,
Secretary, Board of Lady Visitors.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements of moneys on account of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906; also estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

Report of John D. McChesney, Treasurer of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Items.	United States appropriations.		Pay-patient fund.	Total.
	For care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities.	Repairs, new boilers, etc.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1905.....	\$0. 43		\$1. 26	\$1. 69
Amount received from Board of Charities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906 (June 1, 1905, to May 31, 1906).....	17, 929. 20			17, 929. 20
Amount received from pay patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906 (June 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906).....			16, 171. 46	16, 171. 46
Amount received from dispensary patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906 (June 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906).....			353. 35	353. 35
Amount received from Treasurer of the United States, being Treasury warrant No. 434.....		\$2, 000. 00		2, 000. 00
Amount due from Board of Charities for the month of June, 1906.....	1, 515. 20			1, 515. 20
Total amount available for the year ending June 30, 1906.....	19, 444. 83	2, 000. 00	16, 526. 07	37, 970. 90
Total amount disbursed during the year ending June 30, 1906.....	17, 928. 67	2, 000. 00	16, 525. 06	36, 453. 73
Total liabilities, outstanding and unpaid June 30, 1906.....				5, 750. 28
Total expended and remaining unpaid June 30, 1906.....				42, 204. 01
Balance on hand June 30, 1906.....	1, 516. 16		1. 01	1, 517. 17
Total indebtedness June 30, 1906.....				4, 233. 11

Classification of expenditures.

Items.	United States appropriations.		Pay-patient fund.	Total.
	Care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities.	For repairs, etc., District act, March 3, 1905.		
Services.....	\$749.00		\$12,568.99	\$13,317.99
Marketing, groceries, and provisions.....	7,374.52		2,206.11	9,580.63
Ice.....	330.05		135.38	465.43
Milk.....	994.19			994.19
Fuel.....	2,012.00			2,012.00
Gas.....	391.93		39.30	431.23
Telephone.....	100.02			100.02
Furniture and housekeeping supplies.....	1,200.57		74.24	1,274.81
Books, journals, stationery, printing, and binding.....	317.05		64.60	381.65
Medical and surgical supplies, including repair of instruments.....	2,414.56		432.57	2,847.13
Electric lighting and supplies.....	486.50		42.48	528.98
Engineer's supplies.....	201.92		115.83	317.75
Rent of annex for nurses.....	375.00			375.00
Repairs.....	848.71	\$2,000.00	3.65	2,852.36
Insurance.....	77.35			77.35
Incidentals.....	55.30		841.91	897.21
Total expended for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.....	17,928.67	2,000.00	16,525.06	36,453.73

ESTIMATES.

For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908....	\$20,000.00	
For payment of amount due for care of free patients, received from the Board of Charities during the month of June, 1904, after the appropriation of \$20,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, was exhausted	\$1,096.60	
And also for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.....	1,379.20	
		2,475.80
For minor repairs rendered absolutely necessary from time to time to the hospital buildings, which are the property of the United States ..		3,500.00
For the preparation of detailed plans, specifications, and commencement of construction of a new hospital upon the site now owned by the United States, at a total cost not to exceed \$300,000; required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, with authority to contract for the whole work at a cost not to exceed \$300,000.....	\$100,000.00	
For improvement and enlargement of the present nurses' home, now on United States land, including preparation of plans and specifications	15,000.00	
		115,000.00

JNO. D. McCHESNEY,
*Treasurer, Columbia Hospital for Women
and Lying-in Asylum.*

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN
AND LYING-IN ASYLUM,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX.

GENERAL STATISTICS AND STATISTICAL TABLES (SPECIAL).

Nativity of patients admitted.

Alabama	1	Utah.....	5
Arizona	1	Vermont	2
California	1	Virginia	258
Colorado	3	Washington	1
Connecticut.....	3	West Virginia	6
Delaware.....	1	Wisconsin	4
District of Columbia.....	226	Canada	3
Florida	2	Cuba.....	1
Georgia.....	7	England.....	3
Illinois	6	Germany	10
Indiana	3	Greece.....	1
Iowa	3	Hawaii	1
Kansas	2	Hungary	1
Kentucky	2	Ireland.....	10
Louisiana	1	Italy.....	4
Maine	3	Missouri	2
Maryland.....	132	Nebraska.....	2
Massachusetts	8	New Jersey	10
Michigan	4	Nevada.....	1
Minnesota	4	Roumania	1
Mississippi.....	1	Russia.....	8
New York	26	Scotland.....	2
North Carolina	20	Sweden.....	2
Ohio.....	9	Switzerland	3
Pennsylvania	21		
Rhode Island.....	1	Total	832
South Carolina	5		

Residence of patients admitted.

California	1	North Carolina.....	3
Colorado	1	Ohio.....	2
Connecticut.....	2	Pennsylvania	4
District of Columbia.....	730	Texas	1
Georgia.....	2	Virginia	42
Illinois	1	West Virginia	1
Indiana	1	Wisconsin	1
Kentucky	1	Cuba	1
Maine	1	Ireland	1
Maryland	26	Scotland.....	1
New Jersey.....	1		
New York	7	Total	832

GYNECOLOGICAL DIVISION.

[Classified and compiled by Guy Stark Saffold, M. D., Resident Physician.]

TABLE I.—Medical and surgical diseases.

Diseases.	In house July 1, 1905.	Admitted	Total.	Discharged.						In house June 30, 1906.	Cause of death.
				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.		
<i>External genitalia.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Vulvo-vaginal abscess.....		2	2	1						1	1
Retention cyst of labia majora.....		1	1	1						1	
Vulval condylomata.....		1	1	1						1	
Vulvo-vaginal adenitis.....		1	1	1						1	
Vulvitis.....		1	1							1	
<i>Vagina perineum.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Vaginismus.....		1	1	1						1	
Vaginitis.....		3	3		3					3	
Vaginal stricture.....		1	1	1						1	
Mechanical:											
Cystocele.....	1	6	7	6						6	1
Rectocele.....	1	3	4	3						3	1
Lacerated perineum.....		32	32	32						32	
Recto-vaginal fistula.....		2	2	2						2	
Vesico-vaginal fistula.....		3	3	2						2	1
<i>Uterus.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Endometritis.....	4	61	65	60	1					61	4
Metritis.....		7	7	6						6	1
Mechanical:											
Anteflexion.....		2	2	1	1					2	
Retroversion.....	3	49	52	46	3	1				50	2
Prolapse.....	2	9	11	11						11	
Erosion of cervix.....		1	1	1						1	
Laceration or cervix.....	2	34	36	34						34	2
Stenosis of cervix.....		3	3	2						2	1
Subinvolution of uterus.....		1	1	1						1	
Epithelioma of cervix.....		1	1		1					1	
Neoplasms:											
Carcinoma.....	1	9	10		7	1		1		9	1
Fibroma.....	3	38	41	37			1	2		40	1
Myoma.....		4	4	3						3	1
Deciduoma of body of uterus.....		1	1	1						1	
Polypus.....		1	1	1	1					1	
Sarcoma.....											
Pregnancy and parturition:											
Abortion—complete.....	1	9	10	9						9	1
Abortion—incomplete.....	4	9	13	13						13	
Abortion—inevitable.....		2	2	2						2	
Abortion—threatened.....		4	4	4						4	
Tubal pregnancy.....		1	1	1						1	
Gestation.....		5	5				5			5	
Gestation—ectopic.....	1	2	3	3						3	
<i>Ovaries.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Hematoma.....		5	5	5						5	
Oophoritis.....		3	3	3						3	
Ovarian abscess.....	1	5	6	6						6	
Neoplasms:											
Cysts.....	4	28	32	29						29	3
Papilloma.....	1	2	3	2						2	1
Sarcoma.....		1	1	1						1	

TABLE I.—*Medical and surgical diseases*—Continued.

Diseases.	In house July 1, 1905.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.						In house June 30, 1906.	Cause of death.
				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.		
<i>Fallopian tubes.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Salpingitis—acute	3	3	6	5					5	1	1 from shock 24 hours after operation; 1 from exhaustion 9 days after operation; 1 from general tuberculosis and exhaustion 5 months after operation.
Salpingitis—chronic .....	.....	12	12	10	.....	1	1	.....	12	.....	
Salpingo-oophoritis	1	17	18	14	.....	.....	.....	3	17	1	
Hemato-salpinx	1		1	1					1		1 2 hours after operation; 1 from intestinal obstruction and exhaustion 13 days after operation.
Hydro-salpinx .....	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Double pyo-salpinx .....	.....	40	40	29	1	1	1	2	34	6	
<i>Combined genital diseases.</i>											
Pelvic abscess		6	6	5			1		6		Uremia; coma 3 days after admission.
Pelvic adhesions	2	19	21	20	.....	.....	1	.....	21	.....	
Pelvic peritonitis .....	.....	6	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	
<i>Accessory organs of generation.</i>											
Neoplasms:											
Adenoma of breast		3	3	2	1				3		Exhaustion, 6 days after admission; septic when admitted.
Carcinoma of breast	1	11	12	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	1	
Fibroma of breast .....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Abscess of breast .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
<i>Urinary organs.</i>											
Inflammatory:											Uremia; coma 3 days after admission.
Cystitis .....	.....	6	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
Nephritis .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	
Perinephritis .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Uteritis		1	1	1					1		Exhaustion, 6 days after admission; septic when admitted.
Mechanical:											
Foreign body in bladder .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Nephroptosis .....	.....	5	5	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	
Pyonephroptosis		1	1		1			1			Exhaustion, 6 days after admission; septic when admitted.
Arrested development of kidney .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
Congenital undeveloped bladder .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
<i>Diseases of menstruation.</i>											
Dysmenorrhea		1	1	1					1		Exhaustion, 6 days after admission; septic when admitted.
Metrorrhagia .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
<i>Constitutional diseases of puerperal or venereal origin.</i>											
Septicemia	1	6	7	3	2			1	6	1	Exhaustion, 6 days after admission; septic when admitted.
<i>Mental reflexes of sexual origin.</i>											
Menstrual epilepsy		1	1	1					1		Exhaustion, 6 days after admission; septic when admitted.
Neurasthenia .....	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											
Adherent placenta		19	19	17				1	18	1	Septic pneumonia exhaustion, 8 days after operation.
Appendicitis	4	51	55	45				1	46	9		Lobar pneumonia exhaustion, 15 hours after operation (8 years of age).

TABLE I.—*Medical and surgical diseases—Continued.*

Diseases.	In house July 1, 1905.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.						In house June 30, 1906.	Cause of death.
				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.		
Miscellaneous—Continued.											
Appendiceal abscess.....		3	3	2				1	3		Shock and exhaustion, 24 hours after operation.
Adhesions—peritoneal.....		1	1	1					1		
Absence of sphincter ani.....		1	1	1					1		
Ascites from cirrhosis of liver.		1	1		1				1		
Cholangitis.....		1	1					1	1		Exhaustion, 24 hours after operation.
Cyst of broad ligament.....		1	1	1					1		
Carcinoma of intestines and peritoneum.		1	1		1				1		
Carcinoma of the liver.....		1	1				1		1		
Carcinoma of abdominal viscera.		1	1			1			1		
Chronic ileo—cecal intussusception.		1	1	1					1		
Double intestinal stricture, with enlarged euterolith.		1	1	1					1		
Diabetes mellitus.....		1	1		1				1		
Exophthalmic goiter.....		1	1					1	1		Shock, 3 hours after operation.
Fibroma of broad ligament..		1	1	1					1		
Gastric ulcer.....		1	1		1				1		
Intestinal abscess.....		1	1	1					1		
Intestinal colic.....		1	1	1					1		
Kink of right ureter.....		1	1	1					1		
Obstructed ureter.....		1	1		1				1		
Pelvic congestion.....		1	1	1					1		
Pneumonia.....		1	1	1					1		
Pyemia.....		1	1		1				1		
Recto-vaginal abscess.....		1	1	1					1		
Recto-vaginal fistula.....		1	1				1		1		
Subperitoneal mass.....		1	1	1					1		
Suppurative adenitis.....		1	1	1					1		
Sarcoma of right groin.....		1	1	1					1		
Stricture of rectum.....		5	5	2	2	1			5		
Tuberculosis of liver.....		1	1		1				1		
Ulcer of leg.....		1	1		1				1		
Cholecystitis.....	1	3	4	3				1	4		Septicemia exhaustion, 43 days after admission.
Cholelithiasis.....		6	6	3				3	6		1 from shock 28 hours after operation; 1 from exhaustion 24 hours after operation; 1 from septicemia exhaustion 43 days after admission.
Epilepsy.....		1	1			1			1		
Enteroptosis.....		1	1	1					1		
Fistula in ano.....		3	3	2					2	1	
Hemorrhoids.....		5	5	5					5		
Hernia—femoral.....		2	2	2					2		
Hernia—inguinal.....	1	4	5	5					5		
Hernia—umbilical.....		4	4	3				1	4		Shock; was in a condition of shock when admitted.
Hernia—strangulated femoral.		1	1	1					1		
Hernia—supposed femoral..		1	1				1		1		
Intestinal obstruction.....		2	2	1				1	2		Shock, 8 hours after operation.
Ischio-rectal abscess.....		1	1		1				1		
Pancreatitis.....		1	1		1				1		
Peritonitis.....		2	2	1				1	2		Intestinal obstruction and general peritonitis, 48 hours after operation.
Peritonitis—tubercular.....		2	2		1			1	2		Exhaustion, 9 days after admission.
Prolapse of rectum.....		1	1	1					1		

TABLE I.—Medical and surgical diseases—Continued.

Diseases.	In house July 1, 1905.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.						In house June 30, 1906.	Cause of death.
				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.		
<i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>											
Ruptured gall bladder		1	1					1	1		Exhaustion, 24 hours after operation.
Tubercular abscess of ileum (retro-peritoneal).....		1	1	1					1		
Typhoid fever.....		1	1				1		1		Transferred.
Incontinence of urine.....	1		1	1					1		
Unclassified		10	10		2		8		10		
Total diseases	45	670	715	559	58	7	22	22	668	47	
Less patients counted more than once.	14	255	269	241	3	2			246	23	
Total patients	31	415	446	318	55	5	22	22	422	24	

TABLE II.—Surgical operations.

Operations.	Total operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	In house June 30, 1906.	Cause of death.
<i>On the vulva.</i>								
Excision of fibroma of labia majora.	2	2				2		
Excision of cyst of labia majora..	1	1				1		
Excision of vulvo-vaginal abscess.	1	1				1		
Excision of vulval-condyloma....	1	1				1		
Excision of vulvo-vaginal gland..	1	1				1		
<i>On the vagina.</i>								
Vaginal examinations.....	2	1	1			2		
Closure of vesico-vaginal fistula..	3	1	1			2	1	
Dilatation of vagina	1	1				1		
Colpotomy—anterior.....	1	1				1		
Colpotomy—posterior.....	24	23			1	24		Acute nephritis, coma third day after operation.
Colporrhaphy—anterior	6	6				6		
Colporrhaphy—posterior.....	3	3				3		
Operation for vaginismus (Hirst) .	1	1				1		
<i>On the perineum.</i>								
Repair of laceration	44	44				44		
<i>On the uterus.</i>								
Per vaginia:								
Amputation of cervix	2	2				2		
Cauterization of cervix.....	7		7			7		
Curettage	97	84	6		2	92	5	1 from septic pneumonia exhaustion 8 days after operation; 1 from septice-mia exhaustion 6 days after admission; septic when admitted.
Dilatation	2	1				1	1	
Exploration and irrigation of uterus.	1	1				1		
Hysterectomy—partial	2	2				2		
Hysterectomy—complete	6	3				3	3	

TABLE II.—*Surgical operations*—Continued.

Operations.	Total opera- tions.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	In house June 30, 1906.	Cause of death.
<i>On the uterus—Continued.</i>								
<i>Per vaginia—Continued.</i>								
Hystero-salpingo - oophorec- tomy.	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	
Removal of uterine polypus.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Shortening utero-sacral liga- ments.	6	4	.....	.....	.....	4	2	
Trachelorrhaphy	30	29	.....	.....	.....	29	1	
<i>Per abdomen:</i>								
Hysterectomy	8	5	.....	.....	2	7	1	1 from pulmonary embolism 4 days after operation; 1 from shock 33 hours after operation.
<i>Hystero-salpingo - oophorec- tomy—</i>								
Complete	30	27	.....	.....	3	30	.....	1 from exhaustion 13 days after operation; 1 from shock 48 hours after opera- tion; 1 from hemor- rhage and shock immediate.
Incomplete	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Myomectomy	20	19	.....	.....	.....	19	1	
Ventro-suspension	17	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	
Shortening round ligaments..	23	21	.....	.....	.....	21	2	
<i>On the tubes and ovaries.</i>								
Oophorectomy	13	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	
Oophoro-cystectomy	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Par-oophoro-cystectomy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Salpingectomy	16	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	
Salpingo-oophorectomy	53	43	.....	.....	3	46	7	1 from shock 24 hours after operation; 9 from exhaustion 1 days after operation; 1 from general tu- berculosis exhaus- tion 5 months after operation.
<i>Breasts.</i>								
<i>Extirpation of breast:</i>								
Single	12	.....	11	.....	.....	11	1	
Double	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
Resection of breast	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Incision of breast	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
<i>On urinary organs.</i>								
Nephrectomy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Nephrotomy	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
Nephropexy	4	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	
Uterectomy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Uretotomy (vaginal)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
Catheterization of ureters	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
Cystoscopic examinations	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	
Removal of foreign matter from bladder	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Decapsulation of kidney	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>								
Appendectomy	83	73	.....	.....	1	74	9	Lobar pneumonia ex- haustion 15 hours after operation (8 years of age).
Adenectomy	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
<i>Celiotomy:</i>								
Exploratory	10	4	5	1	.....	10	.....	

TABLE II.—*Surgical operations*—Continued.

Operations.	Total opera- tions.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	In house June 30, 1906.	Cause of death.
<i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>								
Celiotomy—Continued.								
For separation of adhesions ..	13	11			2	13		1 from intestinal ob- struction and gen- eral peritonitis ex- haustion 48 hours after operation; 1 from intestinal ob- struction exhaus- tion 8 days after operation.
Cholecystectomy.....	3	2			1	3		Shock 24 hours after operation.
Cholecystotomy.....	7	3	1		3	7		1 from septicemia ex- haustion 43 days after admission; 1 from exhaustion 24 hours after opera- tion; 1 from collapse 28 hours after opera- tion.
Excision of hemorrhoids.....	4	4				4		
Herniotomy	13	12			1	13		Shock immediate; ad- mitted in shock.
Gastro-enterostomy	1	1				1		
Enteroenterostomy	1	1				1		
Incision and drainage (per abdo- men).	4	2			2	4		1 from tubercular peri- tonitis exhaustion 9 days after operation; 1 from appendiceal abscess. Septic-peri- tonitis. Exhaustion 24 hours after admis- sion.
Incision of fistula in ano.....	2	1				1	1	
Incision of psoas abscess.....	1	1				1		
Resection of intestines.....	2	2				2		
Closure of recto-vaginal fistula ...	1	1				1		
Dilatation of stricture of rectum..	1	1				1		
Dilatation of sphincter ani.....	3	3				3		
Incision of ischio-rectal abscess ..	2	2				2		
Resection of rectum	1	1				1		
Incision of stricture of rectum....	1	1				1		
Removal of diverticulum.....	1	1				1		
Excision of sarcoma of groin.....	1		1			1		
Closure of ununited wound.....	2	2				2		
Skin grafting	1	1				1		
Partial thyroidectomy.....	1				1	1		Shock 2½ hours after operation.
Abdominal gestation	1	1				1		
Cæsarean section (Porro)	1	1				1		
Cæsarean section (vaginal).....	1	1				1		
Total operations	633	533	40	1	22	596	37	
Less patients counted more than once.	253	231	5	0	0	236	17	
Total patients.....	380	302	35	1	22	360	20	

OBSTETRICAL DIVISION.

[Classified and compiled by Mahlon Ashford, M. D., Assistant Resident Physician.]

[TABLE III.]

Class.	Remaining unde- livered July 1, 1905.	Remaining deliv- ered July 1, 1905.	Admitted before delivery.	Admitted deliv- ered.	Total.	Discharged or de- livered at term.	Discharged or left undelivered.	Discharged deliv- ered aborted.	Died delivered.	Remaining deliv- ered.	Remaining unde- livered June 30, 1906.	Discharged deliv- ered premature.	Total.
Adults	6	22	416	1	445	353	46	8	0	21	7	10	445

Class.	Remaining July 1, 1906.	Births, including stillbirths.	Born before ad- mission.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Stillborn.	Remaining June 30, 1906.	Total.
Infants	20	363	1	384	319	18	29	18	384

TABLE IV.—Operations.

Operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In house June 30, 1906.	Total.
Cæsarian section:						
Abdominal	1					1
Vaginal	1					1
Circumcision	1					1
Curettage (manual)	1					1
Episiotomy	7					7
Forceps	19				2	21
Induction of labor (instrumental)	2					2
Induction of labor (manual)	4					4
Manual extraction of placenta	11					11
Packing uterine cavity	3					3
Perineorrhaphy	53				2	55
Reduction of congenital luxation of fibia	1					1
Symphysiotomy	1				1	2
Version	7					7
Total	112				5	117

TABLE V.—*Complications.*

Maternal.	In house July 1, 1905.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In house June 30, 1906.	Total.
Abortion	1	1					2
Eclampsia.....		6					6
Fibroid uteri.....		1	1				2
Inertia uteri.....	1	10					11
Ischio-rectal abscess.....		1				1	2
Pathological presentations requiring operation.....		6					6
Pelvic contraction requiring operation		5				1	6
Phlegmasia alba dolens.....		1					1
Placenta previa	1	4					5
Post-partum hemorrhage	1	44					45
Puerperal insanity		1					1
Sapremia	1	5					6
Toxemia of pregnancy.....		1					1
Variola.....				2			2
Ventral hernia uteri			2				2
Total	5	86	3	2		2	98

Infantile.	In house July 1, 1905.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In house June 30, 1906.	Total.
Atelectasis pulmonum		2			1		3
Coryza.....		9					9
Congenital dislocation of tibia		1					1
Enteritis.....		4	1			3	8
Icterus		3					3
Inanition.....					5		5
Marasmus			1	1	3		5
Maternal toxæmia			1				1
Pneumonia.....					1		1
Prematurity.....	1	2			8		11
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....		23	5				28
Umbilical hernia.....			1				1
Talipes calcaneus				1			1
Talipes equino-varus.....				1		1	2
Varicella		1					1
Total	1	45	9	3	18	4	80

TABLE VI.—*Births, including stillbirths.*

	Male.	Female.
White	82	61
Colored	106	114
Total.....	188	175

(Twin births, 3 cases.)

CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS.

Cæsarian section (abdominal)	1
Cord around neck	2
Cord knotted	1
Lues	8
Miscarriage	7
Placenta previa.....	2
Premature separation of placenta.....	1
Prolapsed funis	1
Unknown.....	6
Total.....	29

Pathological Department.

[Prepared by Thomas S. D. Grasty, M. D., Assistant Pathologist.]

Bacteriological cultures examined	38
Blood examinations:	
a. Hæmoglobin estimations	52
b. Red cell counts	20
c. Leucocytes counts	52
d. Examinations for malaria	48
Examinations for gonococci	10
Examinations of urine and sputa for tubercle bacilli	28
Frozen sections	4
Histological sections prepared and examined	550
Necropsies	6
Urinalyses	4,851
Widal reactions	26

SUMMARY.

Report of admissions and discharges for year ending June 30, 1906.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number patients in hospital June 30, 1905.....	3	17	.....	.....	20
Number admitted during year .....	.....	263	.....	.....	263
Number born in institution	44	34	.....	.....	78
Total	47	314	.....	.....	361
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	41	267	.....	.....	308
Improved.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11
Unimproved.....	.....	0	.....	.....	0
Number of deaths during year	2	16	.....	.....	18
Number remaining June 30, 1906	3	17	.....	.....	20
Stillbirths	1	3	.....	.....	4
Total	47	314	.....	.....	361
Daily average number of patients.....	2.07	16.75	.....	.....	18.82
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients.....	691.5	5,870.5	.....	.....	6,562
Largest number patients at any one time	8	23	.....	.....	31
Smallest number patients at any one time.....	0	2	.....	.....	2
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number patients in hospital June 30, 1905	3	17	6	35	61
Number admitted during year.....	2	188	6	377	573
Number born in institution	31	24	97	114	266
Total	36	229	109	526	900
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	33	200	100	443	776
Improved .....	.....	9	.....	13	22
Unimproved .....	.....	4	.....	1	5
Number of deaths during year	2	4	5	13	24
Number remaining June 30, 1906.....	1	9	4	46	60
Stillbirths	0	2	0	11	13
Total	36	228	109	527	900
Daily average number patients	1.72	12.20	5.30	32.46	50.66
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients	627.8	445.3	1,934.5	11,857.6	18,872.9
Largest number patients at any one time	2	16	11	51	80
Smallest number patients at any one time.....	0	10	2	19	31

Total number days' maintenance furnished employees, 21,940.

Out-patient Department (Dispensary).

[Classified and compiled by Doctors Riggles and Beall, Dispensary Physicians.]

Diseases of the vulva.

Abcess, vulvo-vaginal	12
Chancroids	9
Condylomata	4
Cyst of labia majora	2
Papilloma	2
Vulvitis	9

Diseases of the vagina.

Fistula, recto-vaginal	4
Rectocele	5
Relaxed vaginal wall	3
Stenosis	3
Ulcer	1
Vaginitis	9

Diseases of the uterus.

(a) Inflammatory:	
Endocervicitis	14
Endometritis	225
Erosion of cervix	14
Metritis	4
(b) New growths:	
Carcinoma	7
Cyst of naboth	1
Fibroma of cervix	1
Fibroma	27
Polypus of cervix	4
(c) Displacements:	
Anteflexion of cervix	18
Anteflexion of corpus	10
Procidentia	3
Prolapse	17
Retroflexion	7
Retroversion	47
(d) Unclassified:	
Hypertrophy of cervix	3
Laceration of cervix	60
Subinvolution	1

Diseases of uterine appendages.

Abscess, pelvic	6
Adhesions, pelvic	30
Cellulitis, pelvic	2
Oophoritis	17
Ovarian cyst	18
Pyolapse of ovary	3
Pyosalpinx	46
Salpingitis	89

Diseases of urinary organs.

Cystitis	41
Cystocele	12
Eneuresis	2
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous	5
Nephroptosis	6
Urethral caruncle	2
Urethritis	3

Pregnancy, parturition, and puerperium.

Abortion, incomplete	10
Dead fœtus	2
Hydramnios	1
Lacerated perineum	39
Miscarriage	3
Placenta prævia	1
Pregnancy	255
Pregnancy with contracted pelvis	1
Pregnancy with fibroid	2
Pseudocyesis	2
Septicæmia	2
Vomiting of pregnancy	3

Functional diseases.

Amenorrhœa	5
Dysmenorrhœa	14
Menopause	19
Menorrhagia	6
Vicarious menstruation	3

Unclassified.

Abscess, alveolar	3
Abscess, arm	1
Abscess, breast	5
Abscess, axillary	2
Abscess, neck	2
Abscess, ischio-rectal	1
Acne	4
Adenitis, cervical, tubercular	12
Adenitis, axillary	2
Adenitis, inguinal	8
Adenitis, submaxillary	1
Adenoids, pharyngeal	4
Adenoma of breast	2
Alopecia	1
Alcoholism, acute	3
Anæmia	24
Aneurism of aorta	1
Aortic insufficiency	1
Appendicitis	1
Arrhythmia of heart	1

Arthritis deformans.....	2
Arthritis, gonorrhœal.....	1
Asthma, bronchial.....	2
Atheroma.....	7
Ascarides.....	1
Bronchitis.....	57
Burns.....	3
Carcinoma of breast.....	5
Chlorosis.....	6
Cellulitis of leg.....	1
Cholecystitis.....	2
Chorea.....	3
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	1
Constipation.....	102
Contusions.....	8
Coxitis.....	1
Colitis, mucous.....	1
Cholalethiasis.....	1
Cardiac dilatation.....	1
Cardiac hypertrophy.....	1
Cholangitis.....	1
Comedones.....	1
Dislocation of finger.....	1
Dislocation of elbow.....	1
Diabetes mellitus.....	1
Dermatitis menata.....	1
Delerium cordis.....	1
Diabetes insipidus.....	1
Dementia.....	1
Diapedesis recti.....	1
Dacryocystitis.....	1
Eczema.....	20
Enteritis.....	21
Epilepsy.....	2
Endocarditis.....	2
Epethilioma of face.....	1
Entero-colitis.....	1
Fæcal impaction.....	2
Fibroma of breast.....	1
Fracture, Colles.....	1
Fracture of humerus.....	1
Fistulo in ano.....	2
Furunculosis.....	5
Foreign body in rectum.....	1
Fracture of clavicle.....	1
Fracture of coccyx.....	1
Gastralgia.....	1
Gastritis, acute.....	4
Gastritis, chronic.....	27
Gastro-enteritis.....	11
Gonorrhœa.....	40
Goitre, exophthalmic.....	2
Goitre, cystic.....	1
Gingivitis.....	2
Gastrectasis.....	1
Gangrene, symmetrical, Raynaud's.....	1
Hemorrhoids.....	15
Hernia, inguinal.....	3
Hernia, femoral.....	1
Hernia, umbilical.....	7
Hernia, ventral.....	3
Hysteria.....	7
Hordeolum.....	1
Herpes labialis.....	1
Herpes zoster.....	2
Hyperchlorhydria.....	1
Indigestion.....	45
Incontinence.....	1
Influenza.....	12
Ingrowing toe nail.....	1
Infected finger.....	4
Impetigo contagiosa.....	4
Iritis.....	1
Imbecility.....	2
Intertrigo.....	1
Keratitis.....	1
Laryngitis.....	4
Lithemia.....	2
Lipoma.....	1
Malaria.....	6
Malnutrition.....	3
Mastitis.....	3
Migraine.....	4
Mitral insufficiency.....	9
Marasmus.....	3
Mastoiditis.....	1
Morbilli.....	7
Neuralgia, facial.....	7

Neuralgia, intercostal.....	4
Naso-pharyngitis, chronic.....	2
Neuritis.....	2
Neurasthenia.....	29
Nevus, inflamed.....	1
Obesity.....	3
Osteomyelitis of tibia.....	1
Otitis media, suppurative.....	4
Otitis media, catarrhal.....	7
Odontalgia.....	1
Ophthalmia, gonorrhœal.....	1
Paronychia.....	1
Peritonitis, tubercular.....	2
Pharyngitis.....	7
Phimosis.....	5
Parotitis.....	1
Plethora.....	5
Pleurodynia.....	2
Pleurisy.....	8
Post operative abdominal sinus.....	3
Post operative vaginal scar.....	6
Prolapse of rectum.....	1
Puberty.....	3
Pseudo angina-pectoris.....	1
Pneumonia, lobar.....	1
Pulmonary stenosis.....	1
Pertussis.....	1
Phlegmon.....	8
Paraphimosis.....	1
Pediculosis pubis.....	1
Pediculosis capitis.....	1
Paralysis agitanis.....	1
Periostitis tibia.....	2
Pernia.....	1
Phlebitis.....	1
Rheumatism, acute articular.....	6
Rheumatism, chronic articular.....	15
Rheumatism, muscular.....	13
Rhinitis.....	6
Scabies.....	5
Semlity.....	5
Steatoma of scalp.....	1
Sterility.....	1
Stricture of rectum, syphilitic.....	1
Syphilis.....	45
Seborrhœa.....	1
Sprained wrist.....	1
Stomatitis.....	9
Sprained thumb.....	1
Sciatica.....	1
Supernumerary digit.....	1
Strabismus.....	1
Sprained knee.....	1
Sprained ankle.....	2
Tonsils, hypertrophy of.....	4
Tonsillitis, follicular.....	13
Tonsillitis, suppurative.....	1
Tricophytosis capitis.....	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	26
Tachycardia.....	2
Ulcér of leg.....	17
Undescended testicle.....	1
Urticaria.....	7
Vaccination.....	143
Varicella.....	3
Varicose veins of leg.....	14
Wound, contused.....	5
Wound, incised.....	12
Wound, punctured.....	5
Wound, infected.....	14
Diagnosis deferred.....	2
Refused examination.....	11
Referred to other hospitals.....	25
Total number of cases.....	2,330
Less patients counted more than once.....	612
Total patients.....	1,718

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Directors.—F. L. Moore, president, Colorado Building; W. P. Young, secretary, 419 Tenth street NW.; James B. Lambie, treasurer, 1415 New York avenue NW.; George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth street NW.; Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1 Dupont circle; William H. Beck, 1424 New York avenue NW.; Mrs. Chas. H. Davis, 1630 Rhode Island avenue; George T. Dunlop, Union Station, Capital Traction Railroad; George W. Brown, 1406 G street NW.; Norman Galt, 1107 Pennsylvania avenue NW.; Charles C. Glover, Riggs National Bank; George E. Hamilton, 412 Fifth street NW.; William H. Hoeke, Eighth and Pennsylvania avenue NW.; James M. Johnston, Riggs National Bank; Rudolph Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue; John S. Larcombe, 808 Seventeenth street NW.; F. B. McGuire, 1419 G street NW.; Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street NW.; James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets NW.; J. Ford Thompson, M. D., 804 Seventeenth street NW. Expiration of term of service: 1907, Messrs. Brown, Moore, Galt, and Doctor Thompson; 1908, Messrs. Dunlop, Glover, Lambie, and Norris; 1909, Messrs. Beck, Johnston, Mrs. Davis, and Miss Miller; 1910, Doctors Acker and Adams, Messrs. Larcombe and W. P. Young; 1911, Messrs. Hamilton, Hoeke, McGuire, and Kauffmann.

Executive committee.—Dr. George N. Acker, chairman; Mrs. C. H. Davis; Miss Virginia Miller; F. L. Moore, ex officio; Jas. B. Lambie, ex officio; W. P. Young, ex officio.

Finance committee.—Jas. M. Johnston, chairman; C. C. Glover, vice-chairman; Geo. T. Dunlop, Geo. E. Hamilton, Jas. B. Lambie, F. B. McGuire.

Legislation committee.—Geo. E. Hamilton, chairman; Charles C. Glover.

Committee on buildings and grounds.—John S. Larcombe, chairman; F. L. Moore, ex officio; Jas. B. Lambie, ex officio.

Medical staff.—Officers: J. Ford Thompson, M. D., chairman; George N. Acker, M. D., secretary. Consulting staff: A. F. A. King, M. D.; Franck Hyatt, M. D.; George M. Kober, M. D.; Joseph Taber Johnson, M. D.; H. C. Yarrow, M. D. Attending staff: J. Ford Thompson, M. D., 804 Seventeenth street NW.; George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth street NW.; Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1 Dupont circle. Monte Griffith, M. D., The Farragut. Assistants to attending staff (hospital dispensary service): John R. Wellington, M. D., 1706 Rhode Island avenue; Joseph S. Wall, M. D., 1228 Fourteenth street NW.; Frank Leech, M. D., 1448 Rhode Island avenue; Wm. P. McKee, M. D., 809 Twenty-second street NW. Pathologist and bacteriologist: William B. French, M. D., 506 East Capitol street. Assistants: John D. Thomas, M. D.; E. L. Mason, M. D. Outdoor physician: Edgar P. Copeland, M. D., The Rockingham. Resident physician: J. H. Holland, M. D. (July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906). Pharmaceutist: B. F. Harper (July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906). Resident student: A. M. Tasker (July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906). Superintendent: Miss Peron E. Jennings.

Board of lady visitors.—Mrs. J. F. Leech, president, 1754 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. A. E. Bates, first vice-president, The Connecticut; Mrs. C. C. Glover, second vice-president, 1703 K street; Mrs. W. H. Hoeke, treasurer, 336 C street; Miss Davidge, recording secretary, 2115 O street; Mrs. Horace Westcott, corresponding secretary, 1310 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Walter Andrews, 1736 M street; Mrs. G. L. Bradley, 1503 Twenty-first street; Mrs. John Briggs, 1718 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Morgan Bulkeley, 1701 Twenty-second street; Mrs. H. C. Corbin; Mrs. Candee; Miss Mary Carlisle, 1722 I street; Mrs. C. G. Dulin, 1730 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Chas. H. Davis, 1630 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Horace Deland, 1901 N street; Mrs. S. B. Elkins, 1626 K street; Mrs. Frank Ellis; Mrs. A. W. Ferguson, Manila, P. I.; Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, 2300 S street; Mrs. T. T. Gaff, 1520 Twentieth street; Mrs. Gherardi, Chevy Chase, Md.; Mrs. William Hammond, Jefferson place; Miss Ruth Harlan, Euclid place; Miss Caroline Henry, 1406 M street; Mrs. F. W. Huidekoper, 1614 Eighteenth street; Mrs. James Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth street; Mrs. Geo. Howard, 1008 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Geo. Huff, 1325 Sixteenth street; Miss Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Bertha Looker, 1312 Thirtieth street; Mrs. H. C. Moses, 1714 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Edward McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island

avenue; Mrs. William Merriam, The Connecticut; Miss Virginia Miller, The Rochambeau; Mrs. T. B. M. Mason, 1606 Twentieth street; Mrs. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue; Mrs. F. L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street; Mrs. James Merrill, The Portland; Mrs. Clarence Moore; Mrs. Duncan McKim, corner Eighteenth and R streets; Miss Mae McCauley, 220 B street SE.; Mrs. J. J. Myers, Stoneleigh Court; Mrs. William Mearns, 2301 S street; Mrs. John H. Merriam, The Connecticut; Mrs. Noble, 1761 N street; Mrs. Ross Perry, 1309 P street; Mrs. John D. Patten, 2212 R street; Mrs. J. F. Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street; Miss S. S. Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue; Miss M. J. Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. John Simpson, 1421 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Lyman Tiffany, 1705 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Wolcott Tuckerman, The Connecticut; Mrs. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue; Mrs. Geo. Westinghouse, Dupont circle; Mrs. John F. Wilkins, 1824 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street.

Honorary members of the ladies' board.—Mrs. F. L. Ashford, 1763 P street; Mrs. J. C. Audenreid, 1023 Vermont avenue; Mrs. A. Graham Bell, 1336 Nineteenth street; Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, 1722 I street; Mrs. Justice Gray, 1601 I street; Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Dupont circle; Mrs. T. W. Palmer, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. R. A. Park, Westchester, Pa.; Mrs. Charles Payson, 1439 K street.

JUNE 30, 1906.

I herewith submit the reports of the treasurer, the medical staff, the board of lady visitors, the treasurer of the board lady visitors, the school of nursing, and the treasurer of the St. Mary's Guild, which will show the work carried on by the hospital, for the year ending June 30, 1906.

FREDERIC L. MOORE,
President.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Balance reported June 30, 1905.....	\$636. 47	Pay roll	\$7, 460. 75
Dividend Union Turnpike Co.....	6. 00	Table supplies.....	7, 092. 09
Dividend Washington, Colesville and Ashton Turnpike Co.....	3. 00	Medical and surgical supplies.....	1, 173. 72
Proceeds of charity ball of 1906	2, 367. 87	Fuel and light	2, 361. 83
Extra returns of ball of 1905	84. 61	Repairs and painting.....	847. 55
From ladies board for telephone ex- tension.....	18. 00	Interest on mortgage.....	800. 00
From ladies board for extra nurse in diet kitchen.....	54. 00	Printing annual report.....	133. 50
District of Columbia.....	13, 216. 29	Appropriation to ladies' board	500. 00
Pay patients.....	758. 75	Purchase of deed of trust note.....	2, 000. 00
For signing insurance certificates.....	2. 00	Ice	412. 19
Use of X-ray	4. 00	Thanksgiving offering of Miss Blunt transferred to Mrs. Gale.....	5. 00
For infants feeding sent out	63. 00	Miscellaneous	2, 037. 58
From the Nairn estate	2, 665. 23		
From Columbia Hospital, being half rent of hall for 1905 and 1906 com- mencement exercises	10. 00		
Bequest of Mr. S. H. Kauffman	2, 000. 00		
Contributions.....	1, 350. 16		
From Hall fund	2, 050. 00		
	24, 652. 91	Balance on hand June 30, 1906 ..	24, 824. 21
			465. 17
To be accounted for.....	25, 289. 38	Total	25, 289. 38

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES B. LAMBIE, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

As chairman of the medical staff of the Children's Hospital I herewith submit the following report, prepared by the resident physician, in which will be found a detailed statement of the work of the hospital during the past year.

Very respectfully,

J. FORD THOMPSON, M. D.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF HOUSE AND BABY WARD FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Number of patients in hospital July 1, 1905.....	56
Admitted during the year	574
Total treated.....	630
Number of patients treated in baby ward	113
Total treated in hospital and baby ward during year	743

	Admitted.	Discharged.				Died.	Remain- ing.
		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
White:							
Male	168	151	141	23	9	8	13
Female	119	122	84	12	8	7	9
Colored:							
Male	155	159	123	18	5	13	22
Female	132	121	97	19	3	10	16
Total	574	553	445	72	25	38	60

Average daily attendance in hospital, including baby ward.

July	64.30	January	58.00
August	68.00	February	59.00
September	62.70	March	67.00
October	64.20	April	70.40
November	51.70	May	78.30
December	58.10	June	58.30

Condensed statement.

Total number of patients located in hospital, dispensary, and baby ward.....	5,200
Surgical operations:	
House.....	578
Dispensary.....	504
Total.....	1,082
Prescriptions compounded:	
House.....	3,973
Dispensary.....	4,611
Outdoor.....	149
Total.....	8,733
Percentage of deaths:	
Including tuberculosis.....	6.03
Excluding tuberculosis.....	2.10
Number of deaths:	
From tuberculosis.....	21.00
In entire hospital.....	58.00
Percentage of deaths:	
In baby wards.....	17.67
In entire hospital.....	7.80

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
<i>Specific, infectious.</i>						
Acute:						
Diphtheria—						
Laryngeal	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Tonsillar	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Erysipelas	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fever—						
Intermittent	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Remittent	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enteric	42	37	1	.....	.....	4
Influenza, epidemic	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheumatism, articular	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Scarlatina	8	3	.....	1	1	3
Measles	13	12	.....	.....	.....	1
Varicella	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pertussis	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Tuberculosis, general miliary	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Chronic:						
Arthritis deformans	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis, congenital	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary	18	.....	7	.....	11	.....
Peritoneal	3	.....	1	1	1	.....
Meningeal	9	.....	1	1	7	.....
<i>Circulatory system.</i>						
Mitral regurgitation	4	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Endocarditis, ulcerative	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
<i>Respiratory system.</i>						
Lungs:						
Bronchitis, acute	18	15	1	.....	.....	2
Pneumonia—						
Lobar	18	13	.....	2	2	1
Lobular	10	8	.....	.....	1	1
Larynx: Laryngitis, acute catarrhal	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleura:						
Pleurisy—						
Acute	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
With effusion	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Digestive system.</i>						
Mouth:						
Adenoids	18	17	1	.....	.....	.....
Adenoids and hypertrophied tonsils	48	47	.....	.....	1	.....
Glossitis	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stomatitis—						
Apthous	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulcerative	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonsillitis—						
Follicular	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hypertrophic	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stomach:						
Gastritis, acute	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Gastro-enteritis	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Gastric indigestion	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gastro-intestinal indigestion	18	13	2	1	.....	2
Gastric ulcer	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intestines:						
Appendicitis	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indigestion—						
Intestinal	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intestinal, with convulsions	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intestinal, with general toxemia	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ileocolitis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Intestinal parasites:						
Ascaris lumbricoides	5	4	.....	.....	.....	1
Tricocephalus dispar	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Uncinariasis	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Urinary system.</i>						
Cystitis	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enuresis	10	9	.....	1	.....	.....
Nephritis, acute parenchymatous	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Renal calculus	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Uremia, with convulsions	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

430 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1906—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
<i>Urinary system—Continued.</i>						
Vaginitis, gonorrhœal	4	3				1
Vaginitis, nonspecific	4	4				
Urethritis, gonorrhœal	1	1				
Tuberculosis, kidney	1				1	
<i>Skin and appendages.</i>						
Dermatitis, idiopathic	1	1				
Eczema:						
Capitis	5	5				
Corporis	7	7				
Facial	2	2				
Squamosum	1	1				
Pustulosum	3	3				
Intertrigo	1	1				
Intertrigo auris	4	4				
Lupus	1					1
Pediculosis capitis	6	6				
Psoriasis	1		1			
Scabies, with pustular eczema	12	12				
Urticaria	2	2				
<i>Nervous system.</i>						
Cerebral concussion	1	1				
Cerebral palsy	2			1	1	
Chorea:						
Minor	8	5	2			1
Major	1					1
Facial paralysis	1	1				
Friedreich's ataxia	1			1		
Grand mal	2		2			
Hysteria	2		2			
Idiocy	2			2		
Incontinence feces	1	1				
Petit mal	1	1				
Poliomyelitis, chronic	1			1		
<i>Constitutional.</i>						
Myxœdema	2	1	1			
Rachitis	9	5	3			1
Rachitis and bronchitis	10	8	2			
Syphilis, congenital	1				1	
<i>Eye.</i>						
Blepharitis marginalis	7	6	1			
Chalazion	1	1				
Cataract, traumatic	1		1			
Conjunctivitis:						
Catarrhal	7	7				
Phlyctenular	3	3				
Acute catarrhal contagious	2	2				
Corneal ulcer	20	13	3	1		3
Cyst lachrymal gland	1	1				
Ectropion	1	1				
Gonorrhœal ophthalmia	2	1				1
Iritis	1	1				
Keratitis:						
Scrofulous	2	2				
Specific	4	3				1
Spring catarrh	1		1			
Strabismus, internal	3	3				
Trachoma	1	1				
<i>Ear.</i>						
Otitis media:						
Suppurative	17	14	1	1		1
Nonsuppurative	2	2				
Mastoiditis	3	2			1	
<i>Unclassified.</i>						
Infantile convulsions	1	1				
Essential œdema	2	2				
Febricula	1	1				
Nostalgia	1			1		

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1906--Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
<i>Surgical.</i>						
Abscesses:						
Cervical.....	12	11				1
Brain.....	1				1	
Buttocks.....	1	1				
Eyelid.....	1	1				
Face.....	1	1				
Foot.....	2	2				
Inguinal.....	3	2				1
Forearm.....	1	1				
Leg.....	2	2				
Knee.....	1	1				
Ischio-rectal.....	1					1
Shoulder.....	2	2				
Bones:						
Caries—						
Vertebrae.....	6		4			2
Vertebrae and abscess.....	2					2
Ankle.....	1	1				
Frontal and maxillary bones.....	1	1				
Tibiae.....	1					1
Jaw.....	1				1	
Elbow.....	1					1
Necrosis—						
Jaw.....	4	2	2			
Rib.....	1	1				
Tibia.....	3	1	2			
Osteomyelitis, femur.....	1	1				
Periostitis—						
Femur.....	1	1				
Fibula.....	3	2	1			
Jaw.....	4	4				
Radius.....	1		1			
Frontal bone.....	1	1				
Tibia.....	1	1				
Joints:						
Arthritis—						
Knee, tubercular.....	5	4	1			
Elbow, tubercular.....	2	1	1			
Morbus coxae.....	21	6	7		1	7
Hernia and hydrocele:						
Inguinal.....	10	7		3		
Strangulated.....	1	1				
Hydrocele.....	3	3				
Rectum:						
Prolapsus recti.....	7	6		1		
Fistula in ano.....	1	1				
Lymphatics:						
Cervical adenitis.....	17	14			1	2
Inguinal adenitis.....	2	2				
Cellulitis, leg.....	1					1
Deformities:						
Curved tibia.....	3	2				1
Contracted fingers.....	2		1			1
Dactylitis.....	2	2				
Deflected nasal septum.....	1	1				
Dislocation hip, congenital.....	1			1		
Genu valgum.....	7	4				3
Hypospadias.....	1	1				
Harelip.....	2	1	1			
Phimosis.....	26	26				
Talipes equino-varus.....	3	2	1			
Talipes varus.....	1	1				
Torticollis.....	3	3				
Foreign bodies, stomach.....	1	1				
Tumors:						
Nasal polyp.....	1	1				
Rhanula.....	1	1				
Sarcoma—						
Ankle.....	1			1		
Jaw.....	1					1
<i>Surgical injuries.</i>						
Fractures:						
Clavicle.....	2	1				1
Humerus—						
Simple.....	1	1				
Compound.....	1	1				

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1906—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
<i>Surgical injuries—Continued.</i>						
Fractures—Continued.						
Forearm	1	1				
Colle's	1					1
Tibia	1	1				
Femur	6	6				
Sprains:						
Hip	1	1				
Elbow	1	1				
Wounds:						
Incised	1	1				
Contused	2	2				
Infected	6	5				1
Punctured (gunshot)	1	1				
Dog bite	1	1				
Burns, second degree	8	5		1	2	
Ulcer:						
Leg—						
Simple	2	1	1			
Tubercular	2		2			
Neck, tubercular	1					1
Unclassified:						
Empyema	2	2				
Pleurisy with effusion	1					1
Shock	1	1				
Erysipelas	1	1				
Pyemia and abscesses	1					1
Total	775	575	72	30	38	60

BABY WARD.

<i>Acute infections.</i>						
Measles	1	1				
Varicella	1	1				
Enteric fever	1				1	
<i>Digestive system.</i>						
Colitis	4	4				
Enteritis	4	1	1		2	
Gastric indigestion	8	6				2
Gastro-intestinal indigestion	6	6				
Gastro-intestinal catarrh	9	3			6	
Intestinal indigestion	6	4			1	1
Stomatitis, aphous	3	3				
Intestinal toxemia, acute	1	1				
Gastro-enteritis	2	1				1
Entero colitis	4					4
<i>Respiratory system.</i>						
Bronchitis, diffuse	4	2	1			1
Pneumonia, lobular	4	2	1		1	
<i>Skin.</i>						
Eczema capitis	2	2				
Eczema facialis	3	3				
<i>Eye.</i>						
Corneal ulcer	4		3	1		
Ophthalmia neonatorum	4	3	1			
<i>Constitutional.</i>						
Inanition	7	1			6	
Marasmus	1				1	
Syphilis, congenital	3	2		1		
Rachitis with bronchitis	2	1	1			
<i>Nervous.</i>						
Laryngismus stridulus	1	1				

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1906—Continued.

BABY WARD—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
<i>Unclassified.</i>						
Essential oedema.....	3	3				
Thermic fever.....	2		1		1	
Rat bite.....	1	1				
Opium poisoning.....	1	1				
<i>Ear.</i>						
Otitis media, suppurative.....	6	6				
<i>Surgical.</i>						
Abscess:						
Hip.....	1	1				
Shoulder.....	1	1				
Cervical.....	4	4				
Gastro-schisis.....	1	1				
Phimosis.....	3	3				
Hydrocephalus.....	1					
Ulcer, forehead.....	1	1				
Total.....	120	80	9	2	20	9

Surgical operations in the house.

Abscesses incised and drained:		Currettements—Continued.	
Cervical.....	16	Frontal and maxillary bones.....	3
Cheek.....	2	Maxillary bone.....	6
Eyelid.....	2	Cervical glands.....	11
Foot.....	6	Knee.....	1
Forearm.....	2	Finger for necrosis.....	1
Buttocks.....	6	Mastoid cells.....	3
Groin, morbus coxæ.....	6	Foot.....	1
Inguinal.....	4	Hand.....	1
Lumbar.....	8	Erasions, elbow.....	1
Knee.....	5	Extirpation:	
Shoulder.....	6	Cervical glands.....	15
Mastoid.....	3	Sarcoma, ankle.....	1
Ischio rectal.....	1	Rhanula.....	1
Breast.....	1	Hematoma.....	1
Head.....	2	Hernia and hydrocele:	
Elbow.....	3	Hernia, bladder.....	1
Leg.....	2	Inguinal.....	14
Vegetations removed:		Hydrocele.....	3
Adenoid.....	12	Injection:	
Adenoids with tonsils.....	56	Cervical, glands.....	5
Amputations:		Knee.....	1
Tibia and fibula, lower third.....	1	Laparotomy:	
Femur, lower third.....	1	Appendectomy.....	6
Application of plaster casts:		Exploratory.....	1
Fractures.....	22	Intestinal obstruction.....	2
Head and shoulders.....	5	Peritonitis, tubercular.....	3
Knee, tubercular arthritis.....	10	Eye:	
Hip, morbus coxæ.....	35	Iridectomy.....	3
Osteotomy.....	21	Needling lens.....	2
Elbow, tubercular arthritis.....	3	Cauterization, corneal ulcer.....	1
Contracture, knee.....	1	Grattage operation.....	1
Hernia.....	4	Internal strabismus (tenotomy).....	4
Talipes.....	12	Genitals:	
Spondylitis.....	4	Phimosis, circumcisions.....	26
Fractures reduced:		Hypospadias.....	2
Clavicle.....	3	Nasal septum, broken and straightened....	1
Femur.....	5	Osteotomy:	
Tibia.....	2	Genu valgum.....	9
Humerus.....	3	Curved tibia.....	3
Forearm.....	1	Periostitis, drained.....	8
Pott's.....	1	Resection:	
Tibia and fibula.....	1	Knee.....	1
Cellulitis, incised and drained:		Ribs.....	1
Forearm.....	1	Hip.....	3
Leg.....	1	Femur, upper third.....	1
Extensions applied:		Plastic operations:	
Morbus coxæ.....	12	Hare lip.....	2
Fractures.....	2	Skin graft—	
Currettements:		Ulcer leg.....	1
Tibia for necrosis.....	5	Ulcer neck.....	1
Sinus, hip.....	7	Burn of hand.....	1
Tubercular, ulcer ankle.....	1		

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1906—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
<i>Surgical injuries—Continued.</i>						
Fractures—Continued.						
Forearm	1	1				
Colle's	1					1
Tibia	1	1				
Femur	6	6				
Sprains:						
Hip	1	1				
Elbow	1	1				
Wounds:						
Incised	1	1				
Contused	2	2				
Infected	6	5				1
Punctured (gunshot)	1	1				
Dog bite	1	1				
Burns, second degree	8	5		1	2	
Ulcer:						
Leg—						
Simple	2	1	1			
Tubercular	2		2			
Neck, tubercular	1					1
Unclassified:						
Empyema	2	2				
Pleurisy with effusion	1					1
Shock	1	1				
Erysipelas	1	1				
Pyemia and abscesses	1					1
Total	775	575	72	30	38	60

BABY WARD.

<i>Acute infections.</i>						
Measles	1	1				
Varicella	1	1				
Enteric fever	1				1	
<i>Digestive system.</i>						
Colitis	4	4				
Enteritis	4	1	1		2	
Gastric indigestion	8	6				2
Gastro-intestinal indigestion	6	6				
Gastro-intestinal catarrh	9	3			6	
Intestinal indigestion	6	4			1	1
Stomatitis, aphthous	3	3				
Intestinal toxemia, acute	1	1				
Gastro-enteritis	2	1				1
Entero colitis	4					4
<i>Respiratory system.</i>						
Bronchitis, diffuse	4	2	1			1
Pneumonia, lobular	4	2	1		1	
<i>Skin.</i>						
Eczema capitis	2	2				
Eczema facialis	3	3				
<i>Eye.</i>						
Corneal ulcer	4		3	1		
Ophthalmia neonatorum	4	3	1			
<i>Constitutional.</i>						
Inanition	7	1			6	
Marasmus	1				1	
Syphilis, congenital	3	2		1		
Rachitis with bronchitis	2	1	1			
<i>Nervous.</i>						
Laryngismus stridulus	1	1				

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1906—Continued.

BABY WARD—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Dis-charged cured.	Dis-charged im-proved.	Dis-charged unim-proved.	Died.	Re-main-ing.
<i>Unclassified.</i>						
Essential cedema.....	3	3				
Thermic fever.....	2		1		1	
Rat bite.....	1	1				
Opium poisoning.....	1	1				
<i>Ear.</i>						
Otitis media, suppurative.....	6	6				
<i>Surgical.</i>						
Abscess:						
Hip.....	1	1				
Shoulder.....	1	1				
Cervical.....	4	4				
Gastro-schisis.....	1	1				
Phimosis.....	3	3				
Hydrocephalus.....	1					
Ulcer, forehead.....	1	1				
Total.....	120	80	9	2	20	9

Surgical operations in the house.

Abscesses incised and drained:		Currettements—Continued.	
Cervical.....	16	Frontal and maxillary bones.....	3
Cheek.....	2	Maxillary bone.....	6
Eyelid.....	2	Cervical glands.....	11
Foot.....	6	Knee.....	1
Forearm.....	2	Finger for necrosis.....	1
Buttocks.....	6	Mastoid cells.....	3
Groin, morbus coxæ.....	6	Foot.....	1
Inguinal.....	4	Hand.....	1
Lumbar.....	8	Erasions, elbow.....	1
Knee.....	5	Extirpation:	
Shoulder.....	6	Cervical glands.....	15
Mastoid.....	3	Sarcoma, ankle.....	1
Ischio rectal.....	1	Rhanula.....	1
Breast.....	1	Hematoma.....	1
Head.....	2	Hernia and hydrocele:	
Elbow.....	3	Hernia, bladder.....	1
Leg.....	2	Inguinal.....	14
Vegetations removed:		Hydrocele.....	8
Adenoid.....	12	Injection:	
Adenoids with tonsils.....	56	Cervical, glands.....	5
Amputations:		Knee.....	1
Tibia and fibula, lower third.....	1	Laparotomy:	
Femur, lower third.....	1	Appendectomy.....	6
Application of plaster casts:		Exploratory.....	1
Fractures.....	22	Intestinal obstruction.....	2
Head and shoulders.....	5	Peritonitis, tubercular.....	3
Knee, tubercular arthritis.....	10	Eye:	
Hip, morbus coxæ.....	35	Iridectomy.....	3
Osteotomy.....	21	Needling lens.....	2
Elbow, tubercular arthritis.....	3	Cauterization, corneal ulcer.....	1
Contracture, knee.....	1	Grattage operation.....	1
Hernia.....	4	Internal strabismus (tenotomy).....	4
Talipes.....	12	Genitals:	
Spondylitis.....	4	Phimosis, circumcisions.....	26
Fractures reduced:		Hypospadias.....	2
Clavicle.....	3	Nasal septum, broken and straightened....	1
Femur.....	5	Osteotomy:	
Tibia.....	2	Genu valgum.....	9
Humerus.....	3	Curved tibia.....	3
Forearm.....	1	Periostitis, drained.....	8
Pott's.....	1	Resection:	
Tibia and fibula.....	1	Knee.....	1
Cellulitis, incised and drained:		Ribs.....	1
Forearm.....	1	Hip.....	3
Leg.....	1	Femur, upper third.....	1
Extensions applied:		Plastic operations:	
Morbus coxæ.....	12	Hare lip.....	2
Fractures.....	2	Skin graft—	
Currettements:		Ulcer leg.....	1
Tibia for necrosis.....	5	Ulcer neck.....	1
Sinus, hip.....	7	Burn of hand.....	1
Tubercular, ulcer ankle.....	1		

Surgical operations in the house—Continued.

Rectum:		Wounds treated:	
Prolapsus, cauterization.....	7	Incised	1
Modified Whitehead.....	3	Contused	2
Fistula in ano	1	Infected	14
Sequestrotomy:		Gunshot	1
Femur.....	2	Dog bite	1
Frontal bone	1	Thoracotomy:	
Jaw.....	2	Empyema	3
Stricture œsophagus, sounds passed.....	26	Pleurisy with effusion.....	1
Tenotomy:		Röntgen-ray examinations.....	32
Sterno, cleido mastoid.....	2	Radiographs.....	6
Tendons of fingers.....	4		
Tonsillotomy.....	8	Total	578
Talipes, deformity reduced:			
Equino varus.....	3		
Varus.....	1		

J. H. HOLLAND, M. D., Resident Physician.

REPORT OF DISPENSARY SERVICES.

<i>Specific infectious diseases.</i>		<i>Diseases of the digestive system—Cont'd.</i>	
Diphtheria	2	Tonsillitis:	
Erysipelas	3	Catarrhal.....	54
Gonorrhea.....	11	Chronic	14
Malaria.....	29	Follicular	40
Measles.....	22	Stomatitis:	
Parotitis:		Catarrhal.....	25
Epidemic.....	10	Aphthous.....	19
Simplex	26	Parasitic	3
Influenza.....	1	Ulcerative.....	1
Pertussis.....	95	Pharyngitis, chronic	2
Rheumatism, acute articular.....	6	Gastro-duodenitis	1
Scarlatina	2	Glossitis	1
Syphilis:		Tonsillitis, suppurative.....	1
Acquired	4		
Congenital	84	<i>Diseases of the circulatory system.</i>	
Tuberculosis:		Anæmia	26
General miliary	1	Cardiac hypertrophy	1
Lymphatic system	5	Endocarditis	3
Pulmonary	53	Mitral regurgitation.....	12
Tabes mesenterica	5		
Tubercular meningitis.....	1	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system.</i>	
Typhoid fever.....	56	Adenoids	24
Varicella	14	Asthma.....	3
<i>Constitutional diseases.</i>		Bronchitis:	
Inanition.....	6	Acute	556
Malnutrition	18	Subacute	134
Marasmus	9	Coryza.....	41
Rachitis	97	Catarrh, chronic nasal.....	6
Scorbutus	5	Empyema	1
<i>Diseases due to animal parasites.</i>		Fibrinous pleurisy	1
Ascaris lumbricoides	23	Pleurisy with effusion.....	1
Oxyuris vermicularis.....	20	Laryngitis:	
Tænia mediocanellata	1	Acute	18
Tænia solium.....	1	Chronic	1
<i>Diseases of the digestive system.</i>		Spasmodic	2
Appendicitis	1	Naso-pharyngitis, chronic.....	2
Constipation	10	Pneumonia:	
Duodenitis	1	Broncho.....	24
Enteritis.....	27	Lobar.....	11
Entero-colitis.....	19	Rhinitis, hypertrophic	5
Gastric atony.....	1		
Gastritis:		<i>Diseases of the nervous system.</i>	
Chronic	2	Chorea, minor.....	23
Acute	8	Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1
Gastro-enteritis.....	32	Aphasia	1
Gastric indigestion	148	Cylic vomiting	1
Gastro-intestinal indigestion	105	Anterior polio myelitis, acute.....	6
Gingivitis	1	Epilepsy:	
Intestinal indigestion	162	Major	9
Pharyngitis, acute.....	19	Minor	4
		Facial paralysis	1
		Hereditary ataxia	1
		Hysteria.....	2

*Patients located in dispensary—Continued.**Diseases of the nervous system—Cont'd.*

Laryngismus stridulus	2
Lumbago	2
Masturbation	2
Neuralgia	1
Myalgia	2
Sciatica	1
Tetany	3
Torticollis	8

Mental diseases.

Dementia præcox	1
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Diseases of the genito-urinary system.

Amenorrhœa	8
Cystitis	3
Dysmenorrhœa	3
Enuresis	33
Haematuria	2
Lithaemia	1
Mammitis	3
Nephritis, acute	7
Renal calculus	1
Urethritis	5
Vaginitis	38
Vulvitis	1

Diseases of the skin.

Acne	7
Alopecia areata	4
Dermatitis:	
Simplex	25
Venenosa	1
Pustulosa	3
Eczema:	
Auriculare	6
Capitis	16
Corporis	4
Faciale	26
Labiale	2
Pustulosum	65
Papulosum	13
Squamosum	36
Furunculosis	20
Herpes zoster	4
Impetigo contagiosa	68
Impetigo simplex	23
Intertrigo	2
Pemphigus	1
Psoriasis	1
Rhus toxicodendron	9
Pediculosis	1
Pruritus	1
Herpes labialis	2
Ichthyosis	1
Scabies	18
Leucoderma	1
Tinea capitis	30
Tinea circinata	41
Tinea chromophytosis	1
Seborrhœa	1
Urticaria	19

Diseases of the eye.

Acute catarrhal conjunctivitis	86
Acute contagious conjunctivitis	4
Abscess of lachrymal duct	1
Blepharitis marginalis	32
Circumcorneal hypertrophy	7
Blepharospasm	2
Conjunctivitis, phlyctenular	9
Echymosis conjunctivæ	6
Blepharitis ulcerosa	5
Conjunctivitis:	
Purulent	1
Traumatic	1
Chalazion	5
Corneal opacity	4
Corneal ulcer	27
Eye strain	1
Hyperopia	2
Hordeolum	1
Iritis	1

Diseases of the eye—Continued.

Keratitis:	
Interstitial	6
Simplex	5
Lachrymation	1
Myopia	1
Myosis	1
Nebula	2
Nystagmus	3
Keratitis punctata	1
Meibomian cyst	5
Optic atrophy	2
Panophthalmitis	1
Ophthalmia, specific	2
Strabismus	2
Ophthalmia, neonatrum	2
Stricture of nasal duct	1
Spring catarrh	3
Trachoma	-

Diseases of the ear.

Acute otorrhœa	4
Chronic otorrhœa	21
Congenital deafness	1
Dacryo-cystitis	1
Otitis media:	
Acute nonsuppurative	16
Acute suppurative	38
Chronic suppurative	3

Unclassified diseases.

Adentitis simplex	7
Ascites	1
Drug poisoning	2
Epistaxis	8
Febricula	3
Exophthalmic goitre	3
Jaundice	7
Insect bite	1
Malingerie	1
Myositis	1
Oedema	2
Odontalgia	5
Pleurodynia	2
Vaccinia	412

Total cases treated in medical dispensary..... 3,682

Surgical diseases.

Abscesses:	
Alveolar	5
Auricular	1
Preauricular	1
Axillary	1
Arm	1
Cervical	22
Chin	1
Eye	2
Back	1
Forehead	3
Hand	5
Ischio-rectal	2
Inguinal	5
Jaw	2
Leg	5
Lumbar	2
Mammary	1
Nose	2
Rectal	1
Scalp	5
Ulcers:	
Back	1
Foot	1
Forehead	1
Leg	3
Cervical	2
Forearm	1
Umbilical	1
Cellulitis	4
Adhesio fræni linguæ	11
Tonsillar hypertrophy	50
Prolapsus recti	6
Phimosis	93
Hypospadias	1

Patients located in dispensary—Continued.

<i>Hernia and hydrocele.</i>		<i>Foreign bodies—Continued.</i>	
Hernia:		Leg	1
Inguinal	12	Nose	2
Umbilical	18	Stomach	1
Hydrocele	5		
<i>Surgery of the joints.</i>		<i>Diseases of bone.</i>	
Arthritis:		Necrosis	4
Knee, tubercular	7	Caries	1
Hip, tubercular	10	Osteo-myelitis	8
Foot, tubercular	1	Periostitis	4
Epiphyseal separation	1	Spondylitis	8
Synovitis:			
Elbow	1	<i>Injuries.</i>	
Knee	1	Fractures:	
		Clavicle	2
<i>Tumors.</i>		Finger	1
Angioma	1	Humerus	1
Hematoma:		Nose	1
Neck	1	Radius	3
Scalp	1	Radius and ulna	3
Nevus	3	Ribs	
Condyloma, syphilitic	1	Sprains:	
		Ankle	5
<i>Unclassified:</i>		Neck	1
Adenitis:		Elbow	3
Inguinal	7	Wrist	10
Cervical	56	Wounds:	
Adenoids	71	Contused	35
Burns:		Incised	31
First degree	12	Infected	46
Second degree	11	Lacerated	48
Elongated uvula	1	Punctured	5
Furunculosis	5	Animal bite	9
Hemorrhoids	1	Dislocations:	
Ingrowing nail	1	Finger	1
Odontalgia	29	Ulna	1
Stricture esophagus	2		
Verruca	3	<i>Deformities.</i>	
Drug poisoning	1	Genu valgum	3
		Atresia vaginæ	2
<i>Foreign bodies.</i>		Congenital dislocation, hip	1
Abdominal parietes	1	Kyphosis	5
Eye	1	Talipes, equino-varus	5
Foot	3	Polydactylism	7
Buttocks	1	Hydrocephalus	3
Ear	3		
Finger	2	Total cases treated in surgical dispensary	775
Hand	3		
		Total cases treated in medical and surgical dispensaries	4,457

Surgical operations in dispensary.

<i>Abscesses incised and drained:</i>		<i>Dislocations reduced:</i>	
Arm	1	Finger	1
Back	1	Ulna	1
Axillary	1	Tumors removed:	
Chin	2	Hematoma scalp	1
Forehead	1	Nevus	2
Ischio-rectal	1	Fractures reduced and splints applied:	
Eyelid	1	Clavicle	2
Hand	5	Radius	2
Hip	2	Humerus	1
Leg	6	Radius and ulna	3
Lumbar	2	Rib	2
Nose	2	Hydrocele tapped	3
Rectal	1	Ingrowing nail removed	1
Scalp	3	Phimosis adhesions broken up	11
Cervical	21	Deformity corrected	1
Inguinal	4	Hernia, reduced and bandaged:	
Adhesio freni linguae incised	8	Inguinal	2
Burn:		Umbilical	12
First degree	9	Periostitis drained	5
Second degree	10	Prolapsed rectum reduced	1
Casts applied	40	Meibomian cyst incised	3
Plaster jackets	3	Sutures removed	27
Circumcisions	42	Gastric lavage	1
Furuncles incised	5	Verruca removed	5
Foreign bodies removed	17	Sounds passed	1
Adenectomy	4	Sprains bandaged:	
Amputations:		Ankle	4
Finger	1	Elbow	3
Supernumerary digits	5	Wrist	9

Surgical operations in dispensary—Continued.

Tonsillotomy	4	Teeth extracted	30
Wounds dressed or sutured:		Atresia vaginæ	1
Contused	17	Necrosis dressed	2
Incised	32	Ulcers dressed	6
Infected	41	X-ray fluoroscopic	9
Lacerated	45		
Punctured	5	Total surgical operations	504
Animal bites	9		

Nativity of dispensary patients.

District of Columbia	3,361	South Carolina	1
Maryland	203	Connecticut	2
Georgia	11	Oregon	1
Virginia	256	Arkansas	1
New York	54	North Dakota	1
New Jersey	13	Russia	3
North Carolina	32	Canada	1
Ohio	1	Arabia	2
Massachusetts	11	England	1
Pennsylvania	49	Germany	4
Illinois	2	Italy	2
Tennessee	2	France	1
West Virginia	4		
Florida	2	Total	4,023
Delaware	2		

Race and sex of dispensary patients.

White:		
Male		573
Female		541
Colored:		
Male		1,420
Female		1,489
Total		4,023

SUMMARY.

Number dispensary patients	4,023
Revisits to medical dispensary	1,571
Revisits to surgical dispensary	1,219
Total number visits to dispensary	6,813
Total cases treated in medical dispensary	3,682
Total cases treated in surgical dispensary	775
Total cases treated in dispensary	4,457

Report of the treasurer of the board of lady visitors for the year ending June 30, 1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Balance June 30, 1905	\$58.44	Hospital supplies	\$142.40
Fines	290.50	Dry goods and shoes	124.27
Charity box	9.50	Printing	18.75
Additional returns charity ball, 1905 ..	84.61	Seamstress	180.00
Sale of book, "Mary's Hat"	3.55	Cooking lessons in diet kitchen	81.00
Reimbursement, discount on bill	1.73	Extension telephone service, one year ..	18.00
Reimbursement from treasurer board		Donation to St. Mary's Guild to	
of directors for painting wards	500.00	Blanch Brockenborough McAbay	
Donations from all sources	208.00	memorial fund	50.00
Thanksgiving offerings	454.00	Six months' services, special nurse in	
Charity ball, 1906	2,391.87	diet kitchen	54.00
Fete at Friendship	666.70	Summer drives and specialties for	
Interest on deposit, Jan. 2, 1906	.27	sick children	25.00
		Mrs. McGuire, entertainment com-	
		mittee for Christmas party	10.00
		To James Lambie, ball receipts of 1905 ..	84.61
		To James Lambie, ball receipts of 1906 ..	2,367.87
		Surgical closet	58.00
		For nurses' entertainment	37.40
		Music for nurses' entertainmen', 1905 ..	18.00
		Eight electric fans	228.00
		Papering doctor's and nurses' home ..	23.00
Total	4,669.17	Total	3,520.30

ELIZABETH HOEKE, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct, July 24, 1905.

IDA M. GALE, *Chairman Auditing Committee.*

MARGARETTA PARK LEECH.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: It affords me much pleasure to submit a report entirely satisfactory from the standpoint of success, for so much has been accomplished in the past year just gone that it inspires all with new hope and determination for the year that is before us.

In the hospital many necessary improvements have been introduced—a much needed stove and boiler in the laundry, the enameling of many bedsteads, and painting and papering as the necessity arose.

The new closet, added for surgical supplies, has proved already a great comfort, and the new electric fans will afford much pleasure and strength to the little sufferers during the trying months of a Washington summer.

Many contributions and donations were received during the past year, and this report would be indeed incomplete without a grateful acknowledgment of the help extended by the Cooperative Sewing Society, the Friday Morning Sewing Club, and St. Mary's Guild, all such good friends of the hospital. I must not fail also to mention the welcome sheets and pillow cases collected at Easter in accordance with her annual custom, by Miss Miller, from various members of the board of lady visitors and outside friends of the hospital.

The great holidays of the year were duly celebrated; Christmas with its tree and gifts gave pleasure to all; Thanksgiving brought turkeys and good cheer to one and all, and the celebration of Easter, although curtailed by a contagious illness, brought the customary ice cream and cake and happiness to many contracted little lives.

The annual charity ball was a great success financially, so pronounced that I can not fail to avail myself of this opportunity to extend to the community our thanks, for with so many calls and many worthy charities the response to us was noble and unstinted, and gives us renewed energy for the future work.

The May open-air fête in which this hospital shared the toil and the brilliant results achieved, was eminently satisfactory, and Washington proved her generosity not only for those at home, but the suffering wanderers in San Francisco were not forgotten.

With profound regret I record the death of our colleague, Mrs. Bland B. McAbey, so ready always to bear her share and contributing by her splendid works always to the success of her undertaking the noble attributes of heart and head. Her memory will be cherished always lovingly in our midst and many of our achievements be traced to her contagious inspiration. St. Mary's Guild, with which her work is so closely identified, has determined to place a tablet in the hospital to her memory with money raised largely by a successful theatrical performance this spring, in which this hospital warmly cooperated, resulting in a fund of \$1,000, the interest of which is to be expended for the pleasure and comfort of the children whom she loved so well.

With greetings and best wishes for the coming year,

I remain, very truly yours,

MAUD LEE DAVIDGE,
Recording Secretary.

The PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF "THE SCHOOL OF NURSING," CONNECTED WITH THE CHILDREN'S AND COLUMBIA HOSPITALS.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to present the report of "The School of Nursing," for the school year ending June 30, 1906, as given at the fourteenth annual commencement.

The exercises were held at the George Washington University Hall, May 24, 1906.

The Rev. Alfred Harding opened the exercises with prayer.

A very eloquent address was delivered by Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D.; the report of the training school, by Mr. F. L. Moore, president of the board of directors of the Children's Hospital; announcement of graduates, by Dr. George N. Acker, dean of the training school; conferring of diplomas, by Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, president board of trustees.

There are now 50 nurses in the school, making it the largest in the District of Columbia.

Nurses from the school are sent to the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, thus giving them the benefit of the extra training there.

During the past year there have been a large number of applicants for admission, of which 27 were admitted. Six student nurses have resigned during the year. In addition to the training in the hospital wards and in general nursing, the nurses are given a course of instruction in massage. They are also instructed in dietary cooking, which is of great benefit to them in preparing food for the sick. Thoroughly equipped diet kitchens are maintained at both hospitals.

Weekly classes are held for the instruction of student nurses, in addition to the lectures which are given them by members of the attending staff of both hospitals. Including the present class, 156 graduates have gone out from the school. Of this number the majority are engaged in private nursing in the city and elsewhere; some are occupying hospital positions; a few are in the army; 5 have deceased and 31 married.

The alumnae association of the training school has over 50 members and is now a part of the National Associated Alumnae of the United States.

The registers for nurses at both hospitals are well filled, though there are frequent times when there are more calls for nurses than can be supplied. To the ladies of the hospital board and to the board of directors are due the thanks of the training school for the many favors extended during the past year. To the members of the attending staff for their instructive lectures as well as for medical attendance during illness, the nurses are deeply indebted.

Respectfully submitted.

PERON E. JENNINGS, *Superintendent.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Graduates 1906.—Children's Hospital: Anna Maura Carter, Nettie Rambo Chandler, Azilee De Grange Jones, Eliza Cliff Shaw, Erma Bertha Slike. Columbia Hospital: Aurora Elnore Armstrong, Mary Elizabeth Berry, Virginia Meredith Darracott, Verna Jeffries Gabbert, Clara Teller Gerow, Mary Catherine Malloy, Frances Leah McCarthy, Grace Avis Seaman, Eva Scrope Shrapnel, Bertha Gordon Walker.

Statement of receipts and expenditures, St. Mary's Guild, from June 14, 1905, to July 14, 1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Balance June 14, 1905	\$73. 15	To secretary for postals	\$6. 00
Honorary dues	24. 00	To treasurer for new book and postals	2. 00
Initiations, fees, dues, and fines of active members	44. 53	To Loose for memorial flowers for Mrs. McAboy	10. 00
Special contributions	45. 08	For invalid table, nourishment trays, etc.	5. 50
Interest credits, Union Trust Co.	2. 77	For graphophone and attachments, given through the guild by the G. S. S. Club, of Georgetown	36. 17
Proceeds of benefit performance of "Gallops," May 1	734. 09	The guild's Christmas present of little dresses to hospital	23. 50
Individual contributions to the Bland B. McAboy memorial endowment fund (aside from guild's gift of \$692. 95)	307. 05	Materials for year's quota of 200 nightgowns	50. 00
Summer outing fund	25. 00	For car rides, drives, etc., during the summer	25. 00
		Purchase of \$1,000 bond for the Bland B. McAboy memorial endowment fund	986. 25
		To Mr. Solomon Lewis & Son for the memorial tablet to Mrs. McAboy, hand carved on heavy brass, 14×18 inches, mounted on black walnut ..	a 16. 00
			1, 160. 42
		Balance July 14, 1906	97. 23
Total	1, 257. 65	Total	1, 257. 65

"This represents the cost of materials only. Their work was most generously given to the hospital.

Investment.—Bond of United States Steel Company, second issue, paying 5 per cent, \$1,000.

Respectfully submitted.

BERTHA H. LOOKER, *Treasurer.*

Cash donations on Thanksgiving Day, 1905.

Miss Evelina Blunt, 1720 Massachusetts avenue.....	\$5. 00
Mrs. M. E. Norment, The Portland.....	20. 00
Mr. Norman Galt, 1107 Pennsylvania avenue.....	10. 00
Mrs. A. E. Bates, 1150 Connecticut avenue.....	5. 00
Mr. G. W. F. Swartzell, 916 F street.....	5. 00
Mr. and Mrs. Crosby S. Noyes, Star office.....	20. 00
Mr. Frank C. Henry, 703 Fifteenth street.....	10. 00
Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street.....	5. 00
Miss Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue.....	5. 00
Mrs. J. F. Wilkins, 1824 Massachusetts avenue.....	5. 00
Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, 1801 F street.....	5. 00
Miss Leitchfield, 2010 Massachusetts avenue.....	2. 00
Mr. S. H. Kauffmann, 1421 Massachusetts avenue.....	10. 00
Miss Louise Kauffmann, 1421 Massachusetts avenue.....	10. 00
Mr. W. A. Mearns, 1801 California avenue.....	5. 00
Mr. William E. Green, 1932 Seventeenth street.....	1. 00
Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, 2300 S street.....	5. 00
Mr. C. C. Glover, 1703 K street.....	50. 00
Mr. Conrad Becker, 1328 F street.....	5. 00
Mrs. Francis, 1705 N street.....	5. 00
Dr. R. B. Donaldson, 1216 Sixteenth street.....	10. 00
Miss Boardman, 1801 P street.....	5. 00
Mrs. A. L. Barney, Sheridan circle.....	5. 00
Mrs. M. M. McKein, The Portland.....	5. 00
Mrs. Jennings, 1627 Rhode Island avenue.....	15. 00
Mrs. John Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street.....	10. 00
Mrs. Huff, 1315 Sixteenth street.....	10. 00
Mrs. Frank Ellis, 1720 Rhode Island avenue.....	2. 00
Mrs. George Howard, 1008 Sixteenth street.....	5. 00
Mrs. Fairbanks, 1701 K street.....	2. 00
Mrs. Bagley, 1805 Nineteenth street.....	2. 00
Miss Mae McCauley, 220 B street SE.....	5. 00
Mrs. Frank C. Crosby, Sheridan Court.....	5. 00
Mrs. Horace Westcott, 1310 Sixteenth street.....	10. 00
Mrs. E. F. Andrews, Theological Seminary, Va.....	10. 00
Mrs. Reginald Fendall, 1106 Vermont avenue.....	5. 00
Mrs. Julian James, 1602 Twentieth street.....	5. 00
Mrs. F. R. Coudert, 1731 Twenty-first street.....	2. 00
Mr. and Mrs. Luqueer, 1443 Rhode Island avenue.....	10. 00
Mrs. McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue.....	5. 00
Mr. R. Ross Perry, jr., 1309 P street.....	5. 00
Mrs. R. Ross Perry, 1309 P street.....	5. 00
General Rochester, 1320 Eighteenth street.....	1. 00
Miss Caroline Henry, 1406 M street.....	5. 00
Dr. A. F. A. King, 1315 Massachusetts avenue.....	5. 00
Mrs. E. J. Stellwagen, 1803 Baltimore street.....	5. 00
Mrs. H. L. Crawford, 1612 Park street.....	5. 00
Judge A. B. Hagner, 1818 H street.....	5. 00
Gen. Maxwell Woodhull, 2033 G street.....	25. 00
Col. Francis Colton, 1635 Connecticut avenue.....	5. 00
Mr. Albert R. Eastman, East Falls Church, Va.....	5. 00
Mr. James B. Lambie, 1415 New York avenue.....	5. 00
Mrs. C. H. Davis, 1630 Rhode Island avenue.....	5. 00
Mrs. Ffoulke, 2011 Massachusetts avenue.....	5. 00
Mrs. Merriam, 1414 Sixteenth street.....	5. 00
Mrs. Enoch Totten, 1708 I street.....	5. 00
Mr. Edward J. Stellwagen, 1803 Baltimore street.....	5. 00
Mrs. George E. Roberts, 1124 Vermont avenue.....	1. 00
Mrs. William Curtis Hill, 2300 S street.....	5. 00
Mrs. J. F. Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue.....	5. 00
Miss Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue.....	1. 00
Mrs. Throp, 1701 Twentieth street.....	25. 00
Total.....	454. 00

General donations.

Katherine Olivia Leech.....	\$10. 00
Mrs. Clark.....	5. 00
Mrs. B. H. Warder.....	100. 00
Six little girls, receipts of play "Santa Claus".....	10. 00
Mme. De Sibour.....	5. 00
Mrs. Belden Noble.....	10. 00
Mrs. Guiliano Gerbi (Italy).....	20. 00
Mrs. Julian James.....	10. 00
General Rochester.....	3. 00
Board directors, Children's Hospital.....	500. 00
Mrs. Ross Perry, summer outing.....	5. 00
Mrs. R. D. Parkenson, summer outings for children.....	10. 00
St. Mary's Guild, delicacies for children.....	10. 00
Mrs. Annie C. Glover, delicacies for children.....	10. 00
Total.....	708. 00

Endowments.

[By-laws, 60 to 67.]

60. Every contribution of \$5,000 shall entitle the contributor to confer a name upon a bed, which shall ever thereafter bear the name selected; and the contributor shall be entitled, from time to time, during his or her life, to designate the patients, one at a time, to occupy said bed.

61. Every contribution of \$5,000 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday school, corporation, or association shall entitle the contributor to confer a name in perpetuity upon a bed, and from time to time, during the period of twenty-five years immediately following the receipt of the contribution, to designate the patients, one at a time, to occupy said bed.

62. Every contribution of \$25,000 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday school, corporation, association, or individual shall entitle the contributor to confer a name in perpetuity upon a ward of eight beds, and from time to time, during the period of twenty-five years immediately following the receipt of such contribution, to designate the patients to occupy the beds therein, one patient at a time in each of said beds.

63. Every contribution of \$5,000 by will shall entitle the testator or testatrix in and by such will likewise to confer a name in perpetuity upon one bed, and every contribution of \$50,000 to confer a name in perpetuity upon a ward of eight beds, and to nominate one person in whom shall be vested from time to time during his or her life, after the receipt of such legacy, the right to designate the patients to occupy such bed or beds, as the case may be, one patient at a time, in each bed.

64. All endowment funds shall be so invested as to yield an income, and only the income arising therefrom shall be used for the current expenses of the hospital. Every name conferred upon a bed or ward shall be subject to the approval of the board of directors, and the name selected, as well as the name of the contributor, shall be engraved upon a tablet to be placed over the bed or door of the ward, respectively.

ANNUAL RENTAL OF BEDS.

65. Every contribution of \$200 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday school, corporation, or association, shall entitle the contributor from time to time, during the period of one year immediately following the receipt of the contribution, to designate the patients, one at a time, to occupy one bed.

MEMORIAL BEDS.

66. Every contribution of \$500 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday school, corporation, association, or individual, shall entitle the contributor to confer a name in perpetuity upon one bed; and every contribution of \$10,000 to confer a name in perpetuity upon a ward of eight beds.

67. Every name conferred upon a bed or ward shall be subject to the approval of the board of directors, and the name selected, as well as the name of the contributor, shall be engraved upon a tablet to be placed over the bed or door of the ward, respectively.

Contributions for the year ending June 30, 1906.

Donor.	Amount.	Donor.	Amount.
Adams, Dr. S. S.....	\$5.00	Cash donation.....	\$5.00
Andrews, Mrs. W. F.....	5.00	Corbin, Mrs. H. C.....	5.00
Audenreid, Mrs. M. C.....	10.00	Crozier, Gen. Wm.....	5.00
Bates, Mrs. A. E.....	10.00	Davis, Mrs. C. H.....	5.00
Beck, Mr. William H.....	20.00	Deland, Mrs. H. C.....	5.00
Bliss, Miss Elizabeth B.....	5.00	Donaldson, Dr. R. B.....	5.00
Blunt, Miss Evelina.....	5.00	Dowden, Master Ralph.....	1.00
Blunt, Miss Evelina (for Thanksgiving).....	5.00	Dulin, Mrs. Chas. G.....	10.00
Bowen, Mr. J. C.....	25.00	Dunlop, Mr. Geo. T.....	100.00
Bradley, Mrs. Geo. L.....	5.00	Edwards, Miss.....	5.00
Briggs, Mrs. John.....	5.00	Ellis, Mrs. Frank.....	5.00
Brown, Mrs. A. J.....	5.00	Ergood, The J. C. Co.....	5.00
Brown, Mr. Geo. W.....	5.00	Fendall, Mrs. Reginald.....	10.00
Buckley, Mrs. Monroe.....	5.00	Finley, Mr. W. W.....	50.00
Candee, Mrs. H. C.....	5.00	Finley, Mrs. W. W.....	50.00
Carlisle, Miss Mary (for 1905-6).....	10.00	Forwood, Mrs. W. H.....	5.00
		Fox, Mr. A. F.....	5.00

Contributions for the year ending June 30, 1906—Continued.

Donor.	Amount.	Donor.	Amount.
Fox, Mrs. Virginia L. W.	\$100.00	Mayer, Mr. Theo. J.	\$30.00
Gale, Mrs. Thos. M.	5.00	Mearns, Mrs. Wm.	5.00
Galt, Mr. Norman	5.00	Merriam, Mrs. John A.	5.00
Gawler, Mr. Jos.	5.00	Merriam, Mrs. Wm.	5.00
Gerstenberg, Mr. Ernest	3.00	Merrill, Mrs. Jas.	5.00
Gherardi, Mrs. Walter	5.00	Miller, Capt. Fredk. A.	10.00
Glover, Mrs. C. C.	5.00	Miller, Miss Virginia (for 1905-6)	10.00
Hamilton, Mr. Geo. E.	5.00	Moore, Mrs. Clarence	30.00
Hammond, Mrs. W. A.	25.00	Murray, Mrs. T. Morris	25.00
Harlan, Miss Ruth	5.00	Myers, Mrs. Mary H.	5.00
Hay, Mrs. Clara S.	25.00	Norris, Mr. Jas. L.	5.00
Henry, Miss Caroline	5.00	Norris, Mr. Jas. L., jr.	5.00
Heurich, Mr. Christian	10.00	Norris, Dr. R. Ransom	5.00
Hoeke, Mr. W. H.	5.00	Nourse, Miss Mary	1.00
Hoeke, Mrs. W. H.	5.00	Noyes, Mr. C. S.	10.00
Hopkins, Mrs. Jas. (for 1901, 1903, 1905-6)	20.00	Noyes, Mrs. C. S.	10.00
Huidekoper, Mrs. F. W. (for 1901-1906)	10.00	Park, Mrs. Richard Gray	5.00
James, Mr. Chas. A.	5.00	Patten, Mrs. John D.	5.00
James, Miss E. F.	5.00	Perry, Mrs. Gen. Alex. J.	5.00
James, Miss Matilda	5.00	Perry, Mrs. M. J.	5.00
Johnston, Mrs. Jas. M.	20.00	Perry, Mr. R. Ross	5.00
Kasson, Mr. John A.	40.00	Perry, Mrs. R. Ross	5.00
Kauffmann, Miss	20.00	Perry, Mrs. Seaton	5.00
Kibbey, Miss	25.00	Riggs, Mr. E. Francis	10.00
Kober, Dr. Geo. M.	5.00	Rochon, Mme.	5.00
Lambie, Mr. Jas. B.	5.00	Rodgers, Mrs. John (for 1905-6)	10.00
Lambie, Mrs. Jas. B.	5.00	Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore	20.00
Larcombe, Mr. John S.	5.00	Rudolph, Mrs. C. H.	5.00
Lee, Mrs. Arthur	5.00	Schenck, Miss Sallie	5.00
Lee, Mr. Blair	5.00	Selfridge, Mrs. Thos. O.	25.00
Leech, Mrs. J. F.	5.00	Semmes, Mrs. M. M., by St. Paul's P. E.	
Lenman, Mrs. Jennette R.	5.00	Church	5.00
Lenman, Miss Isabel H.	5.00	Sheridan, Miss	5.00
Linkins, Mr. Geo. W.	5.00	Sherrill, Miss M. J.	10.00
Looker, Miss Bertha H.	5.00	Smoot, Coffey & McCalley	5.00
W. H. L. & P. O. T.	5.00	Stephens, Mr. E. E.	25.00
McAboy, Mr. Thos. N.	5.00	Sunderland, Mrs. E. M.	5.00
McCauley, Mrs. Edw.	5.00	Thompson, Mrs. Annie O.	5.00
McCauley, Miss Mae	5.00	Thropp, Mrs. Miriam D.	25.00
McGuire, Mr. F. B.	5.00	Tiffany, Mrs. Lyman	5.00
McGuire, Mrs. F. B.	5.00	Tuckerman, Mrs. Wolcott	5.00
McKeever, Miss Helen C.	15.00	Watmough, Mr. Jas. H.	10.00
McKenney, Mr. W. A.	5.00	Westcott, Mrs. Horace	5.00
McKim, Mrs. Duncan	5.00	Wilkins, Mrs. John F.	5.00
McLanahan, Mr. Geo. W.	10.00	Woodhull, Miss Ellen	5.00
McMillan, Mrs. Jas.	5.00	Woodhull, Gen. M. V. Z.	5.00
Marvin M. E. Church, by Rev. J. C. Hawk	10.16	Woods, Mr. Albert F.	5.00
Mason, Mrs. T. B. M.	5.00	Yarrow, Dr. H. C.	5.00
		Zellers & Co.	10.00

DONATIONS, 1905.

July.—Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, \$5, to be expended for toys or extras for baby ward; Mrs. Melville, 1004 M street NW., \$2; Mrs. Glover, Westover, Georgetown, D. C., \$10, for delicacies for ill children; Mrs. W. W. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box of oranges; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; Miss Flora Stanley, 1117 Tenth street NW., picture cards; Mrs. W. W. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box of oranges; John Upshur Moorehead, through St. Mary's Guild, D. C., \$5, for outings and car rides for convalescent children.

August.—Mrs. Whittersay, 2476 Ontario avenue, \$5; Mrs. W. C. Woodward, 1237 Evart street NE., 5 dresses; Mrs. Wm. H. Dall, 1119 Twelfth street NW., flowers and 1 bath robe; Mrs. W. W. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box of oranges, \$10 for outing and car rides for convalescent children; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; Mrs. J. H. Harlan, 1335 T street NW., garden swing; Mrs. W. W. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box of oranges; Mrs. W. H. Hoeke, 336 C street NW., 6 linen shades for isolated ward.

September.—E. S. Schmid, 712 Twelfth street NW., half gallon sanitas; J. H. Hogan, 423 Twelfth street NW., 1 gallon clams; Mrs. A. F. Woods, Takoma Park, D. C., 3 baby dresses; Mr. Allen P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers; Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box of oranges; Master Reginald Earle Looker, through St. Mary's Guild, picture books; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; Corcoran School, Twenty-eighth and M streets NW., flowers; Franklin School, flowers.

October.—Albert P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers; Mrs. T. M. Gale, 2300 S street NW., afghan for baby ward; Mrs. Merrill, The Portland, beads; Mrs. A. B. Brown, 1528 P street NW., flowers; Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box oranges; Albert P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers; Mrs. Melville, 1004 M street NW., \$1; Mrs. W. W. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box oranges; Mr. Beauverd, 66 P street NW., rolling chair; Mrs. Promise Scott, 1414 Twelfth street NW., flowers.

November.—National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; Secretary Wilson, flowers; Frances Logan, 621 Seventh street NW., 3 dresses, 2 guimpes, 2 pair drawers, 2 drawer waists; Mrs. Moses, 2147 N street NW., books and toys; Mrs. W. W. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box oranges; Mrs. W. M. Poindexter, 1414 Hopkins street, 8 night gowns, 6 pair of drawers, picture cards; Mrs. Simon Wolf, picture cards; Mrs. W. C. Woodward, 1237 Evarts street NE., 4 baby dresses, 5 white skirts, 4 flannel skirts, 1 guimpe, 4 baby's capes; G. S. S. Club of Georgetown, through St. Mary's Guild, phonograph outfit for the children, amount, \$36.17; Blue Bell Circle, No. 25, composed of Pansy Carter, Regina Lee, Geneve Braumstein, William Lee, Ralph Carter, Charles Ferber, Malinda Taylor, and Sterling Taylor, rolling chair; Mrs. L. E. Fulton, gocart; Mrs. Graves, in memory of Little Jennie, 6 sheets, 6 pillowcases; St. Andrew's Church, from christening of Olive Beatrice Hill, flowers.

THANKSGIVING DONATIONS.

W. M. Galt & Co., Indiana avenue, barrel of flour; J. C. Ergood, Ninth street NW., 5 pounds walnuts, 5 pounds cream nuts, 5 pounds almonds, 5 pounds filberts, 5 pounds pecan nuts, one-half dozen puffed rice, one-half dozen Zest, one-half dozen Force, one-half dozen Health Food; Calvary Baptist Church Sunday School, 7 dozen oranges, apples, jelly, grapes, and bananas; Gen. J. H. Watmough, 1711 I street, 2 dozen oranges, 2 pounds barley, 10 pounds granulated sugar, 2 pounds cocoa, 2 cans of condensed milk, 2 packages oatmeal, 2 cans barley, 2 boxes crackers, 1 pound Coleman's mustard, 5 pounds rice, 2 packages Force; Edward S. Schmid, 712 Twelfth street NW., can of sanitas; Mrs. Isabella W. Ashford, 1763 P street NW., 80 oranges; Mrs. Charles G. Dulin, 1730 Sixteenth street NW., 1 turkey, peck onions, peck potatoes, 2 quarts cranberries; Miss James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, 3 bushels potatoes; Mrs. H. C. Deland, 1901 N street NW.; Woodward & Lothrop, Eleventh and F streets NW., 1 box prunes, 2 boxes Uneeda biscuits, 2 packages puffed rice, 1 package farina rice, 1 package barley, 1 package cornstarch, 1 package gelatin, 1 package zwieback; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, barrel of flour; Charles Brunger, Center Market, 2 turkeys; Prof. J. Rochon, 912 Fourteenth street, 3 packages crackers, 6 boxes cocoa, 1 package rice, 3 packages barley, 3 packages Farina; Mrs. James H. Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth street, 1 turkey; Havenner Baking Company, 476 C street NW., 22 pounds ginger snaps; Harrison School Kindergarten, Thirteenth street NW., 1 quart cranberries, 1 squash, 1 pound tea, 14 pounds granulated sugar, 2 pounds hominy, 1 package Uneeda biscuits, 2 packages oatmeal, 2 packages crackers, 8 oranges, one-half peck apples, 2 loaves bread, one-fourth peck turnips, 1 can baked beans, 2 glasses jelly, 1 pound honey, 1 pound grapes, one-half dozen bananas; Mrs. Frank J. Lewis, 1307 N street NW., 2 dozen oranges, 3 chickens, 1 quart cranberries, 1 bushel potatoes; Mrs. J. H. Dodge, Bethesda, Md., 50 pounds granulated sugar; Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street NW., 30 pounds granulated sugar; Mrs. J. F. Rogers, 1310 Sixteenth street NW., 1 turkey; Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson, 912 Farragut square, 1 dozen oranges, 1 peck apples, Malaga grapes; Mrs. Johnson, 1 barrel flour; Mrs. Thomas Hyde, 1537 Twenty-eighth street, 1 box oranges; Phelps School, Kindergarten, Vermont avenue, 1 basket fruit; Mrs. Graves, 1422 V street, 1 turkey; J. F. Oyster, Ninth and Pennsylvania avenue, 20 pounds butter; Mrs. Callahan, 1511 North Capitol street, 1 can cocoa, 3 pounds sugar, 2 packages Quaker oats; Mrs. Harrison, 1318 Eleventh street NW., 1 package Quaker oats, 1 package Uneeda biscuits, one-fourth peck apples, 1 cap, 1 sweater; S. H. Gwinne, 1310 Fourteenth street NW., 12 pounds lamb breast, 3 stalks celery, 4 oranges, one-fourth peck potatoes, one-fourth peck turnips, one-fourth peck apples, one-fourth peck parsnips, one-fourth peck beans, one-fourth peck onions; the children of Misses Baker and Lippincott School, 1011 New Hampshire avenue, one-half bushel apples, 2 dozen oranges, 2 pounds Malaga grapes, 4 boxes Uneeda biscuits, 1 box Ferntina, 1 pound ginger snaps, 5 stalks celery, 1 squash, 1-pint can pears, 1 pint fruit jam, 1 pound currant jam, one-half pound jelly; the Misses McCammon, 2007 O street, 10 packages ginger snaps, 10 packages of Uneeda biscuits; T. T. Keane Company, Center Market, 1 turkey; Mrs. Henry B. Brown, 1720 Sixteenth street NW., 25 pounds granulated sugar; Mrs. E. K. Goldsborough, 1331 K street, 5 pounds coffee, 12 cans tomatoes, 12 cans pears; Mr. Byron S. Adams, 512 Eleventh street NW., 100 cards and envelopes; Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P

street NW., 3 bushels potatoes; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, ice cream, cake; Mrs. H. Wylie, 1205 Thomas Circle, 1 barrel apples; George M. Oyster, 1116 Connecticut avenue, 2 pounds butter; Demonet, Connecticut avenue, 1 cake; Mrs. Lester, Dupont circle, 1 case English tea; Mrs. D. G. Adey, 1019 Fifteenth street, 1 basket fruit; Charles Rauscher, Connecticut avenue and L street, 1 large cake; St. Margaret's Church, Connecticut avenue, 2 pounds tea, 1 sack flour, 1 package oatmeal, 1 package Uneda biscuits, 1 package puffed rice, 2 packages ginger wafers, 2 pounds Malaga grapes, 1 dozen bananas, one-half dozen lemons, 22 oranges; Miss Henning, 1728 Twentieth street, fruit and vegetables; Mrs. McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue, 1 strip bacon, 4 pounds, 1 bushel potatoes, 6 cans tomatoes; Mrs. J. A. Johnston, 2111 Massachusetts avenue, 1 barrel flour, 8 pounds bacon, 5 pounds granulated sugar, 6 pounds jam, cans corn, 4 cans peas, 4 cans tomatoes; Mrs. H. C. Lodge, 1765 Massachusetts avenue, 10 pounds granulated sugar, 12 lemons, 6 glasses currant jelly; Admiral T. O. Selfridge, 1867 Kalorama avenue, 1 dozen Pettyjohn's food, 1 dozen oat flakes, 10 pounds rice, 2 packages grits, 16 pounds granulated sugar, 3 dozen Pettyjohn's; John Magruder, Connecticut avenue, 2 cases Pettyjohn's breakfast food; F. W. Woolworth & Co., 410 Seventh street, toys; Mrs. F. C. Dyer's dancing class, 1517 R street NW., 1 dozen packages Quaker oats, 1 sack flour, 4 packages crackers, 2 cans corn, 1 can peas, 2 cans tomatoes, 1 cake, 2 pounds rice, 1 glass jelly, 2 pounds beans, 14 pounds granulated sugar, 1 coat and vest; Doctor Acker and Miss Acker, 913 Sixteenth street, barrel flour; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., \$2 to purchase nourishment and medicine trays for wards; Mr. Beauverd, 66 P street NW., \$2.

December.—Miss Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. J. Maury Dove, 1740 New Hampshire avenue, 9 pairs of stockings, 16 pairs of shoes, 12 boys' waists, 6 pairs of pants, 1 kimona; Mrs. W. H. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, one box of oranges; Mrs. Samuel W. B. Hearst, flowers; Mrs. Bomy, magazines; Miss Elinor Parlsis, 1723 Rhode Island avenue, flowers; the Gridiron Club, flowers; Miss Butler, 1535 I street NW., flowers; Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box oranges; The Needle Work Guild of America, Mrs. Roche, secretary, 1645 Thirty-first street NW., half dozen outing dresses, 10 dozen shirts, half dozen nightgowns, half dozen drawers waists, 8 union suits, half dozen pair of drawers, 1 dozen pairs of stockings, 2 kimonas, 2 capes, 4 caps, 4 pairs of mittens, half dozen baby shirts, 1 outing slip, 3 baby cotton slips, 4 pairs of stockings, 2 pairs of bootees; Miss Louise Kauffmann, 1421 Massachusetts avenue, 3½ gallons ice cream; Mrs. G. McKean, teacher of the primary department, Vienna, Va., picture cards.

CHRISTMAS DONATIONS.

Mrs. J. H. Dodge, Bethesda, Md., 50 pounds granulated sugar; Mr. Alfred E. Mueller, 611 West One hundred and eleventh street, New York City, toys; Horace Wylie, jr., Thomas circle, toys; Mrs. Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth street, 75 oranges; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, toys; Mrs. J. J. Stephens, 1812 Thirteenth street, 12 cans corn and 50 pennies; Mrs. T. B. M. Mason, 1606 Twentieth street, 10 boxes stick candy; Miss Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue, barrel granulated sugar; W. M. Galt & Co., barrel of flour; Mrs. McCorkle, 1150 Connecticut avenue, 14 drawers waists; Second Grade Morgan School, Marguerite McPherson, teacher, toys and \$1; Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box oranges; from the Bible class of Emanuel Church, Wilmington, Del., through St. Mary's Guild, 12 sheets, 12 outing gowns, 6 cotton slips, 9 diapers; Mrs. Reed, The Marion, 7 scrapbooks; from the children in kindergarten, Phelps School, toys; Byron S. Adams, 512 Eleventh street NW., writing paper; Prof. J. Rochon, 812 Fourteenth street, toys and 3 worsted slippers; Mrs. K. U. Moorhead, 1522 Connecticut avenue, 8 packages Reddley's candy, 5 pounds animal crackers, 5 pounds figs; Miss Woodhull, 2023 G street NW., toys; Mr. M. R. Eastman, East Falls Church, \$5; Mrs. Ralph W. Lee, Newton street, \$5; Mrs. E. V. Truitt, 1660 Monroe street, toys; Mrs. J. C. Lotz, 209 S street SE., 1 scrapbook; Harrison School kindergarten, toys and groceries; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., \$23.50 to buy dresses for the children for Christmas; Thomas Hyde, 4th, 2727 Q street NW., \$5; Mrs. Lowman, The Grafton, fruit cake for the nurses.

January.—Mrs. John T. Wilkins, 1724 Massachusetts avenue, picture books; Mrs. Wm. Eustis, Coreoran House, toys; Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box oranges; Louis Berliner and Ruth Amiss, \$10, the proceeds of a little play; through St. Mary's Guild, given by little Mary Phillips, check for \$1 to buy serving trays for wards; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., 120 nightgowns; Constance Adams, 937 M street NW., 2 pairs of shoes, 1 pair tennis shoes, 5 neckties, 7 pairs of stockings, 4 drawers bodies, 2 pairs drawers, 4 flannel shirts, 1 dress, 3 waists, 1 coat, 1 cap, 5 carriage pillow covers; Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box oranges; the Gridiron Club, District of Columbia, flowers.

February.—St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., \$50 check, annual appropriation for material for 200 gowns; through St. Mary's Guild, given by Mrs. John E. Taylor, picture books and cards; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; Mrs. Recigart, 1025 Ninth street NW., books; Mrs. W. H. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box of oranges, 2 pairs of bootees, and baby rattle for Dorothy cot; Mrs. J. W. Loose, New Willard Hotel, flowers.

March.—Mrs. M. C. Carlisle, the Connecticut, 8 pairs of drawers, waist, 4 outing petticoats, 3 dresses; the Friday Morning Sewing Society, through Miss Biddle, 1635 N street, 48 sheets, 48 towels, 12 diapers, 24 pillowcases, 12 dusters; Mrs. M. C. Kloppinger, 704 Sixth street NW., nursery racks; Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box of oranges; S. Kann Sons & Co., Eighth and Pennsylvania avenue, books; Mrs. G. A. Hobart, New Willard, flowers; Frank Culverwell, 1611 Marion street NW., baby carriage; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; Mrs. Simpson, 1421 Massachusetts avenue, flowers; Speaker Cannon, flowers; Mrs. Holliday, Thirteenth and N streets NW., 6 dresses, 6 pairs of drawers, 6 drawers bodies, 8 flannel skirts; Francis Logan, 921 Seventh street NW., 1 dress, 1 kimona, 1 pair drawers, 1 drawers body; Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box of oranges; Mrs. Bradley, 1503 Twenty-first street, flowers; Myra Ruth and Gerry Morgan, 1427 Rhode Island avenue, scrapbook.

April.—Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box of oranges; General and Mrs. J. A. Johnston, 2111 Massachusetts avenue, barrel flour, bacon, 3 pecks rolled oats, 5 pounds granulated sugar, 5 jars jam, 4 cans corn, 4 cans peas, 4 cans tomatoes; Mrs. O'Neill, Fourteenth street NW., 2 dozen children's handkerchiefs; Georgetown Y., 66 oranges; Mount Vernon School, Twelfth and M streets, 3 gallons ice cream and flowers; Ladies' Board of Visitors, Children's Hospital, ice cream and cake for Easter; Mrs. E. C. Seward, 1445 Fairmont street, flowers; Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box of oranges; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers; Mrs. Holliday, 1924 Thirteenth street, 2 aprons, 6 pairs drawers, 5 drawers, waists, 4 dresses, 6 skirts, and buttons; Marion W. Estes, 1244 Irving street, picture books.

May.—Albert Eastman, Falls Church, flowers; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., 36 nightgowns; J. H. Magruder, Connecticut avenue and K street, 1 case Presto; Albert Eastman, Falls Church, flowers; Easter offering of bed linen for Children's Hospital, through Miss Virginia Miller, all marked and numbered; Miss Miller, 1729 P street, 4 sheets and 8 pillowcases; Mrs. R. Ross Perry, 1309 P street, 2 sheets; Miss Virginia B. Jones, 2 sheets; Miss Riley, 3038 N street, 2 sheets; Miss Woodward, 1736 M street, 2 sheets; Miss Eugenia B. McOuat, 1829 Connecticut avenue, 4 pillowcases; Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box oranges; Mrs. O'Neill, glass top table for surgical ward; Doctor Seibert, 1819 Nineteenth street NW., baby walking chair; Mrs. Halstead, 2208 Massachusetts avenue, toys; Constance Adams, 937 N street NW., books; Temple Baptist Junior C. E. Society, 100 palm leaf fans; Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box oranges; Miss Boots, through St. Mary's Guild, picture books.

June.—Mrs. Oscar Crosby, 1617 Rhode Island avenue, invalid rolling wagon; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers; Mrs. K. U. Moorhead, 1522 Connecticut avenue, scrapbook; Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box oranges; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., \$10 for summer pleasures, and \$2.50 for children's cot; Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, \$15 for summer pleasures, and afghan for Dorothy's cot.

MEMBERS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

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| 1. Dr. Geo. N. Acker, 913 Sixteenth street. | 12. Mrs. C. V. R. Berry, 1512 H street. |
| 2. Dr. S. S. Adams, Dupont circle. | 13. Mr. J. W. Boteler, 1328 Massachusetts avenue. |
| 3. Mrs. E. K. Anderson, 1530 K street. | 14. Mrs. A. J. Brown, care Mr. G. W. Brown, 1406 G street. |
| 4. Mrs. Isabella W. Ashford, 1763 P street. | 15. Mr. Geo. W. Brown, 1406 G street. |
| 5. Mrs. Mary C. Audenreid, 1027 Vermont avenue. | 16. Mr. N. Landon Burchell, 1325 F street. |
| 6. Mr. Charles B. Bailey, 1424 Stoughton street. | 17. Mrs. Mary K. Coffey, 1713 K street. |
| 7. Mr. John A. Baker, 1819 H street. | 18. Mr. Benj. A. Colonna, 140 B street NE. |
| 8. Mr. William H. Beck, 1424 New York avenue. | 19. Miss Maud Lee Davidge, 2115 O street. |
| 9. Miss Beckwith, 1757 N street. | 20. Mrs. C. H. Davis, 1630 Rhode Island avenue. |
| 10. Mr. C. J. Bell, Fifteenth and Pennsylvania avenue. | 21. M. W. Riley Deeble, 1404 G street. |
| 11. Mrs. Laura Benét, 1717 I street. | |

MEMBERS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL—Continued.

22. Mrs. George Dewey, 1747 Rhode Island avenue.
23. Mr. J. Maury Dove, Twelfth and F streets.
24. Mr. Geo. T. Dunlop, Union Station, Capital Traction Company.
25. Mrs. Annie A. Fendall, 1106 Vermont avenue.
26. Mrs. Sally C. Miller Fendall, 1729 P street.
27. Mr. James E. Fitch, 1406 G street.
28. Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, 2300 S street.
29. Mr. Norman Galt, 1107 Pennsylvania avenue.
30. Mr. C. C. Glover, Riggs National Bank.
31. Mrs. Charles C. Glover, 1703 K street.
32. Mr. J. Holdsworth Gordon, 330 Four and one-half street.
33. Mr. William B. Gurley, 1335 F street.
34. Mr. Geo. E. Hamilton, 412 Fifth street.
35. Mrs. W. T. Harris, 1733 I street.
36. Mr. J. William Henry, 1319 F street.
37. Mrs. Kate K. Henry, 2040 F street.
38. Mr. Christian Heurich, 1223 Twentieth street.
39. Mrs. Angeline Hillyer, 1618 Twenty-first street.
40. Mrs. Elizabeth Hoeke, 336 C street.
41. Mr. William H. Hoeke, Eighth and Market Space.
42. Mrs. Caroline B. Hornblower, 1402 M street.
43. Mr. C. W. Howard, Seventh and Louisiana avenue.
44. Mr. Charles A. James, National Bank of Washington.
45. Mrs. H. V. Johnson, 1752 Q street.
46. Mr. J. M. Johnston, Riggs National Bank.
47. Miss Mary Belle Johnston, 1704 Rhode Island avenue.
48. Mr. Rudolph Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue.
49. Miss Bessie Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue.
50. Mr. James B. Lambie, 1415 New York avenue.
51. Mr. Gustave Lansburgh, 1018 Vermont avenue.
52. Mr. John S. Larcombe, 808 Seventeenth street.
53. Mr. Blair Lee, 344 D street.
54. Mrs. J. Frederick Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue.
55. Mrs. Jennie Gould Lincoln, 1514 H street.
56. Mr. James Lowndes, 1505 Pennsylvania avenue.
57. Mr. T. N. McAboy, 3106 N street.
58. Mrs. Emily McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue.
59. Mr. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue.
60. Mr. George W. McLanahan, 1601 Twenty-first street.
61. Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
62. Mr. Henry S. Matthews, 1415 G street.
63. Mr. William F. Mattingly, 435 Seventh street.
64. Mr. Theo. J. Mayer, First street and Indiana avenue.
65. Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street.
66. Mr. F. L. Moore, Colorado Building.
67. Mrs. Virginia C. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street.
68. Mr. William H. Moses, Eleventh and F streets.
69. Mr. George L. Nicolson, 3059 Q street.
70. Mr. James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets.
71. Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue.
72. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Noyes, care Mr. Crosby S. Noyes.
73. Mr. William B. Orme, 1623 Twenty-eighth street.
74. Mr. A. K. Parris, Wyatt Building, Fourteenth and F streets.
75. Mrs. Mary J. Perry, 1312 Rhode Island avenue.
76. Mr. R. Ross Perry, 344 D street.
77. Mr. Cuno H. Rudolph, 1332 New York avenue.
78. Mr. Isadore Saks, Seventh street, corner Market space.
79. Miss Sallie Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue.
80. Mrs. Irene R. Sheridan, 1834 Jefferson place.
81. Miss Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue.
82. Miss Florence P. Spofford, 1621 Massachusetts avenue.
83. Mr. E. J. Stellwagen, 1414 F street.
84. Mr. John B. Sleman, jr., 1408 New York avenue.
85. Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street.
86. Mrs. O. A. Townsend, 2011 I street.
87. Mr. B. H. Warner, 916 F street.
88. Gen. J. H. Watmough, 1711 I street.
89. Mrs. Horace H. Wescott, 1310 Sixteenth street.
90. Mr. John B. Wight, Pittsburg, Pa.
91. Mr. Joseph E. Willard, Wyatt Building.
92. Mrs. Lucy Parker Willard, Fourteenth and P streets.
93. Mrs. Sarah B. Willard, 1333 K street.
94. Gen. Maxwell V. Z. Woodhull, 2033 G street.
95. Mr. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue.
96. Dr. H. C. Yarrow, 814 Seventeenth street.
97. Dr. W. P. Young, 419 Tenth street.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Officers of the association for 1905-6.—President, Maj. John M. Carson; vice-presidents, William R. King, M. D., Mrs. John Dalzell; secretary, Elias S. Hutchinson; treasurer, Charles Lyman.

Board of trustees.—Ralph Jenkins, M. D., president; Charles Lyman, first vice-president; Chas. B. Bailey, second vice-president; Henry Wells, secretary; Charles Lyman, treasurer. Terms expire at annual meeting, 1906: A. A. Birney, 1515 Twenty-second street; Henry Wells, 2013 R street; Mrs. A. R. Quaiffe, The Concord; Ralph Jenkins, M. D., 1732 Massachusetts avenue. Terms expire at annual meeting, 1907: Mrs. George F. Huff, 1325 Sixteenth street; James G. Hill, Corcoran Building; Zebina Moses, 711 H street NW.; T. L. Macdonald, M. D., 1501 Massachusetts avenue. Terms expire at annual meeting, 1908: Chas. B. Bailey, 1424 Belmont street; Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue; Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, 1701 Connecticut avenue.

Hospital committee.—Ralph Jenkins, M. D., chairman, 1732 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Harrison Dingman, 2468 Ontario road; Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue; Mrs. Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue; Miss K. S. Pratt, 9 Iowa circle; Zebina Moses, 711 H street NW.; Miss Kate Bradley, secretary, 1722 N street NW.

Medical and surgical staff for 1905-6.—Terms expire December 1, 1906: M. Alice Brosius, M. D., The Cumberland; Edwin S. Lothrop, M. D., 807 East Capitol street; Charles A. Davis, M. D., 1010 Fifteenth street NW.; Thos. L. Macdonald, M. D., 1501 Massachusetts avenue. Terms expire December 1, 1907: Reginald Munson, M. D., 3101 P street NW.; John S. Stearns, M. D., 1425 Rhode Island avenue; A. K. P. Harvey, M. D., 1817 F street NW. Terms expire December 1, 1908: Lyman B. Swormstedt, M. D., 1455 Fourteenth street NW.; Ira W. Dennison, M. D., 1312 L street NW.; William R. King, M. D., 1422 K street NW.; A. H. Taylor, M. D., 918 M street NW.

Executive committee.—L. B. Swormstedt, M. D.; Edwin S. Lothrop, M. D.; William R. King, M. D. Secretary of medical staff, Reginald Munson, M. D. Superintendent of dispensary, M. Alice Brosius, M. D. Training school committee: John S. Stearns, M. D.; T. L. Macdonald, M. D.; M. Alice Brosius, M. D.

Committee on dietetics.—Reginald Munson, M. D.; A. K. P. Harvey, M. D.; A. H. Taylor.

Consulting staff.—Terms expire December 1, 1906: Henry Krogstad, M. D.; Richard Kingsman, M. D.; S. S. Stearns, M. D.

Assignments, medical and surgical department.—Assignment of staff to duty: General and gynecic surgery, Doctor Macdonald; orthopedic and surgical assistant, Dr. A. K. P. Harvey; obstetrical surgery and obstetrics, Doctor Lothrop; gynecology, Doctor Brosius; diseases of heart and lungs, Doctor Swormstedt; diseases of eye, ear, nose, and throat, Doctor King; pathology, hematology, and urinalysis, Doctor Stearns; electro-therapeutics and neurology, Doctor Davis; pediatrics, Doctor Dennison; gastro-intestinal diseases and dietetics, Doctor Munson; superintendent of outpatient department, Doctor Brosius. General diseases: March 1 to June 1 and September 1 to December 1, Doctors Stearns, Davis, and Dennison; December 1 to March 1 and June 1 to September 1, Doctors Taylor, Munson, and Brosius.

House staff.—Senior house physician, Ernest Sappington, M. D.; junior house physician, Merton E. Twogood, M. D.; superintendent of hospital, Miss Marian Little; assistant superintendent, Miss Emily L. Bizley.

Out department.—General diseases, Doctors Green, Birney, and Birdsall; surgical eye, ear, and throat diseases, Doctors King and Silvers; diseases of women, Doctor Birney; diseases of children, Doctor Birdsall; throat and nose diseases, Doctors King and Sappington; genito-urinary diseases, Doctor Harvey.

Officers of the ladies' aid association of the National Homœopathic Hospital.—President, Mrs. A. R. Quaiffe, The Concord; vice-presidents, Mrs. A. A. Birney, 1516 Twenty-second street; Mrs. John Dalzell, 1605 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. James McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue; Mrs. George Westinghouse, jr., 1500 Twentieth street; Mrs. H. C. Perkins, 1701 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh,

2020 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. George F. Huff, 1315 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Hamilton Smith, 2131 R street; recording secretary: Miss Janet E. Richards, The Olympia; corresponding secretary, Miss Kate Bradley, 1722 N street; treasurer, Miss Katharine S. Pratt, 9 Iowa circle. Executive board, Mrs. John Joy Edson, 1324 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Harrison Dingman, 2468 Ontario road; Mrs. Charles A. Davis, 1010 Fifteenth street; Mrs. Edward Graves, 927 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Henry Krogstad, 1524 K street; auditing committee: Mrs. Charles A. Davis, Miss Kate Bradley.

Board of managers.—Mrs. C. B. Bailey, 1424 Belmont street; Mrs. A. A. Birney, 1516 Twenty-second street; Miss Kate Bradley, 1722 N street; Dr. Edith Birney, 1516 Twenty-second street; Mrs. W. S. Chase, corner R and Third streets NE.; Mrs. Charles A. Davis, 1010 Fifteenth street; Mrs. Harrison Dingman, 2468 Ontario road; Mrs. John Joy Edson 1324 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Edward Graves, 927 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. J. Tilston Granger, 1838 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. F. M. Heaton, Chevy Chase; Mrs. Wm. B. Hibbs, 1618 Eighteenth street; Mrs. Ralph Jenkins, 1732 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Henry Krogstad, 1524 K street; Mrs. Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue; Mrs. T. L. Macdonald, 1501 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. George C. Martin, 1312 L street; Miss Mary E. McCeney, The Grafton; Miss Katharine S. Pratt, 9 Iowa circle; Mrs. A. R. Quaiffe, The Concord; Miss Janet E. Richards, The Olympia; Mrs. William Morgan Shuster, 1722 Q street; Mrs. John S. Blair, 1820 I street; Mrs. Frank J. Lewis, 1307 L street; Mrs. J. C. Pritchard 1439 Euclid place; Mrs. H. C. Perkins, 1701 Connecticut avenue; Miss Nellie P. Sedgley, 1779 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. L. B. Swornstedt, 1455 Fourteenth street; Mrs. Hamilton Smith, 2131 R street; Mrs. Geo. B. Williams, Bancroft place; Mrs. Henry Wells, 2013 R street; Mrs. F. M. Woodruff, 1614 Twenty-second street; Mrs. R. B. Hornsby, 1715 I street; Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, 1400 Massachusetts avenue.

Officers of the Nordhoff Guild, for the year 1905-6.—President, Mrs. James E. Padgett, 3518 Morgan avenue; first vice-president, Mrs. George H. Wright, Forest Glen, Md.; second vice-president, Mrs. J. T. Hough, 1715 Eighteenth street; third vice-president, Mrs. John Tweedale, 1725 P street; recording secretary, Mrs. H. M. Schooley, 1305 Columbia road; corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. L. Burnett, 517 T street NW; treasurer, Mrs. G. C. Allen, 2805 Fourteenth street.

NOVEMBER 1, 1906.

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES:

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the National Homœopathic Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. The year has been one of reasonable success from the view points of number of patients treated and results obtained, as also from the standpoint of receipts and disbursements for and on account of the current work of the institution.

The receipts from paying patients during the year, which may be taken as in some degree measuring the estimation in which the hospital is held by its proper constituency, have been larger this year than in any other year in the life of the institution, being \$9,279.66, against \$8,509.77 of last year, which were larger than those of any previous year. It is reasonable to expect that the experience of the past will be realized in the future and that there will be a steady if not rapid increase in the pay work of the hospital and its rewards as the excellent facilities of the institution and the merit of its professional and domestic service become more generally known.

There was a slight falling off in the number of patients treated from last year, altogether due to the smaller number sent by the Board of Charities. While the hospital is in a position to treat a larger number of charity patients than heretofore, owing to its increased facilities, Congress, for reasons not known to the hospital management, reduced the appropriation available for this purpose from \$8,500, the amount appropriated for a number of years past, to \$8,000.

It is earnestly hoped and recommended that the Board of Charities will ask to have the appropriation restored to \$8,500, but better still to estimate for \$9,000, or even \$10,000. On the present contract basis the hospital could care for the number of patients represented by the largest sum named.

The details of the hospital work are not summarized here because they are set out in considerable fullness in the tabulated statement herewith.

One of the difficulties of the year, and a rather serious one, has been the lack of competent young women offering themselves for training as nurses, with a serious purpose to complete the course. At times the number in training has not been sufficient for the needs of the institution, and graduates have had to be called in to make good the deficiency. It is understood that other hospitals, not only in Washington but elsewhere, have had a similar experience. What is the cause of the trouble? Nursing is a noble, albeit a hard and somewhat dangerous calling; but its rewards are more generous than those of most lines of work open to women, and much more so than the great majority. It would seem that they were sufficient, if there were no higher motive, to attract intelligent young women of character to this calling. Some such are being attracted, but that there are others less desirable seeking to enter the profession is shown by the fact that of the 34 nurses in this hospital during the year 5 resigned, 6 were dismissed, and 4 were not accepted at the end of probation. Excluding the 5 who were graduated, more than half the others had to be eliminated from the school in order to maintain the high standard of character and efficiency absolutely essential in a first-class hospital.

Last spring a meeting of representatives of most of the Washington hospitals was held at the office of the president of George Washington University, the general purpose of which, as developed by discussion, was to reach some common ground of policy and practice concerning various matters of hospital management or administration, the particular thing specified in the call for the consideration of the meeting being the adoption of a uniform charge for the use of the operating rooms. As already suggested the discussion took a much wider range and a great variety of matters came under consideration. The general feeling and opinion seemed to be that some plan might be worked out by means of which the hospitals of the city could get on to common ground and adopt uniform methods and practices in regard to many important matters of administration.

A number of propositions were formulated and referred to committees which should report at a future meeting. That meeting has not yet been held, but presumably it will be, and that others will follow, until a plan of cooperation is adopted or there is failure to accomplish any practical results. It is to be hoped there will be no failure.

The year covered by this report is one of the most important in the history of the National Homeopathic Hospital, as it marks the completion, furnishing, and occupancy of the new hospital building for which Congress made provision two years ago by an appropriation of \$50,000. This appropriation was supplemented by another made last year of a fraction under \$20,000, which, together with about \$10,000 obtained from other sources, served to fully complete the building at a total cost approaching \$80,000.

This building was originally intended and will, it is expected, be ultimately used as an administration building except the fourth floor, which is devoted to surgery, containing, as it does, two large fine up-to-date operating rooms and other accommodations and appliances requisite for a thoroughly equipped surgical department. This floor has been dedicated as a memorial to the late lamented Dr. F. A. Gardner.

It is contemplated to erect wings both to the north and south of this building, and until this is done the second and third floors of the new building will be used for the accommodation of patients and have been furnished in the most appropriate and substantial manner for this purpose.

The hospital is in excellent condition and prepared to do the best of work in all its departments.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. LYMAN,
Acting President.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Public funds.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year.....		\$119.99
For treatment of patients under contract—appropriation 1905..	\$653.80	
For treatment of patients under contract—appropriation 1906..	6,854.50	
		<u>7,508.30</u>
Total		<u><u>7,628.29</u></u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries and wages of employees	6,270.05	
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	202.17	
For food supplies.....	561.95	
For coal and wood	552.37	
		<u>7,586.54</u>
Balance June 30, 1906		41.75
Total		<u><u>7,628.29</u></u>

Private funds.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year.....		\$320.88
From board of inmates—patients.....	\$9,279.66	
From labor of inmates—nurses for nursing	637.50	
From rents	323.75	
From donations of money.....	1,300.50	
From interest	250.00	
From ladies' aid association.....	2,895.00	
From Nordhoff Guild	228.50	
From legacy—estate of Eleanor J. Cooper.....	8,611.84	
From borrowing	6,000.00	
From Gardner memorial fund.....	3,500.00	
From all other sources.....	285.29	
		<u>33,312.04</u>
Total		<u><u>33,632.92</u></u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For maintenance:	
Food supplies	\$7, 679. 18
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments	2, 501. 37
Wood and coal	731. 12
Light, electric and gas	997. 30
Laundry work	564. 80
Ice	709. 66
Electric power	102. 70
All other items	1, 909. 21
	\$15, 195. 34
For sundries:	
Bills payable	6, 000. 00
X-ray machine	24. 30
Renovation and repair of furniture and mattresses	133. 05
Insurance	186. 30
Interest	1, 050. 00
Telephone service	182. 90
Account of purchase of additional land	600. 00
Land tax	51. 66
	8, 228. 21
For repairs, etc.:	
Painting old building	377. 00
New awnings	58. 05
General repairs, old building	207. 01
Plumbing, old building	328. 86
Repairs to No. 122 N street, (new property)	81. 00
	1, 051. 92
Account of new building:	
Steam fitting and plumbing	899. 55
Pump and motor	345. 00
Smokestack for boiler house	157. 50
Lighting fixtures, including gas meter	581. 10
Installing electric light	25. 25
Painting, glazing, door signs, concreting, etc	1, 387. 91
Carpenter work in diet kitchens and elsewhere	1, 340. 95
Corridor connecting old and new buildings	689. 00
Wire fence and grading and sodding grounds	368. 00
Toilet china	137. 37
Furniture, rugs, etc.	1, 264. 33
Furniture and fixtures of operating and steralizing rooms ..	1, 488. 60
Kitchen range	198. 00
Window shades	123. 62
	9, 006. 18
Balance	151. 27
Total	33, 632. 92

Summary.

RECEIPTS.

Public funds:	
Balance from last year	\$119. 99
Receipts for treatment of charity patients	7, 508. 30
Private funds:	
Balance from last year	320. 88
Receipts from all sources	33, 312. 04
Grand total of receipts	41, 261. 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Public funds:	
For all objects	7, 586. 54
Private funds:	
For all objects	33, 481. 65
Balance public funds, June 30, 1906	41. 75
Balance private funds, June 30, 1906	151. 27
Grand total of disbursements	41, 261. 21

Assets and liabilities.

ASSETS.	
Land and buildings.....	\$145,000.00
Furniture and other personal property.....	10,000.00
Endowment funds.....	5,000.00
Bond, par value.....	500.00
	160,500.00
LIABILITIES.	
Bills due and unpaid.....	6,541.48
Borrowed money secured by deed of trust.....	19,000.00
Due on land held under contract for deed.....	4,000.00
	29,541.48

Estimates for year ending June 30, 1908.

RECEIPTS.	
From paying patients.....	\$11,000.00
From nurses for special nursing.....	1,000.00
From interest.....	250.00
From aid societies.....	3,000.00
From patients treated under contract with Board of Charities.....	8,500.00
From donations and other sources.....	500.00
	\$24,250.00
EXPENDITURES.	
For salaries and wages of officers and employees.....	7,000.00
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	3,000.00
For interest.....	900.00
For all other objects.....	19,500.00
	30,400.00
Estimated deficiency.....	6,150.00

Record of patients treated.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
In hospital June 30, 1905.....	3	12			15
Admitted during year.....	87	183			270
Born in institution.....	14	17			31
Total	104	212			316
Discharged during year—					
Cured.....	93	178			271
Improved.....		12			12
Unimproved.....		2			2
Deaths during year.....	7	7			14
Patients remaining June 30, 1906.....	4	13			17
Total	104	212			316
Daily average number of patients.....	6	7			13
Total days' maintenance furnished patients.....	2, 229	2, 812			5, 041
Largest number of patients at any one time	12	13			25
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....	3	1			4
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
In hospital June 30, 1905.....	8	4	3	9	24
Admitted during year.....	85	101	38	185	409
Born in institution	6	9	31	24	70
Total	99	114	72	218	503
Discharged during year—					
Cured.....	85	94	62	194	435
Improved.....	2	4			6
Unimproved.....	1	3		4	8

Record of patients treated—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
CHARITY PATIENTS—continued.					
Deaths during year.....	6	8	8	7	29
Patients remaining June 30, 1906.....	5	5	2	13	25
Total	99	114	72	218	503
Daily average number of patients.....	4	8	1	9	24
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	1,756	3,157	575	3,301	8,789
Largest number of patients at any one time.....	9	11	4	4	28
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....	2	4	0	5	11
Number of emergency cases.....	350	200	478	321	1,219

Record of admissions, discharges, etc.

In hospital July 1, 1905.....	39
Admitted during year	679
Discharged during year.....	734
Births during year.....	101
Deaths during year.....	43
Number remaining in hospital June 30, 1906.....	42
Classified by color and sex:	
White.....	483
Colored.....	235
Male.....	224
Female.....	449
Total visits of staff.....	2,121
Ambulance calls.....	449
Emergencies.....	1,219
Obstetrical cases: Normal births, 101; instrumental deliveries, 8; abortions, 9; miscarriages, 5; stillbirths, 4; undelivered, 5	132
Obstetrical operations: Instrumental deliveries, 8; perinaeorrhaphies, 12	20
Obstetrical diseases: Septicæmia, 2; maternal deaths due to abortion, septicæmia, 2; infantile deaths—broncho-pneumonia, 1; hemorrhage, 1; meningitis, 2; premature births, 2; stillbirths, 4.....	13
Causes of death: Apoplexy, 1; appendicitis, 2; burns, 2; carcinoma—breast, 2; endocarditis, 1; fracture, skull, 2; mitral regurgitation, 1; meningitis, 4; nephritis, 4; rheumatic fever, 1; stab wound in heart, 1; tuberculosis—intestines, 1; lungs, 1; typhoid fever, 5; uræmia, 2.....	30
Total deaths.....	43

Report of dispensary service during year.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases receiving treatment.....	1,145	2,186	3,859	5,611	12,801
New cases.....	811	832	1,323	1,883	4,849
Persons treated in dispensary	1,145	2,186	3,859	5,611	12,801
Visits made by patients	3,786	3,924	6,436	8,456	22,602
Persons receiving medical treatment					7,870
Persons receiving surgical treatment					4,931
Surgical operations.....	48	20	102	80	250
Prescriptions compounded					22,602

Dispensary service by months.

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
1905.			
July	373	703	1,076
August	347	834	1,181
September.....	355	683	1,038
October.....	429	784	1,213
November.....	345	677	1,022
December	623	599	1,222
1906.			
January	741	256	997
February	453	640	1,093
March	316	340	656
April	291	812	1,103
May	384	895	1,279
June.....	274	647	921
	4,931	7,870	12,801

Training school for nurses.

In school June 30, 1905.....	20
Received during the year.....	14
Resigned during the year.....	5
Dismissed during the year	6
Graduated during the year	5
Probationers not accepted	4
Nurses remaining June 30, 1906	14

Length of probation required, six weeks. Compensation paid monthly—first year, \$6; second year, \$8; third year, \$10. Two dollars a month is retained till the end of the course and then paid in a lump sum. Uniforms are not provided at the expense of the hospital.

REPORT OF GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Incorporators.—Mr. Joseph K. McCammon, president, Bond Building; Mr. John A. Baker, 1819 H street NW.; Mr. William Ballantyne, 428 Seventh street NW.; Prof. Alex. Graham Bell, 1331 Connecticut avenue; Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. Army, 40 Lafayette place, New York City; Mrs. Eliza N. Blair, 213 East Capitol street; Mr. Lewis J. Davis, 1315 F street NW.; Mr. Justice John M. Harlan, United States Supreme Court; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Euclid place; Mr. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mrs. Charlotte Everett Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg, The Shoreham; Mrs. Mary S. Logan, Calumet place; T. Morris Murray, M. D., 730 Seventeenth street NW.; Mr. E. Southard Parker, 1738 Connecticut avenue NW.; Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., 1200 K street NW.; Mr. E. Francis Riggs, 1311 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Miss Aline E. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Mrs. M. G. Stanley-Brown, 1318 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, 2144 California avenue NW.; Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, 1402 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street NW.; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, 121 B street SE.; Mr. Henry A. Willard, Kellogg Building; Mrs. Sarah B. Willard, 1333 K street NW.; Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, 1439 Massachusetts avenue; Mr. Simon Wolf, 926 F street NW.

Former presidents.—Mr. Justice Samuel F. Miller, elected June 6, 1882, died October, 1890; Mr. Justice John M. Harlan, elected January 19, 1891, resigned June 1, 1905.

Directors.—Mr. Joseph K. McCammon, president, Bond Building; Mr. H. A. Willard, first vice-president, Kellogg Building; Mr. John A. Baker, second vice-president, 1819 H street NW.; Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, secretary, 1439 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. Justice John M. Harlan, United States Supreme Court; Mr. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, 121 B street SE.; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Euclid place; T. Morris Murray, M. D., 730 Seventeenth street NW.; Mrs. Mary S. Logan, Calumet place; Mr. E. Francis Riggs, 1311 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Rev. Clement Brown, 1440 M street NW.; Mr. E. Southard Parker, 1738 Connecticut avenue NW.; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, 2144 California avenue NW. Expiration of terms of service of directors: 1907—Messrs. Baker, Brown, Riggs, and Parker, and Mrs. Logan; 1908—Messrs. Sternberg, McCammon, Solomons, Wilson, and Hopkins; 1909—Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Willard, Doctor Murray, and Mmes. Harlan and Tulloch.

Executive committee.—Mr. Joseph K. McCammon, chairman; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Mr. Archibald Hopkins, Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army; Mr. Henry A. Willard, Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. E. Southard Parker.

Finance committee.—Mr. John A. Baker, chairman; Mr. E. Francis Riggs, Mr. A. S. Solomons.

Training School committee.—Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, chairman; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mr. E. Southard Parker.

Medical staff.—President, Dr. G. Wythe Cook; secretary, Dr. James Dudley Morgan. Consulting staff: Dr. Z. T. Sowers, 1707 Massachusetts avenue; Dr. Henry C. Yarrow, 814 Seventeenth street NW.; Dr. Joseph H. Bryan, 818 Seventeenth street NW. Attending staff: Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 816 Fifteenth street NW.; Dr. G. Wythe Cook, 3 Thomas circle; Dr. Henry D. Fry, 1601 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Arthur A. Snyder, 1126 Sixteenth street NW.; Dr. John Van Rensselaer, The Rochambeau; Dr. W. Holland Wilmer, 1610 I street NW.; Dr. Albert L. Stavely, 1744 M street NW.; Dr. James Dudley Morgan, 919 Fifteenth street NW.; Dr. Thomas A. Claytor, 1315 New Hampshire avenue NW.; Dr. William K. Butler, 1207 M street NW.; Dr. Randolph Bryan Carmichael, 818 Seventeenth street NW.; Dr. Walter A. Wells, 815 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Henry B. Deale, 1207 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Francis R. Hagner, 1725 N street NW.; Dr. George Barrie, 1601 Twenty-second street NW. Pathologist: Dr. J. B. Nichols. Dispensary staff—medical service: In charge of physician on duty; Dr. W. Gerry Morgan, first

assistant; Dr. Robert N. Baker, second assistant; Dr. J. B. Nichols, third assistant; Dr. T. N. Groover, fourth assistant. Surgical service: In charge of surgeon on duty; Dr. Truman Abbe, assistant. Gynecological service: In charge of gynecologist on duty; Dr. Robt. F. Mason, assistant. Throat, nose, and ear service: Dr. Walter A. Wells. Eyeservice: Dr. William K. Butler. Dermatological service: Dr. Randolph Bryan Carmichael. House staff—superintendent and chief resident physician, Dr. Luther H. Reichelderfer. Internes: Dr. W. W. Wilkinson, Dr. P. B. Johnson, Dr. R. L. Cook, Dr. J. A. Murphy. Externes: Dr. W. F. Cowan, Dr. A. C. Stanley, Dr. A. G. Compton, Dr. M. R. Edmunds. Pharmacist and chemist: William A. Mess. Superintendent of training school and matron, Miss Georgia M. Nevins; assistant superintendent of nurses, Miss Nellie Reed; dietist, Miss Frances R. Saunders; head nurse in operating room, Miss Rachel A. Maynard.

Ladies' Aid Association.—Incorporators: Mrs. Grover Cleveland, New Jersey; Mrs. John A. Logan, Illinois; Mrs. H. J. Reilly, District of Columbia; Mrs. Henry W. Blair, New Hampshire; Mrs. Thomas L. Tulloch, New Hampshire; Mrs. Winthrop Gray, New York; Miss Jean Turnbull, District of Columbia; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan; Miss Strong, District of Columbia; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Kentucky; Mrs. C. P. Hepburn, Iowa; Mrs. Charles M. Clarke, New York; Mrs. H. W. Blackford, District of Columbia; Mrs. Wm. G. Metzerott, District of Columbia; Mrs. J. K. Ashford, District of Columbia; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Colorado; Mrs. H. A. Willard, District of Columbia; Mrs. W. P. Kellogg, District of Columbia; Miss Lena Burchell, District of Columbia; Mrs. W. W. Burdette, District of Columbia; Mrs. S. O. Richey, District of Columbia; Mrs. P. M. Rixey, District of Columbia; Mrs. R. G. Rutherford, District of Columbia; Mrs. Philip E. Chapin, District of Columbia; Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, Connecticut; Miss A. R. Taylor, District of Columbia; Miss E. B. Johnston, District of Columbia; Mrs. M. Keron, District of Columbia; Mrs. D. W. Prentiss, District of Columbia; Mrs. Simon Wolf, District of Columbia; Mrs. George B. Welch, District of Columbia; Mrs. A. S. Gatschett, District of Columbia; Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Connecticut. Board of managers: Mrs. John A. Logan, president; Mrs. John M. Harlan, first vice-president; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, second vice-president; Mrs. Henry A. Willard, third vice-president; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, fourth vice-president; Mrs. William Pitt Kellogg, fifth vice-president; Mrs. H. B. Brown, sixth vice-president; Miss Jean Turnbull, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Robert G. Rutherford, recording secretary; Miss Lena Burchell, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Ailes, Mrs. T. H. Anderson, Mrs. J. W. Babcock, Mrs. George Barrie, Mrs. Richard Bartholdt, Mrs. Alexander G. Bentley, Mrs. O. B. Boyd, Mrs. George M. Brayton, Mrs. H. B. Brown, Miss Lena Burchell, Mrs. W. W. Burdette, Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Miss Helen Cannon, Mrs. Frank Chamberlain, Mrs. Georgette Chamberlain, Mrs. P. E. Chapin, Mrs. A. P. Clark, jr., Mrs. Clarence D. Clark, Mrs. S. M. Cullom, Mrs. Clinton Cushing, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. William Day, Mrs. P. H. Dies, Mrs. S. B. Elkins, Mrs. James R. Garfield, Mrs. Alfred S. Gatschett, Miss Jessie Gillette, Mrs. E. B. Grandin, Mrs. Mark Hanna, Mrs. H. C. Hansbrough, Mrs. John M. Harlan, Miss Grace Hilborn, Mrs. Frank Hume, Mrs. John W. Hunt, Miss Elizabeth B. Johnston, Mrs. Martin Kastle, Mrs. William P. Kellogg, Mrs. Thomas W. Lockwood, Mrs. H. C. Lodge, Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. John S. Loud, Miss Abbie McCammon, Mrs. Duncan McKim, Mrs. William G. Metzerott, Mrs. Anson Mills, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Moore, Mrs. Abbey C. Morrison, Mrs. Sereno Payne, Mrs. Robert Portner, Madame Quesada, Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe, Mrs. George Raymond, Mrs. L. H. Reichelderfer, Mrs. H. J. Riley, Mrs. John F. Rixey, Mrs. P. M. Rixey, Mrs. R. G. Rutherford, Mrs. H. W. Scoville, Mrs. William Scully, Mrs. Henry R. Seymour, Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw, Mrs. Carl Smith, Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Mrs. A. H. Staples, Mrs. Marvin Stone, Miss Strong, Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, Mrs. A. R. Taylor, Mrs. George Toland, Mrs. George M. Truesdell, Mrs. M. L. Tucker, Mrs. M. B. Tulloch, Miss Jean Turnbull, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mrs. D. Kemper Watson, Mrs. George B. Welch, Mrs. George Westinghouse, Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, Mrs. Henry A. Willard, Mrs. H. K. Willard, Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Mrs. Simon Wolf, Mrs. S. W. Woodward, Mrs. Horace Wylie. Life membership: Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh. Honorary contributing members: Mrs. J. A. Connolly, Mrs. Clara Eddy, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Miss Bessie J. Kibbey, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. S. C. Remey, Mrs. Sol Smith Russell, Miss Nellie P. Sedgley, Miss Aline Solomons, Miss Evelyn Walsh, Mrs. Geo. B. Williams.

AUGUST 1, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of Garfield Memorial Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. The information in detail requested by the letter of your secretary of July 1, 1906, is given, as follows:

First. A list of the officers and members of the boards connected with the management of the hospital.

Second. The estimated value of the same and the personal property is at least \$450,000 on a low estimate, upon which there is a mortgage of \$75,000. There are properly but two endowment funds—that of the Baroness de Hirsch, of \$5,000, and of Mrs. Jean Margaret Lander, of \$5,000.

Third. The treasurer's annual report.

Fourth. Tables showing admissions and discharges during the year.

It is requested that your board include in your estimates to be submitted to Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, the following item:

For maintenance to enable the hospital to provide medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor, \$19,000.

In this connection attention is called to the fact that the annual appropriation for some years past has been \$19,000.

A statement is submitted showing the expenditures under detailed heads from the year 1896 to 1905, inclusive, the receipts from pay patients, and the Congressional appropriations during those years; also the cost of the real estate, buildings, and improvements during the years 1884 to 1904, inclusive, the latter aggregating \$381,100.97.

Very respectfully,

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS,
Acting Chairman Executive Committee.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
In hospital June 30, 1905	9	11	0	0	20
Admitted during year.....	289	240	8	10	547
Born in institution.....	18	12	0	0	30
Total	316	263	8	10	597
Discharged during year:					
Cured	229	198	4	8	439
Improved	20	18	0	1	39
Unimproved.....	14	14	2	1	31
Deaths during year.....	38	17	2	0	57
Remaining June 30, 1906	15	16	0	0	31
Total	316	263	8	10	597
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
In hospital June 30, 1905.....	18	12	12	16	58
Admitted during the year.....	266	182	174	232	844
Born in institution.....	13	10	15	11	59
Total	297	204	201	259	961

Admissions, discharges, etc.—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
CHARITY PATIENTS—(continued).					
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	206	132	131	169	638
Improved	53	32	38	51	174
Unimproved	16	8	9	15	48
Deaths during year	12	16	15	10	53
Remaining June 30, 1906	10	16	8	14	48
Total	297	204	201	259	961
Daily average number patients	32	25	12	15	84
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients	11,947	9,103	4,086	5,246	30,382
Largest number of patients at any one time					
Smallest number of patients at any one time					
Number of emergency cases					
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees					
Total number of days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees					

Dispensary service for the year.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases receiving treatment	118	91	320	280	809
New cases	112	84	316	276	788
Persons treated in dispensary	118	91	320	280	809
Visits made by patients to dispensary	590	430	1,507	1,500	4,027
Applicants for treatment refused ^a					
Persons receiving medical treatment	40	35	110	116	301
Persons receiving surgical treatment	78	56	210	164	508
Surgical operations	11	18	25	16	70

^a No record.

Number of prescriptions compounded, 2,614.
Free treatment was at the discretion of dispensary physicians.

Training school for nurses.

Nurses June 30, 1905 (including probationers)	35
Received during year	22
Resigned during year	0
Dismissed during year	6
Graduated during year	12
Probationers not accepted	0
Nurses remaining June 30, 1906 (including probationers)	39
Length of probation required, 2 months.	
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$7.	
Uniforms are not provided at expense of hospital.	

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Receipts and expenses.

RECEIPTS.

Balance per last report	\$4,156.33
Congressional appropriation for indigent	19,000.00
From pay patients	25,464.69
Interest on Metzertott loan	500.00
Miscellaneous	178.25
	49,299.27

EXPENSES.

Pay rolls	\$14,090.42
Meats, poultry, and fish	4,527.52
Ice	768.21
Gas	2,153.01
Groceries	6,779.74
Fruits and vegetables	1,584.31
Wines and liquors	364.74
Drugs and medicines	1,459.13
Surgical instruments and appliances	1,872.80
Fuel	3,355.74
Repairs	3,782.59
Interest	3,875.00
Insurance	40.00
Telephone	183.88
Stationery and printing	614.92
Assessment for grading, etc	170.00
Motor for elevator	208.10
Fire-alarm system	299.80
House furnishings	283.75
Miscellaneous	,083.20
	47,496.86
Balance	1,802.41

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Pay roll	\$10,383.88	\$9,232.70	\$9,321.12	\$9,892.30	\$10,173.06
Meat, poultry, and fish	2,874.66	2,795.39	3,194.21	3,366.05	3,267.82
Groceries and provisions	5,844.04	5,420.06	5,538.89	5,931.05	6,038.61
Fruits and vegetables	716.08	834.97	934.13	990.63	944.70
Ice	663.83	642.08	736.90	590.90	597.02
Gas and fuel	2,906.56	3,572.85	4,124.18	3,556.74	4,061.57
Wines and liquors	292.45	322.93	381.50	490.08	471.17
Drugs and medicines	1,534.37	1,606.93	1,299.67	1,430.09	897.74
Surgical instruments and appliances	876.14	1,144.49	1,877.14	1,881.80	1,427.10
Repairs	774.64	1,577.79	5,679.50	5,697.21	2,891.33
Interest, insurance, and telephone rent	4,347.77	4,819.60	4,510.00	4,353.50	4,087.50
Stationery and printing	315.17	374.80	425.25	427.86	575.50
Miscellaneous	438.42	605.31	664.12	743.88	785.01
Total	31,968.01	32,949.90	38,686.61	39,352.09	36,218.13
Number of patients treated	1,268	1,385	1,245	1,171	1,293
Receipts, pay patients	\$14,417.78	\$15,618.59	\$20,234.73	\$18,311.64	17,181.75
Congressional appropriations	1895-96. \$19,000.00	1896-97. \$19,000.00	1897-98. \$19,000.00	1898-99. \$19,000.00	1899-1900. \$19,000.00

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Pay roll	\$10,009.40	\$11,060.78	\$11,953.72	\$12,963.06	\$13,697.86
Meat, poultry, and fish	3,152.11	3,604.71	3,699.18	3,763.26	4,319.28
Groceries and provisions	5,772.96	6,351.68	6,196.73	6,442.98	7,036.93
Fruits and vegetables	978.97	1,103.05	1,151.95	1,193.75	1,428.57
Ice	596.72	667.79	872.57	616.87	742.23
Gas and fuel	4,497.83	5,514.55	5,742.42	6,612.88	5,360.95
Wines and liquors	330.45	503.59	343.02	260.85	333.46
Drugs and medicines	1,104.97	1,384.20	1,434.43	1,335.06	1,201.52
Surgical instruments and appliances	1,055.22	2,756.56	1,708.05	1,518.14	1,827.97
Repairs	2,887.55	3,339.09	2,408.41	2,016.84	2,166.65
Interest, insurance, and telephone rent	4,005.00	5,188.57	4,019.32	5,010.29	4,095.85
Stationery and printing	464.10	675.32	613.01	529.02	666.96
Miscellaneous	909.38	2,330.77	1,300.26	1,841.22	1,627.53
Total	35,764.66	44,480.66	41,443.07	44,104.22	44,505.76
Number of patients treated	1,366	1,676	1,476	1,258	1,541
Receipts, pay patients	\$18,000.51	\$26,315.98	\$23,379.67	\$23,609.26	\$26,850.10
Congressional appropriations	1900-1901. \$19,000.00	1901-2. \$19,000.00	1902-3. \$19,000.00	1903-4. \$19,000.00	1904-5. \$19,000.00

460 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Original site and buildings (1884).....	\$37,500.00
Altering old building, steam pump, and tanks (1884)	5,009.91
West wing (1885).....	12,325.91
Ladies' aid building (1886).....	29,500.00
Kitchen (1886)	2,716.36
Laundry (1888).....	6,750.00
Ice room (1890)	1,000.00
Miller Building (1892).....	24,602.32
Nurses' home building (1894)	44,474.01
Roadway, grading, etc. (1894)	1,924.40
Stable, morgue, and engineer's quarters (1897).....	8,465.76
The Annex (1899).....	41,800.87
Improving grounds, retaining walls, etc. (1900)	6,347.13
Schneider tract (1903).....	50,000.00
Surgical pavilion and building containing kitchen, laundry, cold storage, and engine room (1904)	105,489.30
Electric elevator (1904)	3,195.00

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Board of directors.—President, W. J. Boardman; vice-president, John P. Miller; secretary, Dr. G. Brown Miller; treasurer, Arthur T. Brice. Henry F. Blount, W. J. Boardman, Mrs. Richard T. Mulligan, Thomas Nelson Page, Ross R. Parry, Arthur T. Brice, Dr. T. Morris Murray, Dr. G. Brown Miller, Dr. Jas. Dudley Morgan, Dr. T. C. Smith, Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Dr. Geo. M. Kober, Mr. John P. Miller, Dr. C. W. Needham, Mr. Wm. A. Slater, Dr. D. K. Shute, Dr. Wm. H. Wilmer, Dr. J. T. Johnson, Dr. Sterling Ruffin, Mrs. J. R. Hawley, W. C. Wittimore, Thos. F. Walsh, Commander F. A. Miller, Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. Geo. Tully Vaughan, Dr. A. R. Shands, Dr. A. F. A. King, Mrs. S. T. Postlethwaite, Mr. W. C. Eustis, Mr. Hennen Jennings. Ex officio, Dr. Wm. C. Woodward, health officer of District of Columbia.

Attending staff.—Dr. T. Morris Murray, president; Dr. G. Brown Miller, secretary.

Surgical diseases.—Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. G. Tully Vaughan, in charge; Dr. V. B. Jackson, associate. Assistants, Dr. C. Norman Howard, Dr. H. W. Tobias, Dr. Lawn Thompson, Dr. J. J. Kaveney, Dr. Samuel Fry, Dr. Adam Kemble, Dr. Arthur L. Hunt, Dr. George Camp.

General and nervous diseases.—Dr. James Dudley Morgan, in charge; Dr. John D. Thomas, Dr. Henry C. Macatee, associates. Assistants, Dr. J. W. Marshall, Dr. D. G. Smith, Dr. A. L. Howard, Dr. E. P. Magruder, Dr. T. J. Kemp, Dr. J. H. Holland, Dr. W. H. Littlepage, Dr. R. R. Farquhar, Dr. H. C. Corley.

Nervous diseases.—Dr. Henry R. Elliott, associate; Dr. W. H. Hough, Dr. J. P. Fillebrown, assistants.

Diseases of women.—Dr. G. Brown Miller, in charge; Dr. V. B. Jackson, Dr. D. W. Prentiss, associates. Assistants, Dr. Sothoron Key, Dr. Thomas F. Lowe, Dr. Louise Tayler-Jones, Dr. Karl C. Corley.

Diseases of throat and chest.—Dr. T. Morris Murray, in charge; Dr. J. B. Mullins, associate. Assistants: Dr. H. W. Tobias, Dr. John D. Thomas, Dr. R. S. Blackburn, Dr. James H. Stone, Dr. J. D. Rogers.

Diseases of eye and ear.—Dr. D. K. Shute, Dr. William Wilmer, in charge. Assistants: Dr. W. P. Malone, Dr. H. S. Dye.

Diseases of children, and orthopedics.—Dr. A. R. Shands, in charge; Dr. Ada R. Thomas, associate. Assistants: Dr. Louise Tayler-Jones, Dr. Charles M. Beall, Dr. Howard Fisher, Dr. James G. McKay, Dr. H. C. Coburn, Dr. John Dunlop, in charge of orthopedics.

Skin diseases.—Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. George Tully Vaughan, in charge; Dr. R. B. Carmichael, associate.

Genito-urinary diseases.—Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. George Tully Vaughan, in charge; Dr. W. Thompson Burch, associate. Assistants, Dr. E. F. King, Dr. Francis Hagner, Dr. Louis C. Lehr.

Superintendent.—Dr. Charles S. White.

House surgeon.—Dr. Glenn I. Jones.

Resident physicians.—Dr. Herbert E. Martyn, Dr. D. G. Sutton, Dr. L. L. Whitney, Dr. W. L. Sheep; externe, W. F. McLaughlin.

Committee on Lionel laboratory.—Dr. T. Morris Murray, Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. T. A. Groover, charge X-ray department; Dr. Eugene Le Merle, microscopy and bacteriology; Dr. Thos. F. Lowe, assistant.

Committee on nursing.—Mrs. Arnold Hague, Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Commander F. A. Miller.

Pharmacist.—Mr. John R. Littlefield.

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING STAFF.

NOVEMBER 1, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: The detailed report of the work accomplished under the supervision of the attending staff of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, is herewith transmitted.

A summary of the work is as follows:

Dispensary:		Wards—Continued.	
New cases	6,434	Discharged as—Continued.	
Revisits	17,366	Unimproved.....	60
Operations	747	Died (45 within 24 hours)	97
Emergency:		Operations	189
New cases	9,198	Hospital days.....	8,532
Revisits	2,207	Average length of stay in days.....	7
Operations	2,295	Ambulance calls	2,301
Wards:		Prescriptions compounded	15,903
Admitted.....	1,201	Necropsies.....	10
Discharged as—		Total cases treated	36,406
Cured	761	Total operations.....	3,731
Improved	290		

The enormous amount of work can be readily realized. There has, however, been a material decrease in the number of patients attending the dispensary, due, I believe, to the new system inaugurated July 1, 1905. While this system has been in operation but one year, its efficiency is unquestioned, and undoubtedly the dispensary will reach its normal attendance soon. We require each indigent patient to furnish a certificate from the Board of Charities or Associated Charities, and all others unable to pay for a physician's attendance are required to pay ten cents for medicine or dressing.

The hospital carries strictly emergency cases in the open wards, for which it receives \$1.20 per day per patient from the Board of Charities. Were it not for the generosity of ten public-spirited citizens during the past year who contributed \$500 each, and the income from the private patients, the hospital would be in financial straits. The daily cost of each patient is much above \$1.20. The strictest economy is necessary in order to continue the excellent work this institution is doing, and only a minimum amount is spent in repairs. Five thousand dollars could be spent to advantage upon improvements to the hospital and the nurses' home and in equipment.

The number of emergency cases has increased almost a hundredfold in the past five years; certainly a testimonial to the splendid work performed and a gratifying evidence of public trust and confidence.

The resignation of Miss Irene B. Lenig was accepted with regret. Her incumbency was marked by a careful, vigilant, and progressive administration. Dr. Chas. S. White, the house surgeon, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The thanks of the visiting staff are due the internes, the pharmacist, and the nurses for the industry, efficiency, and loyalty to the institution.

JAS. D. MORGAN, M. D.,
Executive Officer.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

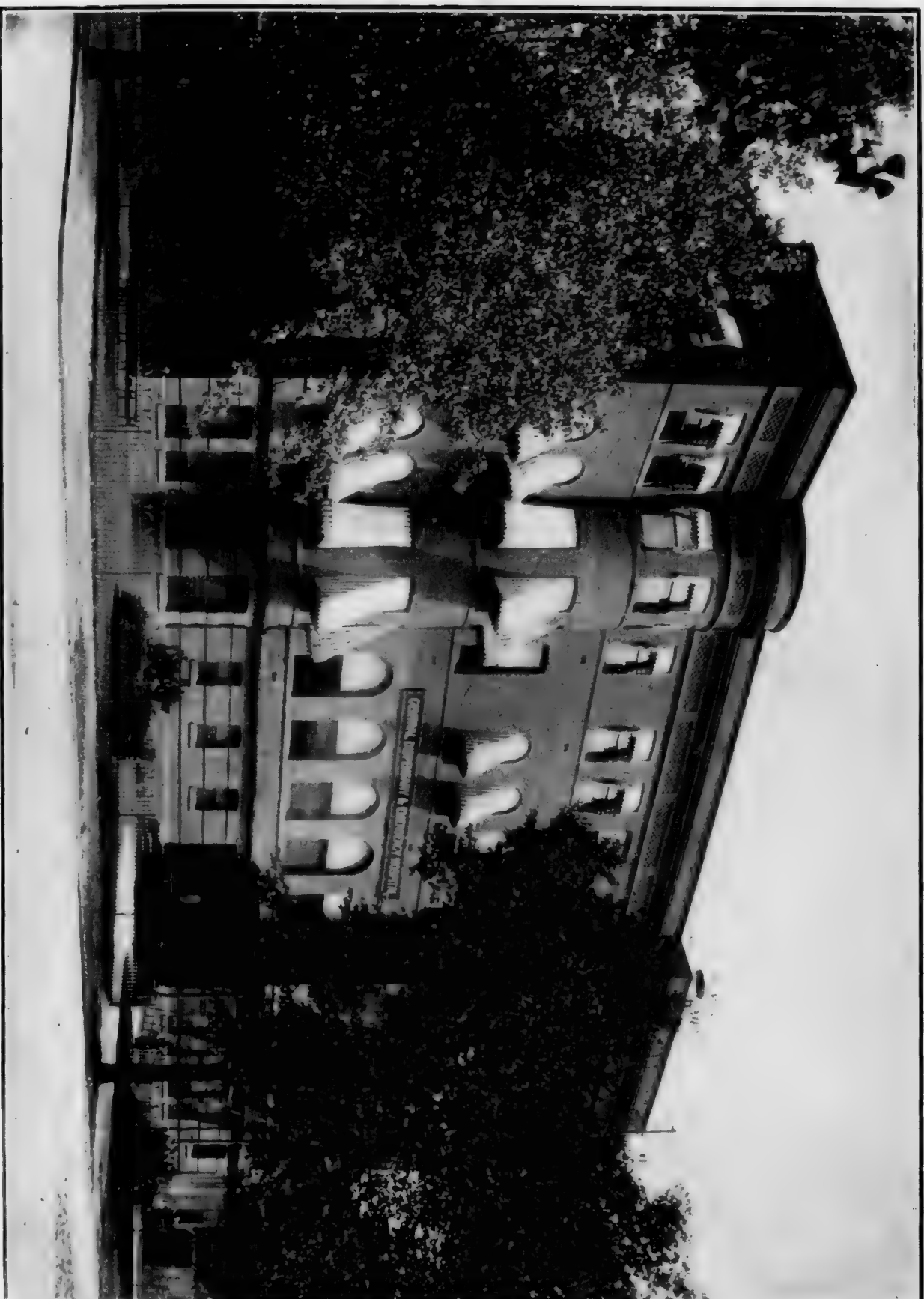
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the hospital for the year ending June 30, 1906.

Following is an estimate of the resources and liabilities of the hospital at this date:

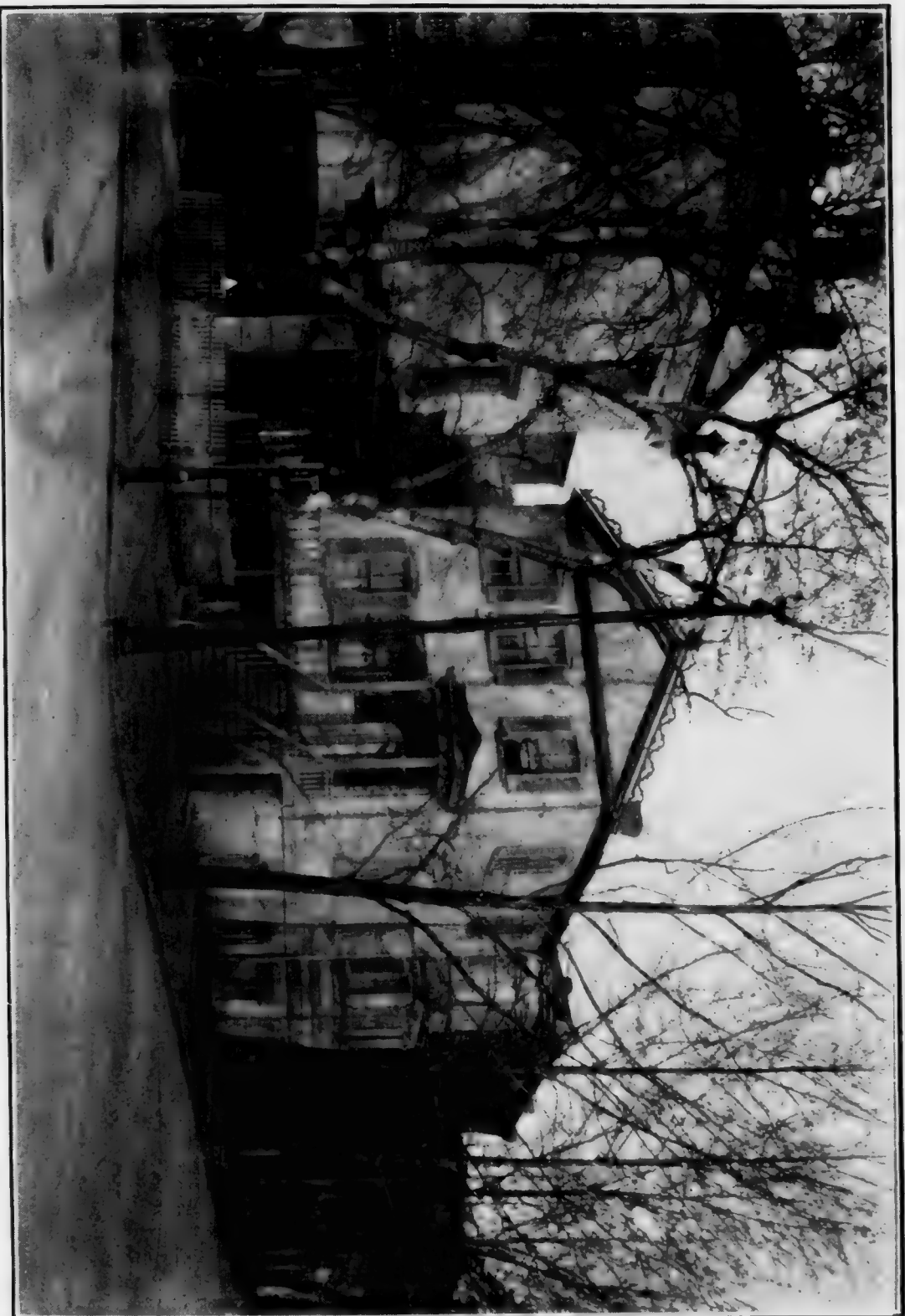
RESOURCES.	
Cash on hand	\$717.73
Hospital building, estimated value.....	75,000.00
Nurses' home, estimated value.....	25,000.00
Furniture, fixtures, instruments, etc.....	4,100.00
Drugs and chemicals in stock	470.00
	105,287.73
LIABILITIES.	
Mortgage debt, at 4½ per cent.....	20,000.00
Profit and loss	85,287.73
	105,287.73

Report of Emergency Hospital, 1906.



VIEW OF THE SOUTH FRONT OF THE HOSPITAL BUILDING.

Report of Emergency Hospital, 1906.

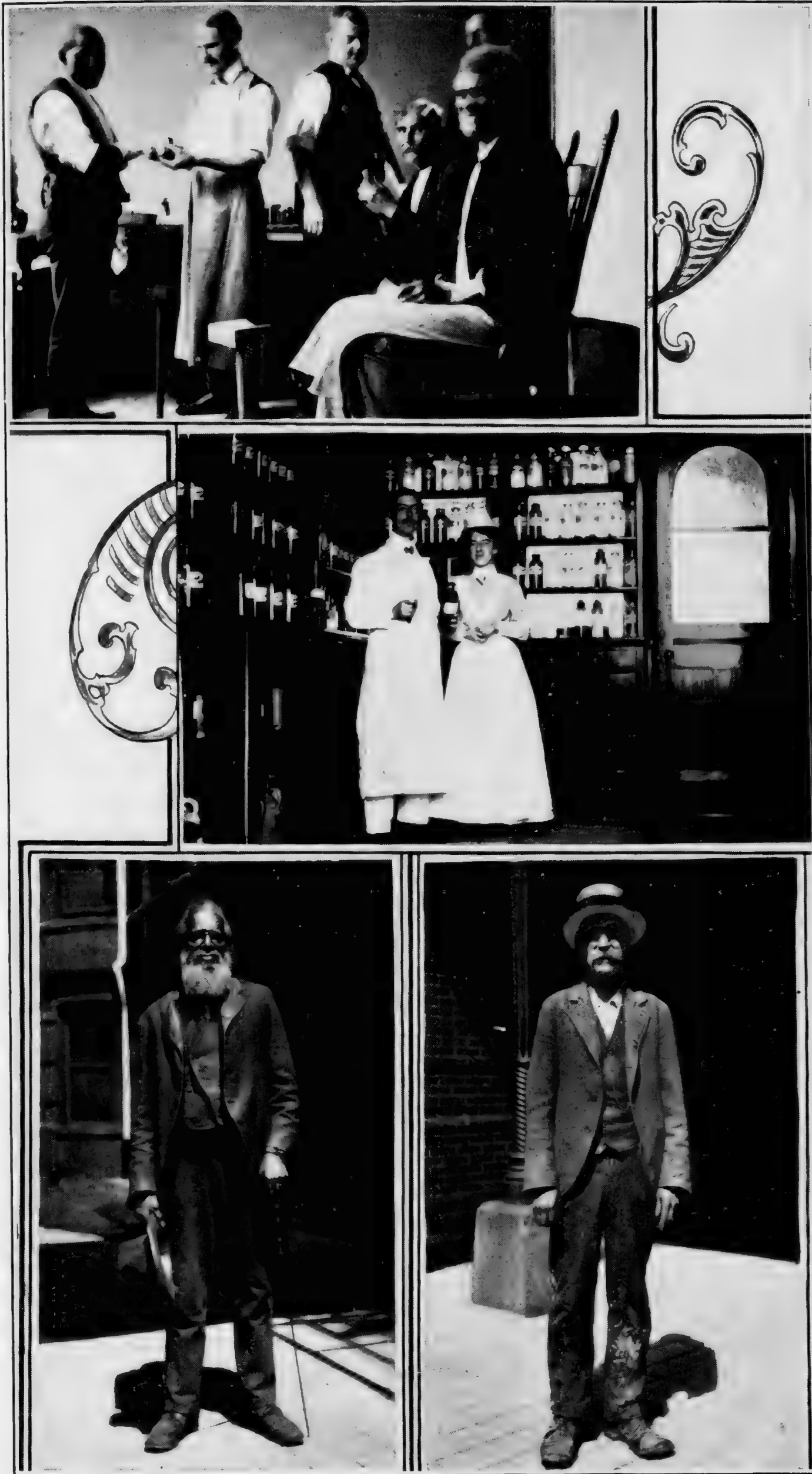


NURSES' HOME AND AMBULANCE HOUSE.

Report of Emergency Hospital, 1906.



AMBULANCE.



SURGICAL CLINIC.—DRUG ROOM.—OUTDOOR PATIENTS.

Report of Emergency Hospital, 1906.



OPERATING ROOM.

Report of Emergency Hospital, 1906.



PRIVATE ROOM.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
From appropriation under contract with Board of Charities of District of Columbia:		Paid to treasurer and disbursed as stated below.....	\$9,762.10
For pay patients.....	\$5,984.40		
For emergency medical and surgical cases, 5,977, at 50 cents....	2,988.50		
For prescriptions, 7,244, at 10 cents.	724.40		
For redressings.....	64.80		
Total.....	9,762.10	Total.....	9,762.10

PRIVATE FUNDS.

Balance from July 1, 1905.....	\$715.76	For fuel.....	\$685.15
From board of inmates, fees, and prescriptions.....	8,927.41	For salaries.....	7,480.12
From donations.....	3,535.00	For material to be used in industries.	248.19
From loans.....	250.00	For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments.....	2,277.68
From Board of Charities of District of Columbia (above).....	9,762.10	For interest.....	900.00
		For current repairs to maintain property.....	395.40
		For other items of current expense...	9,096.36
		For insurance.....	109.11
		For electricity.....	242.30
		For payments on debts.....	252.50
		For telephone.....	163.83
		For gas.....	468.90
		For legal expenses.....	153.00
		Balance on hand.....	717.73
Total.....	23,190.27	Total.....	23,190.27

ARTHUR T. BRICE, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

OCTOBER 6, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the report for the year ending June 30, 1906.

There is an increase of nearly 10 per cent in the ward work, 25 per cent in emergency cases, but a slight loss in the dispensary. The decrease in the dispensary is caused by the new system inaugurated July 1 by the Board of Charities. The receipts from patients have increased from \$5,539.47 to \$8,927.41.

While the total number of days' maintenance is greater this year than last, the cost has not been greater. Each patient costs the hospital \$1.81 daily. Considering the nature of the work, maintaining an ambulance, constant preparation for an emergency, the figures compare favorably with similar institutions.

There is an urgent necessity for a fund to spend in repairs, supplies, instruments, and employees. No improvements of note have been made during the past year, and only by the utmost economy have the expenses been curtailed.

The hospital has been fortunate in securing excellent internes, and much of the success of the institution is due to the efficient and faithful services of Doctors Martyn, Peterson, Whitney, and Mr. Littlefield, the pharmacist.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the attending staff and board of directors for their cooperation and kindness.

Respectfully,

CHAS. S. WHITE,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Admissions and discharges.

PAY PATIENTS.

	White.		Colored.		Total..
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Patients in hospital June 30, 1905.....	12	1	.....	.....	13
Patients admitted during year.....	250	87	12	8	357
Total.....	262	88	12	8	370
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	178	57	8	4	247
Improved.....	44	19	4	2	69
Unimproved.....	16	3	.....	.....	19
Died.....	19	5	.....	1	25
Remaining June 30, 1906.....	5	4	.....	1	10
Total.....	262	88	12	8	370
Daily average number of patients.....	5.12	3.32	.48	.27	9.19
Total days' maintenance furnished patients.....	1,865	1,145	176	99	3,285
Largest number any one time.....					15
Smallest number any one time.....					4

CHARITY PATIENTS.

Patients in hospital June 30, 1905.....	2	.....	6	2	10
Patients admitted during year.....	335	99	277	134	845
Total.....	337	99	283	136	855
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	205	66	161	77	509
Improved.....	82	25	75	37	219
Unimproved.....	13	1	15	12	41
Died.....	34	6	26	10	76
Remaining June 30, 1906.....	3	1	6	.....	10
Total.....	337	99	283	136	855
Daily average number of patients.....	4.95	0.81	6.91	1.65	14.32
Total days' maintenance furnished patients.....	1,816	307	2,524	600	5,247
Largest number any one time.....					22
Smallest number any one time.....					6

Total number days' maintenance furnished employees, 6,935.

Total number days' maintenance furnished doctors, nurses, druggists, and officers, 6,965.

Dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases treated.....					6,369
New cases.....	1,558	602	2,758	1,451	.....
Visits made by patients to dispensary.....					14,255
Character of cases treated:					
Medical.....	871	544	1,256	1,210	.....
Surgical.....	702	55	1,506	235	.....
Surgical operations.....					494

Prescriptions compounded, 16,001.

The means employed to determine whether applicants should be given free treatment were by reference to the Associated Charities.

Number from whom payment was received, 10,571; amount of money received, \$1,057.08.

REPORT OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY BOARD.

JUNE 30, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: The ladies' auxiliary board has the pleasure to submit the following report of its work for the past year, in which the largest item of expense is again for painting, both inside and outside of the hospital.

The basement doors and window sills, doctors' dining room, and three small rooms near operating room have been painted and much general freshening done about the hospital, with very satisfactory results.

It is hoped that an efficient floor covering has at last been found for the third and fourth story halls, where the best quality brown linoleum with brass-bound edges has been laid, after the style in use in the best-known hospitals in the country.

The wards have been supplied with new blankets, spreads, rubber sheeting, towels, and various small articles, fresh window shades, and some comfortable chairs were furnished the nurses' home, and new blankets to the ambulance.

Cribs have been substituted for beds in the children's ward, the old mattresses being cut and made over with fresh coverings to suit the change in size, with two new mattresses added. Further expenditures were for materials for shrouds, gowns, and shirts, and nurses' uniforms.

The usual renewal of kitchen china and cooking utensils has been made, and copper wire screen doors put in such places about the kitchen and refrigerator room as were most needed. An appropriation of \$50 for an extra scrub woman was also made and contributions to the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, to the nurses' graduation exercises, and graduation pins were presented by the board to the class of 1905, it being the custom not to present them until the end of their first year's work.

The board wishes to express its thanks to the Friday morning sewing class for their generous contribution of sheets, pillow cases, and towels, to the Washington Cooperative Society for making shirts, gowns, and shrouds, and to the public for their kind response to the donation-day appeal.

Respectfully submitted.

HETTY FAIRFAX HARRISON, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Treasurer's report, 1905-6—Ladies' auxiliary board of the Emergency Hospital.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. Geo. L. Andrews.....	Gen. Geo. L. Andrews.....	\$1.00	
	Mr. Burchell.....	1.00	
	Mr. A. M. Lothrop.....	1.00	
	Miss Blunt.....	5.00	
	Mrs. M. Addison.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Dorsheimer.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Geo. B. Williams.....	1.00	
	Miss Louise Lander.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Mellhenny.....	1.00	
	Gen. Theo. Schwan.....	5.00	
	Mrs. W. Sinclair.....	1.00	
	Mr. John A. Hughes.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Wm. C. Borden.....	1.00	
	Mrs. H. C. Bolton.....	1.00	
	Mr. Walker.....	1.00	
	Mrs. A. L. S. Thombs.....	1.00	
	Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Aspinwall.....	3.00	
	The Misses Sedgeley.....	2.50	
	Mrs. J. H. Baxter.....	1.00	
	Mrs. A. E. Bateman.....	1.00	
	Mrs. E. L. Koon.....	1.00	
	Miss Koon.....	1.00	
	Mr. F. J. Heiberger.....	5.00	
Mrs. N. Anderson.....			\$39.50
Mrs. W. J. Boardman.....			5.00
Mrs. A. T. Brice.....			25.00
Mrs. Geo. F. Becker.....			10.00
Mrs. Bacon.....			10.00
Mrs. R. Butler.....			25.00
Miss Cannon.....			10.00
Miss J. Davis.....			15.00
	Mr. Drinkard.....		10.00
Mrs. W. Corcoran Eustis.....			5.00
Mrs. F. Ellis.....			25.00
Miss Edwards.....			10.00
			5.00

Treasurer's report, 1905-6—Ladies' auxiliary board of the Emergency Hospital—Cont'd.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS—Continued.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. Goddard	Mrs. Ch. J. Train.....	\$20.00	
	Mrs. A. Addison.....	5.00	
	Mrs. Geo. W. McLanahan.....	1.00	
		4.00	
			\$30.00
Mrs. Gaff			15.00
Mrs. A. Hague.....			25.00
Mrs. Hobson.....			10.00
Mrs. Fairfax Harrison.....			10.00
Mrs. R. A. Harlow			25.00
Mrs. A. Hopkins.....		1.00	
	Mrs. Evans.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Halliday	1.00	
	Miss Freeman	1.00	
	Miss Fowler.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Dalzell.....	2.00	
	Mr. Waters.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Janin.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Rush.....	1.00	
			10.00
Mrs. Julian James			10.00
Mrs. Arthur Lee.....			15.00
Mrs. Anson Mills			25.00
Mrs. R. Mulligan	And subscribers		13.00
Mrs. J. M. Morgan			10.00
Mrs. J. D. Morgan			15.00
Mrs. F. A. Miller.....			25.00
Mrs. Myers.....	Sustaining member		5.00
Mrs. Mosher.....	do		5.00
Mrs. McMillan			20.00
	Miss A. Mitchell.....		5.00
Mrs. S. Newcourt.....			10.00
Mrs. Postlethwaite			10.00
Miss Postlethwaite			10.00
Miss Parrish.....			10.00
Mrs. Pellew.....			10.00
Mrs. Russell.....			20.00
Miss S. Siebert.....		5.00	
	Mrs. L. P. Siebert.....	5.00	
	Mrs. F. G. Lee	1.00	
			11.00
Mrs. J. Wadsworth			20.00
Miss M. K. Wetmore			15.00
	Mrs. Geo. B. Williams.....		1.00
Total			584.50
Donations			105.00
Total			689.50

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 8, 1905.....	\$611.80
Subscriptions	584.50
Donations	105.00
	1,301.50

DISBURSEMENTS.

For painting in hospital	104.56
Kitchen utensils, rubber sheeting, table furnishings, etc.	62.40
Blankets, shades, spreads, towels, etc.....	78.54
Furniture and remaking mattresses.....	44.39
Linoleum in halls	125.92
For scrub woman.....	50.00
Furnishing shrouds, postage, and expressage	29.52
Holiday dinners, etc.....	100.00
Graduation entertainment, pins, and other gifts	196.00
	791.33
Balance on hand	509.97
Total	1,301.30

Respectfully submitted.

SOPHIE SIEBERT, Treasurer.

JUNE, 1906.

Report of patients treated in wards during 1905-6.

SURGICAL CASES.

	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.					
Abscess:									
Hand.....	1			1		2			2
Ischio-rectal.....	1		1		2				2
Adenitis:									
Cervical.....	2	1	2		2	3			5
Inguinal.....	1		1		2				2
Aneurism, aorta, abdominal.....	1							1	1
Ankylosis, elbow.....	1					1			1
Appendicitis.....	3	4	7	4	14	3		1	18
Arthritis, gonorrhœal.....	2				2				2
Bite, dog, leg.....	1				1				1
Burns:									
Arm.....	2		1		2	1			3
Back.....			1	1	1	1			2
Body.....	3	4	4	4	4	2	1	7	14
Face.....	1	1	2		3	1			4
Universal.....		1		1				2	2
Carcinoma:									
Face.....	1						1		1
Leg.....	1			1	1		1		2
Neck.....	1					1			1
Caries, metatarsi.....			1				1		1
Cellulitis, foot.....	1		1	1	2		1		3
Colic, hepatic.....	1					1			1
Concussion, cerebral.....	23	6	8	2	36	1	1	1	39
Condyloma, leg.....	1				1				1
Crush:									
Arm.....	1		1		1			1	2
Chest.....			1		1				1
Foot.....	4		5		6	3			9
Hand.....	1		1	1	1	2			3
Cystitis.....	1				1				1
Dislocation:									
Elbow.....	1					1			1
Maxilla, inferior.....				1	1				1
Metacarpus.....			1		1				1
Shoulder.....	1	1	1		2	1			3
Vertebra.....			1					1	1
Epididymitis.....	1				1				1
Epithelioma, cheek.....	2				1	1			2
Fistula in ano.....	2				2				2
Fracture:									
Astragalus.....	1				1				1
Clavicle.....	5		1		2	4			6
Colles's.....	3	1	1		3	2			5
Femur, simple.....	3	2	3		5	2	1		8
Femur, compound.....	2		1		1	1		1	3
Femur, compound-bilateral.....	1				1				1
Femura, tibiæ and fibulæ.....	1							1	1
Fibula.....	1				1				1
Humerus, simple.....	3		2		2	3			5
Humerus, compound.....	2				1	1			2
Ilium.....	1				1				1
Maxilla, inferior.....	2		3		2	3			5
Metatarsus, compound.....	2		1		1	2			3
Nasal bones.....	1				1				1
Patella.....	2		1		3				3
Phalanges, compound.....	1				1				1
Pott's.....	6	1	10	2	12	6	1		19
Radius, compound.....				1		1			1
Radius and ulna, compound comminuted.....	1		2		2	1			3
Ribs, simple.....	5		3		6	2			8
Ribs, compound.....	6		3		4	4		1	9
Ribs and radius.....	1		1		1	1			2
Skull, vault, simple.....	2	1	5		6	1		1	8
Skull, vault, compound depres- sion.....	7	1	8		8	3	2	3	16
Skull, base.....	8		1	1	3	1		8	10
Skull, base, tibia and fibula.....	1		1				1	1	2
Skull, base, and femur.....	2							2	2
Skull, base, and pelvis.....			1					1	1
Tibia, simple.....	5		5		8	2			10
Tibia, compound.....	2		2		4				4
Tibia and femur.....	1		1		1	1			2
Tibia and fibula, simple.....	5		5	1	10	1			11
Tibia and fibula, compound.....	5		3		4	4			8
Tibiæ and fibulæ, compound comminuted.....	1				1				1
Tibia, fibula, and ribs.....	1		1			1		1	2

Report of patients treated in wards during 1905-6—Continued.

SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.					
Fracture—Continued.									
Ulna, simple.....	1		1		2				2
Ulna, compound.....	3		1		2		2		4
Vertebrae.....	2		1		1			2	3
Furuncle.....	2					2			2
Gangrene, fingers.....		1			1				1
Hemorrhoids.....	2		1		2	1			3
Hernia:									
Femoral.....		1			1				1
Inguinal, reducible.....	1					1			1
Inguinal, strangulated.....	12	1	3		10	2	1	2	16
Hydrocele.....			1		1				1
Ingrowing nail.....		1				1			
Intestinal obstruction.....	2		1	2				5	5
Lipoma:									
Breast.....				1	1				2
Face.....	1					1			1
Neck.....		1			1				1
Necrosis:									
Frontal bone.....	1				1				1
Humerus.....		1			1				1
Maxilla, inferior.....	1				1				1
Sternum.....		1			1				1
Tibia.....	1					1			1
Orchitis.....	4		1		3	2			5
Phimosis.....	4		1		5				5
Rupture:									
Penis.....			2		1	1			2
Spleen.....	1							1	1
Sprain:									
Ankle.....	5	1	6	4	12	4			16
Back.....			2		2				2
Leg.....	5	3			7	1			8
Stricture, urethra.....	8	1	5		11	2		1	14
Synovitis, knee.....			1		1				1
Syphilis.....	1						1		1
Ulcer, leg, varicose.....		1			1				1
Undiagnosed.....			1			1			1
Varicocele.....	1				1				1
Wounds:									
Contused—									
Abdomen.....	6		6	2	12	1		1	14
Arm.....	1				1				1
Back.....	1				1				1
Body.....	7	2	4		12	1			13
Chest.....	4		2	2	5	2	1		8
Face.....	2		3	2	6	1			7
Foot.....	1		1		1	1			2
Hip.....	2	2	1		2	2		1	5
Leg.....	9		5	4	15	3			18
Shoulder.....	2	2	6	2	9	3			12
Gunshot—									
Abdomen.....	4	2	4		7	2		1	10
Back.....			2		1			1	2
Chest.....	2				1	1			2
Foot.....	1		1		2				2
Forearm.....	1					1			1
Head.....	5				2			3	5
Leg.....			2		1	1			2
Neck.....			2		1	1			2
Thorax.....		2			1	1			2
Vertebrae.....			1			1			1
Incised—									
Leg.....			2		2				2
Neck.....	1		1	3	4			1	5
Wrist.....			1		1				1
Infected, leg.....	3			1	2	2			4
Lacerated—									
Face.....	11	1	6	4	18	4			22
Forearm.....	1				1				1
Hand.....	1				1				1
Leg.....	2	1	4		4	2	1		7
Liver.....				1				1	1
Scalp.....	22		4	2	20	8			28
Punctured foot.....	1				1				1
Stab—									
Body.....	4		1		3	2			5
Head.....	1				1				1
Thigh.....			2	1	1	2			3

Report of patients treated in wards during 1905-6—Continued.

MEDICAL.

	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.					
Anæmia, secondary	1				1				1
Arterio-sclerosis		1				1			1
Asphyxia, drowning	1							1	1
Cholera, nostras			1		1				1
Cirrhosis, hepatic, atrophic	2		1			1	1	1	3
Colic:									
Intestinal	2	5	6	4	16	1			17
Renal	4		1		2	3			5
Diabetes mellitus	1					1			1
Enteric fever	2	1	7		2	3	4	1	10
Enteritis	2		1	1	3	1			4
Exhaustion	5	3	2	1	7	4			11
Exhaustion, heat			1		1				1
Gastritis, acute	10	5	1	9	18	5	1	1	25
Influenza	3		1		2	2			4
Lumbago	1				1				1
Malaria	3	1	1	3	5	3			8
Myasthenia			1		1				1
Myocarditis	1							1	1
Nephritis, interstitial, chronic	2					1		1	2
Obstipation			1		1				1
Pericarditis	1				1				1
Peritonitis, diffuse			1				1		1
Pneumonia, lobar	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	6
Poisoning:									
Acetanilid		1			1				1
Acid—									
Carbolic	2	3	1		3	2		1	6
Oxalic	1				1				1
Alcohol, methyl.	2	1			3				3
Chloral	1				1				1
Cocaine	1	1		1	3				3
Cyanide	2				1	1			2
Gas	9	4			7	2		4	13
Kerosene				1	1				1
Lysol	1				1				1
Mercury		2		1	3				3
Opium	1	6			7				7
Ptomaine		1	1		2				2
Spirits zingiber compound		1			1				1
Strychnia	1				1				1
Rheumatism	2	1	2	1	4	2			6
Sciatica			1		1				1
Stokes-Adams syndrome	1				1				1
Thermic fever	1		2	1	3			1	4
Ulcer, duodenal			1					1	1
Total	69	38	35	24	108	35	8	15	166

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Cataract	3					3			3
Conjunctivitis	1				1				1
Ectropia	2				2				2
Mastoiditis	2					2			2
Otitis media	2				2				2
Panophthalmitis	1		1		1	1			2
Rupture cornea	2						2		2
Trachoma		1				1			1
Total	13	1	1		6	7	2		15

Report of patients treated in wards during 1905-6—Continued.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST.

	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.					
Adenoids		2			2				2
Aortic stenosis	1					1			1
Asthma	2		1	1		3	1		4
Bronchitis	2	1			2	1			3
Empyema		2				2			2
Endocarditis		1	1	2		2	2		4
Epistaxis	2		2		4				4
Hæmoptysis	1						1		1
Myocarditis	1							1	1
Pleurisy			1			1			1
Pseudo-angina pectoris	3			2	3	2			5
Tonsilitis	2				2				2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	2	1	4	1		3	5		8
Total	16	7	9	6	13	15	9	1	38

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Alcoholism, acute	145	23	7	3	155	20	2	1	178
Delirium tremens	22	1			13	6		4	23
Dementia, senilis				1			1		1
Epilepsy	9	1	3	6	9	7	1	2	19
Hæmorrhage, cerebral	9		11	3		8	5	10	23
Herpes zoster				1		1			1
Hysteria	9	17	9	12	44	3			47
Mania, acute	3	1				2	1	1	4
Morphinomania		1			1				1
Myelitis, transverse	1					1			1
Neurasthenia	2				1	1			2
Neuritis, multiple		1			1				1
Paresis, general	2					1		1	2
Poliomyelitis, anterior, chronic			1				1		1
Shock, electrical			1		1				1
Uræmia	5	5	3		3	1		9	12
Total	207	50	34	26	228	51	11	28	318

GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES.

Abortion		5		1	4	2			6
Abscess, pelvic		1		3	3	1			4
Cirrhosis, ovarian				1	1				1
Cysts, ovarian		1			1				1
Dystocia				1	1				1
Endometritis		14			8	6			14
Fibroid, uterus		2		1	3				3
Fibroma, pericanalicula, breast		1		1	2				2
Oöphoralgia		1			1				1
Papilloma, ovary		1				1			1
Peritonitis, pelvic		2		1		1	2		3
Pregnancy				1	1				1
Prolapsus uteri		2				1	1		2
Puerperal eclampsia		2			1			1	2
Retroversio uteri		2			1		1		2
Salpingitis		6		8	2	10	2		14
Salpingo-oöphoritis		4		1	4	1			5
Vesico-vaginal fistula		1			1				1
Total		45		19	34	23	6	1	64

New patients treated at the Central Dispensary, 1905-6.

Diagnosis.	Male.			Diagnosis.	Male.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.		White.	Colored.	Total.
Adenitis, inguinal	17	92	109	Syphilis	23	70	93
Balanitis	3	3	6	Hydrocele of cord		3	3
Redundant foreskin		1	1	Enlarged prostate	5	4	9
Chancroid	38	140	178	Herpes preputialis	4	7	11
Chancre	4	19	23	Impotency		2	2
Condylomata		13	13	Undescended testicle	1		1
Cystitis	12	16	28	Prostatitis	10	13	23
Epididymitis	22	44	66	Syphilophobia	1		1
Gonorrhea:				Tubercular epididymitis	1		1
Acute	47	158	205	Periurethral abscess	1	3	4
Chronic	38	96	134	Cellulitis, penis and scrotum		1	1
Anterior	8	14	22	Incontinence		2	2
Posterior	17	26	43	Foreign body in urethra	1		1
Orchitis	5	23	28	Hæmaturia	2	1	3
Phimosis		10	10	Gonorrheal arthritis	2		2
Paraphimosis		7	7	Incised wound of scrotum	1		1
Stricture	9	13	22	Neuralgia of testicle		2	2
Urethritis, simple		3	3	Urethral fistula	1		1
Varicocele	2	5	7	Epithelioma	1		1
Hydrocele		10	10				
Pruritis		1	1	Total	289	797	1,086
Sexual neurasthenia	2	4	6				

Total number of visits for the year, 2,609; average daily attendance, 9; operations, 305; cases referred, 85.

Report of skin diseases.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Acne	3	5	9		17	Nævus	1				1
Clavus			1		1	Pediculosis capitis	1				1
Dermatitis venenata	7				7	Pruritus senilis	1		3		4
Ecthyma	1		1		2	Psoriasis	2	2	1	1	6
Eczema	28	6	22	13	69	Purpura	1				1
Erythema	1	1			2	Scabies	12	4	10	1	27
Erythema multiforme	1	1			2	Sycosis	2				2
Furunculus	4				4	Syphiloderm	7	4	22	13	46
Herpes zoster			3		3	Trichophytosis corporis		1	1		2
Ichthyosis	1				1	Urticaria	1		2	1	4
Impetigo contagiosa	5	2	6	3	16	Varicella		1	1		2
Keloid			2		2	Variola			3		3
Lichen planus	1				1	Vitiligo	1				1
Lupus erythematosus	1			2	3						
Lupus vulgaris				1	1	Total	82	27	87	35	231

Number of new patients, 231; total visits, 858.

Operations in wards.

Operation.	Num-ber.	Operation.	Num-ber.
Adenectomy:		Laminectomy	2
Axillary	1	Laparotomy for drainage	3
Cervical	1	Laparotomy for adhesions	1
Adenoidectomy	2	Mastoidiocentesis	2
Amputation:		Oöphorectomy	1
Arm	2	Osteotomy	2
Breast	2	Paracentesis abdominalis	1
Fingers	2	Radical cure for hydrocele	1
Foot	2	Reduction of dislocations	2
Forearm	2	Removal of bullet from leg	3
Leg	4	Removal of hemorrhoids	3
Toes	3	Resection of bowel	2
Tongue	1	Resection of rib	4
Appendectomy	7	Salpingectomy	1
Cæsarian section	1	Salpingo-oöphorectomy	1
Circumcision	4	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, double	5
Curettement:		Sequestrotomy:	
Inferior maxilla	1	Humerus	1
Carpal bones	1	Tibia	2
Curettage	7	Skin graft	1
Enterorrhaphy	3	Splenorrhaphy	1
Entero-enterostomy	1	Staphylorrhaphy	1
Enucleation of eye	2	Suturing of wounds	4
Exploratory incision	1	Trephination	18
Exploratory laparotomy	1	Urethrotomy:	
Exploratory laparotomy and enteror- rhaply	2	External	1
Extraction of lens	1	Internal	5
Excision of fistula	1	Vasectomy for varicocele	1
Excision of joint	1	Ventral suspension and curettage	1
Excision of tumor	6	Wiring of clavicle	1
Gastrorrhaphy and enterorrhaphy	1	Wiring of femur	6
Herniotomy, double	1	Wiring of humerus	2
Herniotomy and radical cure	11	Wiring of inferior maxilla	5
Herniotomy and circumcision	1	Wiring of metacarpus	1
Herniotomy and urethrotomy	1	Wiring of patella	2
Hysterectomy	3	Wiring of tibia	7
Incision and drainage, abscess	3	Wiring of tibia and fibula	7
Incision and drainage, scrotum	1	Wiring of ulna	2
Incision and reduction, dislocation	1	Total	189
Iridectomy	1		

Patients treated in the emergency service during 1905-6.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abrasion:						Burns:					
Arm	26		9	1	36	Arm	52	8	18	6	84
Body	1	1		1	3	Body	6	2	2	3	13
Face	19		5	3	27	Chemical	6	9	5	6	26
Head	5		4	1	10	Electrical	1	1	2		4
Leg	13	1	5		19	Face	10	1	4	2	17
Penis	1				1	Head	1		1	1	3
Abortion		4		3	7	Leg	5	6	1		12
Abscess	99	20	65	22	206	Universal		2	2	2	6
Adenitis	23	1	28	10	62	Cellulitis	15	6	9		30
Alcoholism	317	29	51	12	409	Cholera nostras			1	1	2
Angina pectoris	3		3		6	Cerebral embolism	1				1
Apoplexy			2		2	Chilblains			2	1	3
Appendicitis	1	1	8	5	15	Cocainism	2		1	1	4
Asphyxia	1				1	Colic:					
Asthma	7	1	7	2	17	Intestinal	49	3	72	28	152
Bite:						Renal	9		2		11
Dog—						Concussion	34	4	11	3	52
Arm	40	5	13	3	61	Conjunctivitis	45	3	30	5	83
Face	6	1	2	1	10	Constipation	27	7	25	9	68
Leg	27	2	17	3	49	Crushed arm or hand	67	5	48		120
Cat	1	2			3	Crushed leg or foot	22		14		36
Coon	1				1	Crushed chest			1		1
Ferret	1	1			2	Cramps, muscular			3	1	4
Horse	3		5		8	Cysts	8	1	1		10
Human	17	10	3	17	47	Delirium tremens	23		2		25
Insect	10	3	6	4	23	Dermatitis	2	1			3
Rat	1		1		2	Dislocation:					
Snake	1				1	Ankle				2	2
Bronchitis	30	3	16	8	57	Cartilage, semilu- nar	2		1		3

Patients treated in the emergency service during 1905-6—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dislocation—Cont'd.						Hemorrhage Cont'd.					
Clavicle.....	5			1	6	Rectal.....	3		3		6
Elbow.....	26	3	3		32	Secondary.....	4		1	2	7
Finger.....	12	2	5		19	Urethral.....			4	1	5
Maxilla, inferior...	1	1	15	3	20	Uterine.....		3		6	9
Patella.....	1	1			2	Hemorrhoids.....	3	1	1		5
Shoulder.....	12	2	7	2	23	Hernia:					
Vertebra.....			1		1	Inguinal.....	13	2	3		18
Wrist.....	1				1	Inguinal, strangu-					
Endocarditis.....	2	1	4		7	lated.....	8		3	3	14
Epididymitis.....	2		5		7	Hydrocele, spermatic					
Epilepsy.....	95	5	58	17	175	cord.....			5		5
Epistaxis.....	24		24	2	50	Hysteria.....	30	39	19	53	141
Erysipelas.....	1				1	Influenza.....	9	1	10	1	21
Exhaustion.....	18	6	11	3	38	Ingrowing nail.....	3	1	3		7
Heat.....	12		7		19	Insanity.....	6	2	3		11
Foreign body:						Intestinal obstruction,					
Abdomen.....	2				2	acute.....	1		1		2
Arm or hand.....	45	12	24	22	103	Malaria.....	15	3	10		28
Ear.....	7	3	5	2	17	Malingering.....	4		2	1	7
Esophagus.....	1				1	Mastitis.....				1	1
Eye.....	165	11	57	9	242	Morbus coxæ.....			1		1
Face.....	5	1			6	Morphinism.....	8	11			19
Leg.....	6	4	3	1	14	Myasthenia.....	3		3		6
Nasal cavity.....		2		1	3	Myocarditis.....	1				1
Throat.....	4	5			10	Nephritis.....	1				1
Urethra.....	2		1		3	Neuralgia.....	59	12	48	17	136
Vagina.....		1		3	4	Neuritis.....	1		3		4
Fracture:						Neurasthenia.....	2	1			3
Astragalus.....	1				1	Onychia.....	6	4	1	1	12
Clavicle.....	20	1	4	2	27	Ophthalmia, gonorrheal.			1		1
Colles.....	18	5	11	4	38	Orchitis.....	9		16		25
Femur.....	5	1	5		11	Otitis.....	2	1	2	1	6
Femur, compound.....			1		1	Ovaritis.....				1	1
Fibula.....	2		1		3	Paronychia.....	4		3	1	8
Humerus.....	12	2	4	1	19	Phimosis.....	9		7		16
Humerus, com-						Pleurisy.....	4		6	3	13
pound.....	1		1		2	Pleurodynia.....	3			2	5
Malar, compound.....			3		3	Plumbism.....	1				1
Maxilla—						Pneumonia.....	2		4		6
Inferior.....	7		6	1	14	Poisoning:					
Superior.....			1		1	Alcohol.....	2	2			4
Metacarpus.....	9		5		14	Acetanilid.....		2			2
Metacarpus, com-						Ammonia.....			1		1
pound.....	1				1	Arsenic.....		1			1
Metatarsus.....	1		3		4	Asafoetida.....			1		1
Nasal bones.....	18	2	5	1	26	Carbolic.....	8	5	3	2	18
Patella.....	2		1		3	Chloral.....	1				1
Phalanges.....	13		2		15	Cocaine.....	2	3	1	6	12
Phalanges, com-						Cyanide.....	1				1
pound.....	6		6		12	Gas, illuminating..	13	4	2	1	20
Pelvis.....	1		1		2	Gasoline.....		1			1
Pott's.....	7	2	6	2	17	Iodine.....			1		1
Radius.....	8	1	7	3	19	Liniment.....	1	1			2
Radius and ulna.....	7	2		1	10	Mercury.....	1	1	1	1	4
Rib.....	27		6	3	36	Opium.....	8	6	1	1	16
Skull—						Oxalic acid.....	1				1
Vault.....	1	1	4	1	7	Ptomaine.....			1		1
Vault, depressed.....	4		13	1	18	Strychnine.....	3	1			4
Skull and pelvis...	1		1		2	Turpentine.....		1			1
Skull, base.....	13		2		15	Pregnancy.....		2		5	7
Tibia.....	8		10	1	19	Pseudo-angina.....	9	2	7	6	24
Tibia and fibula.....	7		5		12	Referred.....	330	83	191	81	685
Tibia and fibula,						Retention, acute.....	32	1	31	10	74
compound.....	7		3		10	Rheumatism.....	27	6	25	11	69
Tibia, fibula, and						Rhus toxicodendron-					
femur, compound.....	1				1	dermatitis.....	1				1
Tarsus, compound.....	2				2	Rupture:					
Ulna.....	4	1	6	2	13	Muscle.....	1				1
Vertebra.....	2				2	Spleen.....	1				1
Furuncle.....	28	4	6		38	Tendon.....	4				4
Ganglion.....		1			1	Shock.....	2		1		3
Gangrene, toes.....	1		1		2	Shock, electrical.....	2				2
Gastritis, acute.....	68	28	52	38	186	Salpingitis.....				1	1
Gastro-enteritis.....	25	7	21	10	63	Singultus.....			2		2
Glossitis.....				1	1	Sprain:					
Hemorrhage:						Arm.....	62	4	35	7	108
Cerebral.....	9		13	2	24	Back.....	16	2	21	4	43
Gastric.....	1			1	2	Finger.....	17	4	21	5	47
Internal.....	1		1		2	Leg.....	108	14	49	11	182
Mammary.....				1	1	Neck.....	1				1
Pulmonary.....	11		6	3	20	Wrist.....	55	9	31	6	101

Patients treated in the emergency service during 1905-6—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Stokes-Adam syndrome	1				1	Wounds—Continued.					
Stricture urethra	3		1		4	Incised—Cont'd.					
Sunstroke	1		3	1	5	Hand	143	4	73	13	233
Syncope	27	6	9	1	43	Head	32	2	35	8	77
Synovitis:						Leg	14		9	5	28
Arm	9		7		16	Neck	4		6	2	12
Leg	2		1		3	Infected—					
Tonsillitis	20	12	32	19	83	Arm	36	3	13	8	60
Tuberculosis	16	5	18	11	50	Face	16	3	11	1	31
Tumor, breast				1	1	Hand	123	6	56	19	204
Typhoid fever	13	2	9	1	25	Leg	60	4	13	8	85
Ulcer	29	8	12	6	55	Lacerated—					
Uraemia	4	4	6	1	15	Arm	40	3	15	9	67
Vaccination	10	3	6	4	23	Back	4		1	2	7
Verruca	1				1	Chest			2	1	3
Wounds:						Eyeball	1			1	2
Contused—						Face	314	26	198	47	585
Abdomen	10		12	2	24	Hand	290	20	162	21	493
Arm and hand	81	19	45	11	156	Leg	75	1	44	8	128
Back	25	4	9	4	42	Penis	1		3		4
Chest	36	2	20	10	68	Scalp	256	17	200	54	527
Face	3	1	3	2	9	Scrotum	1				1
Head	84	11	47	13	155	Urethra	1				1
Leg	82	10	46	9	147	Punctured—					
Scrotum	4				4	Arm or hand	26	4	26	12	68
Vulva				1	1	Body	2		2		4
Gunshot—						Head			1		1
Abdomen	2	2	3		7	Leg	43	3	37	5	88
Arm	2		3		5	Stab—					
Body	3	1	4	1	9	Abdomen	2		7		9
Hand	4		2	1	7	Arm	4		11	1	16
Head	8		3		11	Back	5		8	3	16
Leg	1		6		7	Chest	2		14	5	21
Spinal column			1		1	Face	1		1		2
Incised—						Head	1				1
Abdomen	1				1	Leg	3		3		6
Arm	17	3	11	7	38						
Chest			4	3	7	Total					9,198
Face	4		3	1	8						

New cases	9,198
Revisits	2,207
Total	11,405
Operations	2,795

SUMMARY.

Dispensary:	
New cases	6,434
Revisits	17,366
Operations	747
Emergency:	
New cases	9,198
Revisits	2,207
Operations	2,795
Wards:	
Admitted	1,201
Cured	761
Improved	290
Unimproved	60
Died	a 97
Operations	189
Hospital days	8,532
Average length of stay, in days	7
Ambulance calls, 2,301; prescriptions compounded, 15,903; necropsies, 10.	

a Of this number 45, or 59.2 per cent, died within 24 hours.

Report of new patients treated in the clinic for diseases of the eye and ear during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
DISEASES OF THE EYE.						DISEASES OF THE EYE—CON.					
Conjunctiva:						Crystalline lens—Con.					
Burn.....	3	....	1	....	4	Dislocation of lens.....	....	1	....	....	1
Conjunctivitis—						Amblyopia:					
Blennorrhoeal.....	4	1	1	....	6	Amaurosis.....	1	....	....	....	1
Catarrhal, acute ..	46	26	32	34	138	Amaurosis fugax ..	....	1	....	....	1
Catarrhal, chronic	12	3	9	11	35	Amblyopia toxic.....	1	....	....	....	1
Follicular.....	1	....	....	1	2	Glaucoma:					
Phlyctenular.....	1	1	3	4	9	Glaucoma—					
Trachomatous ..	....	2	....	....	2	Absolute.....	....	1	....	....	1
Traumatic.....	4	....	1	....	5	Acute.....	1	....	....	....	1
Ecchymosis.....	4	....	3	1	8	Lachrymal apparatus:					
Pinguecula.....	....	....	....	1	1	Dacryo-cystitis.....	....	1	....	....	1
Pterygium.....	1	....	1	....	2	Lachrymal stenosis..	....	1	....	....	1
Tumor.....	1	....	1	1	3	Hypertrophy of lach-					
Wound of.....	2	....	....	....	2	rymal glands with					
Cornea:						dislocation.....	....	....	1	....	1
Abrasion.....	1	....	....	....	1	Lids and brows:					
Abscess.....	....	1	1	....	2	Blepharitis ciliaris....	5	4	1	2	12
Burn of.....	....	....	1	....	1	Chalazion.....	1	3	13	4	21
Foreign body in ..	17	....	11	2	30	Ectropion, cicatricial.	1	....	....	....	1
Hypopyon keratitis..	1	....	....	....	1	Hordeolum.....	....	....	2	1	3
Keratitis.....	1	....	5	6	12	Tumor of.....	....	....	1	....	1
Phlyctenular.....	1	1	1	3	6	Wound of.....	....	....	1	....	1
Kerato-iritis.....	1	1	....	....	2	Muscles and nerves:					
Leucoma—						Neuralgia, supraorb-					
Adherent.....	2	....	1	....	3	ital.....	1	....	1	....	2
Total.....	....	....	1	....	1	Nystagmus.....	....	....	....	1	1
Pannus, trachomatous	1	....	....	....	1	Paralysis of oculo-					
Staphyloma.....	....	....	1	1	2	motor.....	1	....	....	....	1
Ulcer—						Strabismus—					
Serpent.....	....	....	3	3	6	Convergent.....	1	2	....	1	4
With hypopyon ..	1	....	1	....	2	Divergent.....	....	2	....	1	3
Wound—						Orbit:					
Perforating.....	1	....	1	....	2	Tumor of orbit.....	1	....	....	....	1
Perforating with						Refraction and accommo-					
prolapsed iris ..	....	....	1	....	1	dation.....	18	15	12	18	63
Sclera:						Total.....	169	84	145	113	511
Perforating wound of.	1	1	....	....	2	DISEASES OF THE EAR.					
Iris:						Auricle:					
Iritis—						Abscess.....	1	1	....	....	2
Plastic acute.....	3	2	3	3	11	Eczema.....	1	1	....	....	2
Plastic chronic ..	....	....	2	1	3	External ear:					
Syphilitic.....	2	1	10	1	14	Cerumen.....	4	....	4	1	9
Traumatic.....	1	1	2	1	5	Eczema.....	....	1	....	....	1
Mydriasis, medicinal	....	1	....	....	1	Exostosis.....	....	1	....	....	1
Occlusion of pupil ..	1	....	....	....	1	Foreign body.....	1	....	....	2	3
Ciliary body:						Furuncle.....	1	1	1	....	3
Cyclitis.....	1	....	....	....	1	Middle ear and mastoid:					
Irido-cyclitis.....	....	....	1	....	1	Cholesteatoma.....	2	....	....	....	2
Choroid:						Mastoiditis, chronic..	1	....	....	....	1
Choroiditis—Simple ..	2	1	1	....	4	Myringitis.....	....	....	1	....	1
Optic nerve and retina:						Otitis med. catarr.—					
Atrophy of optic nerve	2	....	2	1	5	Acute.....	8	5	3	7	23
Optic neuritis.....	....	1	....	....	1	Subacute.....	1	....	....	....	1
Globe:						Chronic.....	17	6	12	10	45
Anophthalmus opera-			1	1	2	Otitis med. pur.—					
tive.....	....	....	....	....	....	Acute.....	....	....	3	....	3
Contusion of globe....	5	....	2	....	7	Chronic.....	9	5	1	1	16
Exophthalmic goitre..	1	....	....	1	2	Perforation of mem-			1	....	1
Foreign body in eye-	1	....	....	....	1	brana tympani.....	....	....	....	....	....
ball.....	....	....	....	....	....	Not diagnosed.....	5	4	7	5	21
Microphthalmus.....	....	....	1	....	1	Total.....	217	109	177	140	646
Crystalline lens:											
Cataract—											
Immature.....	4	3	1	2	10						
Mature.....	2	1	1	2	6						
Traumatic.....	2	....	....	1	3						

OPERATIONS.

Chalazion—Removed.....	17	Cerumen, impacted.....	6
Foreign body in cornea.....	27	Foreign body in ear.....	2
Occlusion, lachrymal canal ..	1		
Lachrymal abscess.....	1	Total.....	55
Strabismus, tenotomy.....	1		

Total number of new patients for the year, 646; total number of visits for the year, 2,139; average daily attendance, 10.

476 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of new patients treated in the clinic for surgical diseases during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess:						Furuncle	14	....	8	1	23
Alveolar	4	....	10	4	18	Furunculosis	8	....	3	....	11
Arm	5	....	4	3	12	Ganglion (wrist) .....	....	....	1	....	1
Chest .....	....	....	4	2	6	Gout .....	....	....	1	....	1
Dorsal	1	....	1	....	2	Gummata .....	....	1	2	....	3
Ischio-rectal	1	....	4	....	5	Hemorrhoids:..					
Leg	3	1	2	....	6	External	7	....	15	3	25
Neck	4	1	5	1	11	Internal	2	....	5	1	8
Palmar	1	....	3	....	4	Hæmatoma .....	....	....	2	....	2
Tubercular	2	....	2	2	6	Hernia:					
Axillary	2	....	3	1	6	Inguinal (direct)	2	....	3	....	5
Testicle	1	....	1	....	2	Inguinal (indirect) .....	....	....	2	....	2
Multiple .....	....	....	1	....	1	Umbilical .....	....	....	1	....	1
Palpebral	1	....	....	....	1	Ventral	1	....	....	....	1
Face .....	....	....	1	....	1	Hydrocele .....	....	....	1	....	1
Adenitis:						Ingrown toe nail	3	2	1	1	7
Cervical	3	....	22	10	35	Keloid .....	....	....	1	3	4
General .....	....	....	....	1	1	Lumbago	1	....	1	....	2
Inguinal	2	....	8	1	11	Myositis (specific) .....	....	....	1	....	1
Tubercular .....	....	....	1	....	1	Necrosis	2	....	2	1	5
Axillary .....	....	....	1	1	2	Neuritis .....	....	....	2	....	2
Amputation (stump)	5	....	4	....	9	Osteitis .....	....	....	2	....	2
Ankylosis:						Edema (lip) .....	....	....	....	1	1
Ankle .....	....	....	....	1	1	Paronychia .....	....	....	....	1	1
Wrist .....	....	....	1	....	1	Periostitis .....	....	1	....	1	2
Arthritis:						Perichondritis .....	....	....	....	1	1
Knee .....	....	1	2	1	4	Pes planus	3	....	3	2	8
Shoulder	1	....	....	....	1	Phlegmon:					
Bite:						Eye lid	1	....	....	....	1
Animal	6	....	4	....	10	Finger	14	3	25	14	56
Human	1	....	3	1	5	Foot	2	....	1	....	3
Insect	1	....	1	....	2	Hand	1	1	8	1	11
Burns	11	4	32	4	51	Leg	1	....	....	....	1
Bursitis	1	....	1	1	3	Sprain:					
Carbuncle	3	....	1	....	4	Ankle	3	2	8	3	16
Cellulitis	2	2	7	....	11	Back .....	....	....	3	....	3
Chapped hands	1	....	....	....	1	Elbow	1	1	2	1	5
Chilblains .....	....	....	1	....	1	Finger .....	....	....	5	1	6
Cicatrix (painful)	1	....	....	....	1	Hip .....	....	1	1	....	2
Clavus	1	....	4	2	7	Jaw .....	....	....	....	1	1
Coxalgia .....	....	....	....	2	2	Knee .....	....	1	8	1	10
Cysts	6	....	6	3	15	Shoulder	3	....	9	....	12
Dislocations:						Wrist	1	1	1	3	6
Ankle .....	....	....	1	....	1	Synovitis	4	....	8	2	14
Finger	1	....	....	....	1	Stricture (rectum) .....	....	....	....	1	1
Shoulder .....	....	....	1	....	1	Syphilis	1	....	1	....	2
Lumbo-sacral .....	....	....	1	....	1	Sinus	1	....	....	2	3
Sacro-iliac	1	....	....	....	1	Teno synovitis .....	....	....	4	1	5
Epilepsy (traumatic) .....	....	....	1	....	1	Tumors:					
Elephantiasis .....	....	....	....	1	1	Epitheliomata	5	....	....	....	5
Epulis .....	....	....	....	1	1	Lipomata .....	....	....	2	1	3
Fissure in ano .....	....	....	3	....	3	Papillomata .....	....	....	1	1	2
Fistula in ano	1	....	....	....	1	(?) .....	....	....	1	....	1
Foreign body in—						Ulcers:					
Arm .....	....	1	....	....	1	Syphilitic	11	2	16	19	48
Cheek	1	....	....	....	1	Traumatic	14	2	13	8	37
Scalp .....	....	....	1	....	1	Varicose	9	6	7	12	34
Fracture:						Verruca .....	....	....	1	....	1
Colles's .....	....	....	2	....	2	Varicose veins	3	4	1	1	9
Clavicle	1	....	....	1	2	Vaccination .....	....	....	....	1	1
Femur	1	....	....	....	1	Wounds:					
Fibula .....	....	....	3	....	3	Abrasions	3	....	2	....	5
Humerus	1	....	....	....	1	Contused	35	2	39	13	89
Humerus (external condyle) .....	....	....	....	....	1	Incised	29	....	66	19	114
Ilium .....	....	....	1	....	1	Infected	52	13	72	17	154
Inferior maxilla	1	....	3	....	4	Lacerated	85	4	163	27	279
Metacarpal bones	2	....	5	....	7	Gunshot	1	....	4	1	6
Phalanges	2	....	4	1	7	Punctured	8	....	12	11	31
Potts's	1	....	3	....	4	Able to pay	8	....	1	....	9
Radius .....	....	....	1	....	1	Referred	14	4	27	15	60
Ribs	8	....	3	1	12	Failed to report	12	3	18	2	35
Ulnar .....	....	....	2	....	1	Total	456	65	761	244	1,526
Frost bite: (hand) .....	....	....	2	....	2						

OPERATIONS.

Abscesses incised	134	Glands incised	22
Back strapped	1	Hemorrhoids	12
Cast applied	22	Ingrown nail excised	12
Carbuncle incised	11	Necrosed bone removed	5
Cysts excised	19	Phlegmon incised	157
Digits amputated	11	Plastic on hand	1
Dislocations reduced	3	Tumors excised	13
Exostosis removed	2	Sprain strapped	11
Fissure in ano	3	Ulcers curetted	16
Fistula in ano	2	Toe amputated	1
Fractures reduced	7	Verruca	1
Furuncle incised	40		
Foreign body removed	1	Total	507

Total number of visits for the year, 4887; average daily attendance, 16.

Report of new patients treated in the clinic for general medical diseases during the year ending June 30, 1906.

INTERNAL MEDICINE.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alcoholism	6		3	1	10	Jaundice, catarrhal			2		2
Anæmia:						Malaria:					
Primary			1	3	4	Æstivo-autumnal	2	1	2		5
Secondary		2			2	Tertian	4	1	8	1	14
Aneurysm			1		1	Migraine	5	2	4	10	21
Arterio, sclerosis			7	2	9	Nematodes, ascaris lumb. ..	1				1
Arthritis deformans		1		1	2	Nephritis:					
Asthma	2	1	2	1	6	Interstitial	1	1	2	2	6
Bradycardia		1			1	Acute parenchym	2	1	3	1	7
Bronchitis:						Chronic parenchym	1	1	3	2	7
Acute catarrhal	7	1	7	4	19	Neuralgia		1	2		3
Chronic catarrhal	5	2	8	3	18	Pancreatitis			1		1
Cephalalgia			1	1	2	Paralysis agitans			1		1
Cestodes, tænia solium	1				1	Parotitis:					
Cholangitis				1	1	Simple			5	1	6
Cholelithiasis	1				1	Epidemic	1		2		3
Colitis	1		1		2	Pleurisy	1		7	2	10
Constipation	12	11	40	30	93	Poisoning, chronic lead	2				2
Cystitis			1	1	2	Pruritus				1	1
Diabetes, mellitus	1				1	Rheumatism:					
Dysentery	5		3		8	Abarticular	11	9	55	21	96
Enteritis:						Acute articular	8	7	30	14	59
Acute	2	1	5	2	10	Chronic articular	9	5	17	10	41
Chronic	2		3	1	6	Gonorrhœal	1		4	3	8
Entero, colitis			4	1	5	Stomatitis		1	1		2
Epilepsy	1				1	Syphilis	4	3	22	8	37
Erysipelas				1	1	Sciatica				1	1
Eczema capitis				1	1	Tonsillitis fol.		1			1
Gastric ulcer	2		1		3	Refused examination				1	1
Gastric neurasthenia	1			6	7	Tuberculosis:					
Gastritis:						Acuteiliary			7	1	8
Acute	10	10	18	13	51	Peritoneal			2		2
Chronic	14	11	35	17	77	Pulmonary, chronic	3	4	13	10	30
Gastro-duodenitis	3		4		7	Typhoid fever	2		8	2	12
Goitre			1		1	Vaccinated			1		1
Goitre exophthalmic		1	2	2	5	Tumor, mediastinal	1				1
Hæmoptysis				1	1	Locomotor ataxia	2				2
Hepatitis, fibrinous	5	1	6		12	Referred	64	34	111	84	293
Hysteria			1		1	Undiagnosed	8	15	5	9	37
Indigestion, intestinal	8	4	14	14	40						
Influenza	7		7	1	15	Total	229	134	494	292	1,149

Total number of visits for the year, 2,288; average daily attendance, 9.2.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Anapeiratic paralysis			1		1	Migraine			1		1
Cerebral embolism			1		1	Multiple neuritis			1		1
Cerebral syphilis			3		3	Musculo-spiral paralysis ..	1		1		2
Cerebral thrombosis			1		1	Neuralgia			1		1
Cerebral concussion, mild ..			1		1	Neurasthenia	6	1	1		8
Dementia paralytica			1		1	Neurasthenia, sexual	2	1			3
Epilepsy	2		3		5	Neuritis	8	3	2	2	15
Facial paralysis	1		1		2	Nervous dyspepsia	3	1			4
Imbicil	1				1	Spastic spinal paraplegia ..	1				1
Insomnia	1				1	Referred	11		6	4	21
Locomotor ataxia	1				1	Undiagnosed	3		2		5
Maniacal depression, in-											
sanity	1				1	Total	42	6	27	6	81

Total number of visits for the year, 677; average daily attendance, 5.3.

Report of new patients treated for orthopedic diseases during the year ending June 30, 1906.

IN CHARGE OF DR. A. R. SHANDS.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess	5	1	1	2	9	Ingrowing nail (toe).....	1				1
Adenitis	4	5	3	6	15	Insect bite	2	1	2	1	6
Amenorrhea				1	1	Lacerated wound	7		5		12
Anæmia	1	2	1		4	La grippe	1		1		2
Anterior polio-myelitis ...	2	1			3	Laryngitis	1				1
Ascaris lumbricoides	1	1	2	1	5	Measles	2	1	1	1	5
Bronchitis	6	6	6	6	24	Myocarditis	2				2
Burns	3	2	5	4	14	Orchitis				2	2
Chorea	2	1	1	2	6	Osteitis	1	1			2
Colle's fracture	2				2	Patent urachus	1				1
Constipation	1		7	5	13	Periosteitis		1			1
Contusion	10	4	10	8	32	Pertussis	2	3	5		10
Cystitis			1		1	Phimosis	2		4		6
Diarrhea	1	1			2	Phthisis pulmonalis	1	1	2	3	7
Dislocation of shoulder ...	1				1	Pleurodynia	1				1
Dog bite		1	2		3	Pruritis of genitals.....	1		1	1	3
Dyspepsia	2	2	3	1	8	Rachitis			2	4	6
Eczema	5	3	5	2	15	Rheumatism				1	1
Enteritis	1	1		1	3	Rhinitis	2		1	1	4
Enurisis	1	1	1	2	5	Rhus toxicodendron.....	1	1		1	3
Entero-colitis		2	1		3	Scabies	2	2	2	1	7
Epilepsy			2	1	3	Stomatitis	2	2			4
Fever:						Supernumerary digits ..			2	1	3
Intermittent	2	5		1	8	Synovitis				1	1
Remittent	1	1			2	Tinea capitis	2	1	2	3	8
Fistulo in ano	1				1	Tinea circinata	3	2	1	1	7
Foreign body				1	1	Tonsilitis	6	2	6	1	15
Fracture of humerus	1		1		2	Traumatism	2		1	2	5
Fracture clavicle	4	1			5	Tumor of scalp	1		1		2
Furunculosis	3		1	1	5	Typhoid			2	2	4
Ganglion			2		2	Ulcer			1	5	6
Gastritis	1	1	1	1	4	Undiagnosed	4	3	5	4	16
Glossitis			1		1	Urticaria	1		1		2
Goitre		1			1	Vaccination	23	32	62	59	176
Gonorrhœa	2		5		7	Vaginitis				5	5
Hernia			2		2	Varicella				2	2
Herpes labialis				1	1	Referred	14	6	7	9	36
Herpes zoster	1			1	2						
Impetigo	12	7	2	6	27	Total	201	126	197	163	687
Incised wound	32	32	16	4	82						

Total number of visits, 1,720; average daily, 5.75+.

IN CHARGE OF DR. JOHN DUNLOP.

Abscess of thigh			1		1	Potts' disease		1	1		2
Clubfeet			3		3	Sprained ankle				1	1
Colle's fracture	1	1			2	Sprained back		1			1
Flat feet	1		4	3	8	Synovitis of knee	1		1	2	4
Genu-valgum			1	1	2	Sacro-iliac relaxation ..	3			2	5
Gonorrheal arthritis, hip..			1	1	2	Tubercular arthritis of					
Hypertrophic arthritis,						knee	2			1	3
knee			1		1	Tubercular hip			1	1	2
Osteophytis	1				1						
Osteo-myelitis	1		1		2	Total	10	3	15	12	40

Report of new patients treated for the throat and chest during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess of cheek			1		1	Pleurodynia	4	2	13	9	28
Abscess of frontal sinus				2	2	Pluritis	1		3	3	7
Adenitis, tubercular				1	1	Pneumonia, croupous	1				1
Adenoids post-nasal space	5	4	2	3	14	Polypi of nose			1		1
Aneurism			3		3	Post-nasal catarrh	3	6	1	5	15
Aortic regurgitation		1	5	1	7	Pyorrhea alveolaris				1	1
Aortic stenosis				1	1	Referred	2	2	7	3	14
Aphonia, hysterical		1			1	Rhinitis:					
Arterial fibrosis			5		5	Acute	2	1	7	2	12
Asthma	1	1	2	2	6	Atrophic		4	1	4	9
Bradycardia	1				1	Chronic	9	3	6	3	21
Brachitis:						Hypertrophic	1	2	3	3	9
Acute	3	2	13	9	27	Refused treatment			3	1	4
Chronic		1	2	3	6	Rhino-pharyngitis, chronic	4	5	7	9	25
Dilatation of heart			2		2	Septum nasi—					
Empyema of antrum of Highmore			1		1	Deflection of	2	1	1	2	6
Epistaxis	4		2	1	7	Perforation of		1			1
Fistula of tonsil			1		2	Specific stomatitis			1	1	2
Foreign body in—						Cheek			1		1
Larynx	1		1		2	Specific ulceration:					
Esophagus				1	1	Gums			1		1
Fracture of nose		1			1	Lips			1	1	2
Functional disease of heart		1		3	4	Pharynx	1	1	7	7	16
Goitre, exophthalmic				1	1	Tongue	1		2		3
Hypertrophy of—						Tonsil	4	1	5	10	20
Heart			3		3	Stenosis of Wharton's duct	1				1
Lingual tonsils	3	1	1	3	8	Stomatitis		1	1		2
Tonsils	11	10	8	12	41	Syphilitic ulceration of—					
Uvula			1		1	Larynx	2		3	2	7
Influenza		2	4		6	Nasal bones			3	2	5
Intercostal neuralgia			3	1	4	Palate	1		3	4	8
Irregular heart				1	1	Vocal cords	2		3	4	9
Laryngitis:						Tonsillitis:					
Acute	5	3	10	6	24	Acute, catarrhal	2	3	9	10	24
Chronic	2		4	2	8	Follicular	3	1	15	15	34
Lingual varix	1		1		2	Tuberculosis of larynx		1	1	1	3
Mitral regurgitation	1		5		6	Ulceration of gums, non-specific			3		3
Necrosis superior maxilla	1		1		2	Ulceration of nose, non-specific					1
Parotitis				1	1	Ulceration of tonsil, non-specific					
Peri-tonsillar abscess	3	1	6	1	11	Undiagnosed	3	2	6	5	16
Pharyngeal hemorrhage			1		1	Uvula, elongated	2		1	2	5
Pharyngitis:											
Acute	2	1	5	3	11						
Chronic	7	4	8	7	26						
Pharyngitis granulosa	3		2	2	7						
Phthisis	8	1	26	14	49						

OPERATIONS.

Adenoids removed from nasal vault	11	Tonsillotomy for tonsillar abscess	15
Amputation of uvula	6	Removal of foreign body from—	
Cauterization of pharynx	1	Larynx	1
Excision of lingual tonsil	2	Pharynx	2
Spurs from septum nasi removed	2	Elevation of fractured bones of nose	3
Trephining of antrum of Highmore	1	Pocked nose	1
Tonsillectomy	36	Incision ranula	2

New patients treated, 626; number of visits, 4,132; average daily, 26½; number of operations, 83; number failed to report, 6.

Report of new patients treated in the clinic for diseases of women.

Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Abortion	1	1	2	Rectum:			
Abscess:				Stricture of	1	1	2
Abdominal wall		1	1	Ulceration of		1	1
Breast		2	2	Salpingitis	10	38	48
Pelvic		1	1	Septicæmia puer-			
Vulvo-vaginal ...	1	6	7	peral	1		1
Adenitis, inguinal ...	2	8	10	Syphilis	2	24	26
Breast fibroma		1	1	Sterility		1	1
Cervix, laceration of ..	2	13	15	Urethritis	1	7	8
Chancroid	1	10	11	Uterus:			
Cystitis	5	6	11	Anteflexion of		1	1
Ulcerative	1		1	Fibro-myoma of	3	7	10
Dysmenorrhœa		1	1	Procidentia of	1		1
Endometritis:				Prolapse of	2	2	4
Cervical		1	1	Retroflexion of ..	2	2	4
Corporeal	1	15	16	Retroversion of ..	7	33	40
Fistula, recto-vaginal ..	1	2	3	Subinvolution of ..	1		1
Hernia, post-operative ..	1		1	Vaginitis:			
Menopause	1	1	2	Gonorrhœal	3	3	6
Post-operative		1	1	Traumatic	1		1
Menorrhagia	1		1	Vulva:			
Metrorrhagia	1	1	2	Papilloma of		1	1
Ovary:				Ulceration of	3	5	8
Cystic		1	1	Referred, undiag-			
Prolapse		1	1	nosed and refused			
Perineum, partial				examination	20	43	63
laceration of	4	5	9				
Pregnancy, normal ..	7	25	32	Total	89	273	362
Relaxed vaginal out-							
let	1	1	2				

Total number of visits for the year, 890; average daily attendance, 4.65; number of operations, 7.

OPERATIONS.

Incised vulvo-vaginal abscess	2
Incised inguinal glands	2
Excision of urethral caruncle	1
Total	7

REPORT OF THE X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

Fluoroscopic examination of fractures	180
Radiographs of fractures	33
Fluoroscopic examinations of suspected fractures	164
Radiographs of suspected fractures	7
Negative results in suspected fractures	2
Radiographs of diseased bone	3
Fluoroscopic examinations of diseased bone	18
Fluoroscopic examinations of dislocations	9
Radiographs of dislocations	1
Fluoroscopic examinations for locating foreign bodies	39
Radiographs for locating foreign bodies	2
Negative results in locating foreign bodies	2
Radiographs for suspected renal calculus	5
Radiographs of aneurism	4
Radiographs for all other purposes	10
Exposures for therapeutic purposes	26
Total	505

THOS. A. GROOVER, M. D.

HOUSE LABORATORY REPORT.

Urinalyses	2, 655
Blood:	
Red-blood count	21
Leucocyte count	52
Hæmoglobin	17
Malarial parasite	19
Widal reaction	20
Smears for anæmias	2
Sputum	91
Smears	12
Fæces	1
Pathological specimens:	
Benign	2
Malignant—	
Tubercular	1
Epithelioma	1
Sarcoma	1
Adeno-carcinoma	1
Cultures	2

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, donation day, March 12, 1906.

Donor.	Donation.
E. Morrison Paper Co	300 donation bags.
Mrs. Richard T. Mulligan	Bag of granulated sugar.
Dr. Geo. M. Kober	Check for \$5.
Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson	Bag of granulated sugar.
Conrad Becker	Barrel of flour.
Mrs. John Webb	Bag of rice.
Hoover & Denham	Box of soap.
Mrs. Audenried	Bag of cut sugar.
Cranford Paving Co	Groceries.
Frederick May	Do.
Mrs. May	Tea, coffee, sugar, and biscuit.
Miss M. James	Sugar.
Miss Woodhull	Bag of corn meal.
Mrs. Frank Carver	Bag of granulated sugar.
Mrs. Arnold Hague	Box of olein soap.
Mrs. Z. T. Sowers	Cash, \$1.
Wm. Walters Sons	Barrel of flour.
Mrs. W. J. Boardman	Check for \$25.
Mrs. Julian James	Cash, \$1.
The Palais Royal	Bag of soap and scrub brushes.
Mrs. General Draper	Sapolio, Bon Ami powder, soap, and gelatin.
Mrs. Horace Westcott	Oatmeal and hominy grits.
J. B. Kendall	Case of tomatoes.
Mrs. Rodgers	Bag of rice and sugar.
Mrs. Spaulding	Bag of rice.
Mrs. Helen Jennings	Cash, \$5.
Mrs. Bailey	½ dozen towels.
Potomac Laundry	Old linens.
Saks & Co	Clothing.
Mrs. Elizabeth Cullinan	Cash, \$5.
Mrs. L. A. Chery	Flour, oranges, tomatoes, corn, lemons, crackers, sugar, peaches, and potatoes.
H. C. Burch	Bag of fruit.
E. F. Brooks Co	Bag of sugar and rice.
Miss Charlotte Lovett	Sapolio, soap, tea, coffee, tomatoes, etc.
The Misses White	Fruit, pickles, soap, starch, matches, and rice.
Geo. Krafts Sons	Bag of cut sugar.
Mrs. Lodge	Corn and tomatoes.
C. Engels Sons	Bag of apples.
Miss Lizzie Lidyard	Starch and jellies.
Mrs. C. Peyton Russell	Tea, pease, and tomatoes.
Miss Siebert	2 dozen oranges.
Mrs. Mitchell	Tomatoes, corn, blue, starch, matches, and soap.
Mrs. Frank Ellis	Bag flour.
Capt. F. A. Miller	Box olein soap, box ivory, scrubs, and brooms.

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, donation day, March 12, 1906—Continued.

Donor.	Donation.
Mrs. Foraker	Bag sugar.
Schneider's Bakery	Bag flour.
Mrs. Arthur Brice	2 dozen cakes ivory soap.
Mrs. R. C. Johnson	Bag flour.
Mrs. Whiteside Rae	Rice and starch.
Mrs. H. Randall Webb	Bag rolled oats.
Tokalon Wine Co.	Port, sherry, brandy, and whisky.
Mrs. Selma Fowler	Bag sugar.
Mrs. Thomas Gaff	Pease and beans.
John H. Magruder	1 dozen bottles champagne.
Friend	Cash, \$2.
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Finley	1 barrel flour.
Z. D. Gilman	15 pounds boric acid.
Browning & Middleton	Sack flour.
Simms Pharmacy	Surgical supplies and bedpan.
Mrs. Hugh Lege	1 dozen soup, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen corn, and $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen beans.
Mrs. Richard Butler	100 pounds sugar and box olein soap.
Dulin & Martin	1 dozen sapolio, 1 floor sweep, and dozen cups and saucers.
Mrs. E. Frances Riggs	Check, \$25.
Mrs. Livingston Hunt	Check, \$5.
Mrs. Chas. Parrish	100 pounds granulated sugar and 1 barrel sugar.
Dr. Fred Greenfell	Cash, \$10.
Mrs. Fred White	Starch, soap, crackers, flour, tomatoes, canned fruit, and pickles.
F. M. Criswell	Ivory soap and sand soap.
The Palais Royal	Soap and matches.
W. C. Whittemore	1 dozen brooms, 1 dozen scrubs, and box soap.
H. Evans	5 pounds potassium iodide.
Mrs. Philip Hichborn	Cash, \$1.
Ernest M. Merrick	Box of oranges.
Mrs. Joseph Hunter	Soup, crackers, rolled oats, and rice.
Miss Waite	
Dr. V. B. Jackson	Cash, \$2.
Mrs. Julian James	Check for \$20.
A. J. McKee & Co	Check for \$5.
Miss Waite	Rice, tea, and sugar.
Mrs. Andrew Loeffler	Bag of granulated sugar.
J. C. Ergood Co.	2 packages currant jelly.
Mrs. Alfred B. Taylor	Groceries, sugar, rice, prunes, etc.
Gen. and Mrs. J. A. Johnston	Flour, sugar, oats, corn, pease, tomatoes, etc.
Mrs. John Davis	Bag of granulated sugar.

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1906.

Donor.	Donations.
<i>July, 1905.</i>	
Dr. James Dudley Morgan	Carpenter work in dispensary.
Metropolitan Club	Books and magazines.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards.
<i>August.</i>	
Friend	Books and magazines.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Flowers for wards.
<i>September.</i>	
Ernest M. Merrick	Box of apples.
Judge A. D. Hagner	Books and church papers.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards.
<i>October.</i>	
Judge A. B. Hagner	Books and church papers.
Dr. Wm. T. Fox	Medical journals, sample medicine bottles, etc.
Z. D. Gilman	1 barrel bottles.
Henry Evans	Empty bottles.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards.

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1906—Continued.

Donor.	Donations.
<i>November.</i>	
Secretary Wilson	Chrysanthemums for wards.
Ladies' auxiliary board	\$20 for Thanksgiving dinner; painting doctors' dining room cooking utensils; $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen blankets; 100 yards unbleached cotton for shrouds; 100 yards unbleached cotton for shirts; shades for nurses' home; 1 dozen dimity spreads; bolt dotted muslin for curtains; bolt gingham for nurses' uniforms; \$75 for nurses' commencement; linoleum for drug room; linoleum for third and fourth floor halls; \$50 for window cleaner.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards.
Ernest M. Merrick	Box of cranberries.
Havenner Baking Co.	Box of cream crackers.
J. C. Ergood Co.	Nuts for Thanksgiving dinner.
Geo. S. Krafft's Sons	6 mince pies for Thanksgiving dinner.
Mrs. George Becker	Screen doors, window screens, and shades.
Corbin Thompson	Check for \$5.
<i>December.</i>	
Wm. R. Hearst	2 baskets cut flowers.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers, potted plants, and fruit for ward patients wreaths and Christmas greens for wards.
Willard Hotel Co.	Roses for wards.
Ladies' auxiliary board	\$20 for Christmas dinner.
Mrs. S. M. Burnett	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen pairs socks.
Charlie Howison	1 dozen stalks celery.
Frazee's Laundry	Bundle of old linens.
Geo. S. Krafft's Sons	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen mince pies for Christmas dinner.
Flower mission	Cut flowers for wards.
<i>January, 1906.</i>	
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards.
Judge A. B. Hagner	Books and church papers.
American Bible Society	10 Bibles for patients.
<i>February.</i>	
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers and plants for wards.
S. Kann's Sons & Co.	Load kindling wood.
W. F. Roberts Co.	Prescription blanks.
<i>March.</i>	
W. F. Roberts Co.	Prescription blanks.
Dr. E. F. King	Hooks for clinic room.
Friday Morning Sewing Class	37 sheets, 12 dust cloths, 78 towels, and 35 pillow cases.
<i>April.</i>	
Mrs. W. C. Eustis	2 shelves for wards.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards.
Judge A. B. Hagner	Books and church papers.
Friend	Bundle of old linens.
<i>May.</i>	
Dr. A. B. Hagner	Books and church papers.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers and plants for wards.
W. F. Roberts Co.	Prescription blanks.
Mrs. C. M. Ffoulke	Check for \$1.
<i>June.</i>	
G. Brown	2 dozen rosebushes.
Dr. D. W. Prentiss	2 rectal tubes.
Mrs. H. C. Burton	Flowers.
Dr. Jas. Dudley Morgan	64 packages medicines.
Dr. L. M. Hynson	1 ice pick.
Geo. Brown	2 loads garden soil and 8 boxes of plants.
Mrs. C. M. Ffoulke	Check for \$25.

REPORT OF THE EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

Attending staff.—D. Percy Hickling, M. D.; L. K. Beatty, M. D.; N. P. Barnes, M. D.; Geo. C. Clark, M. D.; C. R. Dufour, M. D.; Wm. E. French, M. D.; D. Olin Leech, M. D.; Jesse Shoup, M. D.; J. N. Wellington, surgeon; L. J. Battle, M. D.; Maurice E. Miller, M. D.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

This institution is now in its nineteenth year of service of relief work and increase of medical and surgical knowledge, and has grown in years as well as increased and increasing power to relieve the suffering of the sick poor and those who become helpless through accidents.

Its field of usefulness is around and about the eastern section of the District of Columbia east of Third street west. Many ambulance calls have been made as far east as Chesapeake Junction and north to Langdon and south to Anacostia.

Its capacity for relief work is not fully taxed, particularly its free dispensary. A large increase in number of patients in this department would be welcomed.

The general prosperity of the times and the refusal to give other than first relief to those not worthy of charity, which is accomplished by investigations made by the Associated Charities, are no doubt the main reasons why there are so few dispensary cases.

General prosperity, however, is a potent factor in producing accidents; hence the increased number of minor and major casualty cases.

This department of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty is open at all hours of the day and night to receive patients, and calls from a distance are answered promptly by the ambulance service connected with and on the grounds of the hospital.

There never has been an adequate municipal emergency hospital service in the District of Columbia, thorough in its work, as is evidenced by the reports of the several claims and emergency services of the three hospitals, Emergency, Casualty, and Georgetown.

The relief offered (and it is well and faithfully performed) is a benefit to the public in so far as, in providing supervision, medical and surgical advice, supplies and attendance, a large proportion of the whole cost, which, with interest on cost of building, grounds, and equipment, if paid for or furnished by the taxpayer, would add a large sum to the annual expense account of the District of Columbia.

It is considered by persons long identified with this work that the care of the indigent ambulatory poor and the casualty unfortunates should be cared for by the municipality.

If there were no private institutions to care for these unfortunates then there would be no relief, and each ambulatory sick person would be an importunate beggar on our streets, seeking relief, and injured citizens would suffer long and probably die before unorganized private relief could be effectual. Organized charity fills this want and commands the respect and support of the public.

Shall a few men and women (be they ever so generous) be expected to furnish all of the funds necessary to carry on this work of relief, or shall the general public be made a partner and out of its tax collections be required to pay a fair part of the cost of maintaining high-class dispensaries and emergency casualty hospitals?

An examination of the amounts expended, the amounts received, and the resources of the latter will show the public is not paying its way. The whole cost of maintenance of emergency casualty cases should be paid for by the municipality.

Private funds can be solicited and tendered to pay for maintenance of dispensary cases and buildings and grounds; and this, with the free services of physicians and surgeons, directors and lady managers, will be the kindly charity tendered the unfortunate poor.

The schedule of allowances adopted by the Board of Charities and paid under contract for dispensary and emergency work is insufficient to meet the cost of maintaining the casualty department alone, and should be in every item increased to a sum great enough to cover the net cost of emergency work.

This enlarged schedule would enable the management of Emergency Casualty Hospital to give more scientific relief to the unfortunates in our midst.

This relief work is not for sordid gain, but is an ennobling one which is a pleasure to follow; loss of time and opportunity for gain is not counted as a loss by physicians or laymen, each one having his reward when he sees the relief obtained by the men, women, and children who come in pain and travail and leave strong in health to again enter upon their usual occupations.

Your buildings are in good order and repair and the grounds around the hospital and dispensary are in perfect condition.

The relations of your officers with staff and superintendent and others of the working force have been and are satisfactory, and all things considered your buildings and equipment are sufficient for the work coming and to come to your doors.

Yours, very respectfully, THOS. W. SMITH,
Chairman Board of Directors, Eastern Dispensary,
District of Columbia.

Summary of relief work.

Dispensary:	
New cases	1,811
Visits	5,699
Casualty:	
New cases	2,572
Visits	3,265
Ambulance calls	833
Prescriptions compounded	5,406

Cost.

Received from—	
Board of Charities under contract	\$2,977.20
Lisner X-ray fund	1,000.00
Pay patients	1,785.74
Emergency cases	273.90
Prescriptions	83.34
Miscellaneous hospital items	116.42
Donations	6,347.51
Total	12,584.11

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

To balance from last report	16.92
To Board of Charities	2,977.20
To pay patients	1,785.74
To emergency cases	273.90

To prescription and dispensary cases.....	\$83.34
To operating room.....	45.00
To ambulance transfers.....	50.00
To special cases.....	4.50
To electrical room.....	2.50
To A. Lisner, donation.....	1,000.00
To Albert Schulties, donation.....	25.00
To Thomas W. Smith, dues.....	5.00
To H. K. Simpson, dues.....	5.00
To Tracy L. Jeffords, dues.....	5.00
To V. Baldwin Johnson, dues.....	5.00
To A. H. McGhan, dues.....	5.00
To Daniel Fraser, dues.....	5.00
To W. T. Betts, dues.....	5.00
To other donations.....	2.50
To return of money advanced to electrical room.....	120.00
To money advanced by Thos. W. Smith and T. J. Mayer.....	1,500.00
To water register, return of money erroneously paid.....	13.42
To amount from board of lady managers.....	50.00
To amount from Miss H. Robins (overpayment).....	35.00
To miscellaneous receipts.....	.95
Total receipts.....	8,021.27

DISBURSEMENTS.

1905.		
July 1.	By board of pay patients, June, 1905.....	\$17.78
	By board of dispensary patients, June, 1905.....	15.00
	By Lutz & Bro., stable sundries.....	23.00
	By Dulin & Martin.....	9.00
	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.....	35.08
	By F. O. Boyd & Co., alcohol.....	23.14
	By Lewis Flemer, drugs to June 30, 1905.....	47.98
	By B. L. Simpson & Co., fuel.....	13.70
	By Saks & Co., coats.....	2.55
	By A. J. McKee & Co., March, April, and May, 1905.....	22.70
	By Dr. P. Hamilton Lloyd, house physician, July, 1905.....	32.50
	By Dr. A. H. Robinette, assistant physician, July, 1905.....	12.50
	By George Sweetney, janitor, July, 1905.....	25.00
	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of druggist, July, 1905.....	15.00
	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of driver, July, 1905.....	15.00
Aug. 31.	By Jesse Williams, ambulance driver, July 15 to August 15, 1905..	15.00
	By Wm. M. Galt & Co., stable feed.....	24.23
	By Washington Gas Light Company, July, 1905.....	14.70
	By P. Hamilton Lloyd, services to August 15, 1905.....	16.25
	By Margaret H. Ferris, meals, pay patients, July, 1905.....	25.57
	By Margaret H. Ferris, meals, dispensary cases, July, 1905.....	57.60
	By Dr. De Haven Sharpe, money paid for freight.....	1.00
	By Lewis Flemer, drugs, July, 1905.....	64.56
	By A. J. McKee & Co., instruments, etc., June, 1905.....	22.81
	By Frank Hume, liquor.....	5.00
	By Wm. J. Brewer, printing.....	19.50
	By Lutz & Co., rubber boots, etc.....	4.50
	By Geo. F. Harbin, cotton cloth, April, May, June, July, and August, 1905.....	22.25
	By Woodward & Lothrop, cotton gauze.....	5.00
	By D. M. Freeman, ice, March to July, 1905.....	17.27
	By Banville & McCarthy, horseshoeing.....	5.50
	By E. F. Droop & Sons Company.....	5.00
	By Margaret H. Ferris, expenses for hauling and cleaning.....	2.25
	By Geo. F. Harbin, 100 2-cent stamps.....	2.00
	By E. F. Brooks & Co., Welsbach mantle.....	.30
	By Dr. De Haven Sharpe, services, August 15 to 31, 1905.....	16.25
	By John Burton, ambulance driver, August 15 to 31, 1905.....	17.33
	By McPhee & Co., ink.....	.40
	By A. H. Robinette, assistant physician.....	12.50
	By George Sweetney, janitor.....	25.00

1905.			
Aug.	31.	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of driver, August, 1905	\$13. 50
		By Margaret H. Ferris, board of druggist, August, 1905	15. 00
Sept.	9.	By E. G. Davis, collector of taxes, water rent	13. 42
	11.	By Washington Gas Light Company, August, 1905	28. 00
	14.	By Lewis Batting Company, cotton, June, 1905	27. 00
	20.	By Kluckuhn Bros., stable bell	4. 00
	22.	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of patients	64. 25
	30.	By George Sweetney, janitor, September, 1905	25. 00
		By John Burton, driver, September, 1905	20. 00
		By Margaret H. Ferris, board of driver, September, 1905	15. 00
		By Margaret H. Ferris, meals, pay patients, August, 1905	23. 21
		By Dr. H. E. Baldwin, house physician, September 1 to 15, 1905	16. 25
		By Dr. Frank Hayes, assistant, September 1 to 15, 1905	7. 50
		By Dr. A. H. Robinette, assistant, September 1 to 15, 1905	6. 25
		By Dr. D. Sharpe, house physician, September 1 to 15, 1905.	16. 25
		By Margaret H. Ferris, board of druggist, September, 1905	15. 00
Oct.	30.	By amount due treasurer last report	1. 51
	31.	By Washington Gas Light Company, September, 1905	34. 80
		By Mitchells & Jones, horseshoeing	3. 00
		By American Security and Trust Company, interest to October 15, 1905	281. 25
		By T. J. Mayer, return of money advanced	100. 00
		By Margaret H. Ferris, board of patients, September, 1905	87. 97
		By Margaret H. Ferris, expenses for hauling and cleaning	2. 00
		By George Sweetney, janitor, October, 1905	25. 00
		By John Burton, driver, October, 1905	20. 00
		By Dr. H. E. Baldwin, house physician, October, 1905	32. 50
		By Dr. Frank Hayes, assistant physician, October, 1905	15. 00
		By Margaret H. Ferris, board of druggist, October, 1905	15. 00
		By Margaret H. Ferris, board of driver, October, 1905	15. 00
Nov.	1.	By A. J. McKee & Co., instruments and repairs	42. 50
	4.	By Margaret H. Ferris, return of money paid for freight	7. 14
	10.	By Washington Gas Light Company, October, 1905	44. 20
	15.	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of patients, October, 1905	103. 11
		By Bessie Gordon, services, 11 days, at 50 cents	5. 50
	18.	By W. J. Brewer, printing	32. 87
		By Z. D. Gilman, freight on sterilizer	4. 10
		By Ranville & McCarthy, horseshoeing	15. 25
		By H. B. Claflin Company, gauze	2. 85
		By R. P. Andrews Paper Company, October 16-17, 1905	3. 20
		By John T. S. Perry, oil, etc	1. 15
		By Lewis Batting Company, gauze, etc	35. 00
		By Judd & Detwiler, printing	7. 75
		By Lewis M. Thayer, printing	20. 00
		By District Title Company, examination of title, lots 30-33, square 985	16. 50
		By American Bonding Company, bond of treasurer	5. 00
		By B. L. Simpson, fuel, August, 1905	6. 90
		By C. A. Muddiman, reflectors	2. 95
		By Lewis Flemer, drugs, August, 1905	70. 50
	20.	By Ada Brown, servant	3. 30
	24.	By Wm. M. Galt & Co., stable supplies	51. 04
	29.	By Saks & Co.	7. 63
		By Frank Hume, liquors	10. 00
		By Dr. H. E. Baldwin, house physician, November, 1905	32. 50
		By Dr. Frank Hayes, assistant physician, November, 1905	15. 00
		By Geo. Sweetney, janitor, November, 1905	25. 00
		By John Burton, driver, November, 1905	20. 00
		By Margaret H. Ferris, board of driver, November, 1905	15. 00
		By Margaret H. Ferris, board of druggist, November, 1905	15. 00
		By Margaret H. Ferris, board of nurses, November, 1905	99. 00
		By Margaret H. Ferris, for Ida M. Parmes, one-third of November, 1905	5. 50
		By George Washington University Hospital, pay of nurses, October	66. 94
		By Joseph S. Repetti, placing static machine	18. 00
		By Lewis Flemer, drugs, September, 1905	75. 80
Dec.	11.	By balance due treasurer last report	50. 95

1905.		
Dec. 11.	By Washington Gas Company, November, 1905	\$56.20
	By George Washington University Hospital, pay nurses for November	78.61
	By Margaret H. Ferris, sundry expenses	8.51
	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of free patients, November, 1905 ..	66.00
	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of pay patients, November, 1905 ..	68.96
23.	By Banville & McCarthy, horseshoeing	22.00
30.	By Wm. Wagner, stable sundries	3.15
	By Dr. H. E. Baldwin, house physician, December, 1905	32.50
	By Dr. Frank Hayes, assistant physician, December, 1905	15.00
	By George Sweetney, janitor, December, 1905	25.00
	By John Burton, driver, December, 1905	20.00
	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of driver, December, 1905	15.00
	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of druggist, December, 1905	15.00
	By Richard Butler, fireman, to January 1, 1906	11.67
	By Dr. H. E. Baldwin, reimbursement for stamps	1.61
	By Margaret H. Ferris, for nurses, December, 1905	103.67
1906.		
Jan. 10.	By Washington Gas Company, for December, house	3.60
17.	By Washington Gas Company, for December, hospital	54.90
	By Margaret H. Ferris, sundry small vouchers	3.85
	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of free patients, December, 1905 ..	71.85
	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of pay patients, December, 1905 ..	62.32
	By Ida Parmes, services, December, 1905	15.00
18.	By John T. B. Perry, groceries, November 23 to December 14, 1905 ..	1.13
	By R. P. Andrews Paper Company, stationery	2.08
	By Wm. T. Betts, fuel, December 5, 1905	7.00
	By E. J. Lewis, plaster, December 10, 1905	2.75
	By Banville & McCarthy, horseshoeing	3.00
	By Saks & Co., caps, December 15, 1905	6.00
	By Cranes Oxygen Works, November 25-27, 1905	5.00
	By Warren & Dyer, wax, November 21, 1905	3.30
	By Dulin & Martin, December 20, 1905	7.64
	By S. Oppenheimer Brothers, sewing machine	23.75
	By Z. D. Gilman	28.14
31.	By Geo. Sweetney, janitor, January, 1906	25.00
	By John Burton, driver, January, 1906	20.00
	By Richard Butler, fireman, January, 1906	10.00
	By Frank Hayes, M. D., house physician, January, 1906	32.50
	By Ida Parmes, maid, January, 1906	15.00
	By George Washington University Hospital, nurses, January, 1906 ..	73.40
Feb. 1.	By E. G. Davis, collector of taxes, water rent	2.06
10.	By Washington Gas Company, for January, 1906	55.40
16.	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of nurses, January, 1906	104.05
	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of druggist, January, 1906	11.50
	By Margaret H. Ferris, sundry small bills	5.60
	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of driver, January, 1906	15.00
	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of free patients, January, 1906	68.25
	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of pay patients, January, 1906	49.57
20.	By Frank W. Romaine, assistant physician, January, 1906	15.00
27.	By Ida Parmes, maid, February, 1906	15.00
28.	By Frank Hayes, M. D., house physician, February, 1906	32.50
	By Frank W. Romaine, assistant physician, February, 1906	15.00
	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of druggist, February, 1906	15.00
	By Richard Butler, fireman, February, 1906	10.00
	By George Sweetney, janitor, February, 1906	25.00
	By John Burton, driver, February, 1906	20.00
	By Margaret H. Ferris, sundry items	2.70
	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of driver, February, 1906	15.00
	By J. A. Gannon, M. D., assistant, February, 1905	12.50
	By Margaret H. Ferris, board of nurses, February, 1906	105.00
	By D. M. Freeman, ice to December 31, 1905	35.00
Mar. 3.	By Wm. H. Thomas, hauling and cleaning, February, 1906	3.00
9.	By Banville & McCarthy, horseshoeing, February, 1906	11.00
10.	By Washington Gas Light Company, February, 1906	45.10
	By George Washington University hospital, pay nurses, January, 1906	75.35

1906.	
Mar. 14.	By John Brayshaw, March 1 to 12, 1906..... \$79.02
	By George Washington University hospital, pay nurses, February, 1906..... 75.17
26.	By Margaret H. Ferris, board free patients, February, 1906..... 48.90
	By Margaret H. Ferris, board pay patients, February, 1906..... 38.60
28.	By Banville & McCarthy, horseshoeing, February, 1906..... 13.00
	By H. D. Feast & Co., thermometers..... 7.00
	By Chas. A. Muddiman, cleaning gas burners..... 2.50
	By C. S. Whitmore, printing..... 3.00
	By Sharpe & Dohme, drug sundries..... 2.24
	By John T. B. Perry, groceries, January 4 to February 22, 1906..... 1.40
	By R. P. Andrews Paper Company, stationery..... 1.25
31.	By Dr. Frank Hayes, services, March, 1906..... 20.00
	By Ernest Wilson, janitor, March, 1906..... 20.00
	By Andrew Mayere, driver, March, 1906..... 25.00
	By Victoria Richardson, cook, March, 1906..... 15.00
	By Kate Allen, housemaid, March, 1906..... 13.00
	By Hope Robins, return of small sums paid..... 11.40
	By Richard Butler, fireman, March, 1906..... 10.00
Apr. 2.	By National Capital Bank, note, payment, static machine..... 121.80
	By Wm. H. Thomas, cleaning and hauling..... 3.00
10.	By Washington Gas Light Company, for March, 1906..... 53.90
12.	By Hope Robins, services for March, 1906..... 15.00
16.	By American Security and Trust Company, interest on mortgage to April 15, 1906..... 282.50
26.	By Dulin & Martin, glassware, etc..... 5.27
	By Z. D. Gilman, aspirator..... 8.75
	By Lenz & Lossau, bandage roller..... 7.50
	By Browning & Banes (Incorporated), coffee..... 8.50
	By Sharon Dairy, milk..... 8.07
	By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company..... 6.40
	By Wm. A. Hartranft, milk and cream..... 6.47
	By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries..... 25.57
	By Hoover & Denham, meat..... 49.05
	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc..... 21.33
	By T. A. Cannon, vegetables, etc..... 21.97
	By Havenner Baking Company, bread..... 8.48
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries..... 44.23
	By Chas. R. Silkman, bill, March 22, 1906..... 26.50
	By E. O. Whitford Company, butter and eggs..... 16.45
	By Banville & McCarthy, horseshoeing March, 1906..... 11.00
	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, to May 1, 1906..... 3.50
27.	By G. F. Harbin, treasurer, Lisner fund transferred to special account..... 1,000.00
	By R. P. Andrews Paper Company, envelopes, March 22, 1906..... 1.45
	By O. S. Whitmore, blanks, January 24, 1906..... 3.00
	By Wm. M. Galt & Co., feed, October 30 to January 1, 1906..... 48.56
30.	By Frank C. Hayes, M. D., services, April, 1906..... 20.00
	By Ernest Wilson, janitor, April, 1906..... 25.00
	By Andrew Mayere, driver, April, 1906..... 25.00
	By Victoria Richardson, cook, April, 1906..... 15.00
	By Kate Allen, maid, April, 1906..... 13.00
	By Richard Butler, fireman, April, 1906..... 10.00
May 2.	By Wm. Thomas, hauling and cleaning, April, 1906..... 3.00
	By Washington Gas Light Company, April, 1906..... 49.90
21.	By Henry Brown, orderly, May 2 to 21, 1906..... 13.34
22.	By Hope Robins, for small vouchers paid..... 5.25
	By Wm. J. Brewer, printing, January 30 to May 7, 1906..... 27.45
28.	By D. M. Freeman, ice, January, February, March, 1906..... 12.66
	By M. A. Leese, electric ophthalmoscope..... 10.50
	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, April, 1906..... 26.30
	By Hoover & Denham, meat, April, 1906..... 68.95
	By Browning & Banes, coffee, April, 1906..... 8.50
	By Havenner Baking Company, bread, April, 1906..... 5.28
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, April, 1906..... 12.44
	By T. A. Cannon, vegetables, etc., April, 1906..... 37.43
	By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, April, 1906..... 7.20

1906.

May 28.	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, April, 1906	\$26. 48
	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, May, 1906	6. 00
	By Frank Hume, liquor	5. 00
	By The H. B. Claflin Company	44. 37
	By Dulin & Martin, kitchen utensils	9. 83
	By Wm. Rothwell & Sons, plumbing	3. 50
	By Thomas W. Smith, pedestal	3. 20
	By Victoria Richardson, cook, May, 1906	15. 00
	By Kate Allen, maid, May, 1906	13. 00
	By Hope Robins, one-third month, at \$20, to pay orderly	6. 67
	By Frank C. Hayes, house physician, May, 1906	20. 00
	By Hope Robins, superintendent, for May, 1906	50. 00
	By Andrew Mayere, driver, May, 1906	25. 00
June 1.	By Wm. Thomas, cleaning and hauling, May, 1906	2. 00
8.	By Palais Royal, cotton cloth	42. 49
11.	By Washington Gas Light Company, for May, 1906	44. 60
13.	By Andrew Mayere, driver, June 1 to 13, 1906	11. 00
	By Alonzo Johnson, orderly	10. 00
19.	By Mary Washington, maid, 3½ days, at \$12 per month	1. 40
26.	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, June, 1906	6. 00
	By Hoover & Denham, meats, May, 1906	92. 97
	By T. A. Cannon, vegetables, May, 1906	61. 27
	By Banville & McCarthy, horseshoeing	11. 00
27.	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, May, 1906	24. 69
	By Browning & Banes (Incorporated), coffee, May, 1906	8. 50
	By Chapin & Sacks, cream, May, 1906	7. 20
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, May, 1906	13. 20
	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, eggs, etc., May, 1906	18. 60
	By Lutz & Co., stable sundries	4. 00
	By Woodward & Lothrop	100. 00
29.	By Lewis Flemer, drugs	100. 00
30.	By Harry Fowler, driver, June 13 to 31, 1906	14. 17
	By Alonzo Johnson, orderly, June 15 to 30, 1906	10. 00
	By Ella Hawkins, cook, June, 1906	15. 00
	By Kate Allen, maid, one week to June 30, 1906, at \$13	3. 25
	By Frank C. Hayes, M. D., resident physician, June, 1906	20. 00
	By Hope Robins, superintendent, June, 1906	15. 00
	By Hope Robins, small vouchers paid	3. 03
	By Wm. H. Thomas, cleaning and hauling	2. 00
	By Washington Gas Light Company, June, 1906	40. 00
	By Lewis Batting Company	22. 50
	By Hyde Ink Company, ink	1. 50
	By Lewis Thayer, postal cards	3. 50
	By E. J. Pullman, photo. supplies	4. 90
	By Lenz & Lossau, instruments	11. 56

Total disbursements..... 7, 919. 57

Deduct following items which should not be included in this statement:

1905.

Oct. 30.	Balance due treasurer	\$1. 51
Dec. 11.	Balance due treasurer	50. 95

Total deductions

\$52. 46

Actual disbursements..... 7, 867. 11

Total receipts for the year..... 8, 021. 27

Total disbursements as above..... 7, 867. 11

Balance in bank..... 154. 16

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. F. HARBIN, *Treasurer.*

NOTE.—The amount from the Board of Charities for year ending June 30, 1906, was \$3,295.85. The payment for June was not received by the dispensary until July 21, 1906, and does not appear in this statement.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS OF EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1906.

Gentlemen of the Board of Directors and Medical Staff connected with the Hospital:

We take great pleasure in reporting to you that our work has been very successful for the past year.

When we moved in the new hospital, April 8, 1906, we were very much pleased to be able to assist you. Since then we have been putting forth every effort to make money to supply the needs of the hospital. I take great pleasure in thanking the public for assisting us in making the following affairs a thorough success: Our February luncheon, Easter handkerchief sale, June strawberry festival, etc. One of our aims this coming winter is to improve our laundry room and greatly add to our linen department, besides other work that we intend to do. Our board has increased in numbers, and this means more money, besides other donations that are brought in, such as flowers, fruit, and literature, for the sick. The old saying, "Many hands make light work," has proved itself in our work this past year. February, 1906, the board served a luncheon for three days, a grand success, a clear gain of \$564.37.

Our members believe in going forward, not backward, and the work we purpose doing this coming winter will prove it. Our board of lady managers are glad and anxious to assist you in this noble work in the East. The accompanying report will show you what funds have passed through our treasurer's hands this past year; the figures are very gratifying to us. This report does not show the other donations, such as flowers, fruit, etc., that have been donated.

Respectfully,

Mrs. HATTIE J. VAUGHAN,
President Board of Lady Managers.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

RECEIPTS.

To balance from last report	\$173. 20
To rent of rooms	884. 75
To luncheon	542. 94
To book collections, cash	137. 00
To rummage sale	165. 54
To donations, cash	95. 90
To dues, lady managers	65. 00
To euchre	78. 20
To strawberry festival	42. 71
To tea, china and handkerchief sale	81. 97
To flinch party	26. 50
To other sources	42. 41
Total receipts and balance	\$2, 335. 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

By board of patients and nurses	460. 29
By pay of nurses	267. 93
By pay of matron	200. 00
By laundry	411. 31
By help	32. 00
By furniture	168. 48
By other items of current expense	729. 19
Total	2, 269. 20
Balance	65. 92

MARIE H. HIBBS,
Treasurer, Board of Lady Managers.

492 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Donations through Board of Lady Managers, July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Donor.	Article.	Value.
Mr. Galt.....	1 roller chair.....	\$30.00
Messrs. Thos. W. Smith and Theo. J. Mayer.....	12 pairs blankets.....	45.50
Do.....	9 pillows.....	23.85
Mrs. M. A. Ferris.....	.....	1.44
Messrs. Thos. W. Smith and Theo. J. Mayer.....	Wood and coal.....	53.25
Mrs. Hurlbut.....	Chairs.....	9.00
Saks & Co.....	Slippers.....	3.00
Woodward & Lothrop.....	Sundries.....	4.50
Lewis Flemer.....	2 sprays.....	1.00
Through Mrs. McKenzie.....	Matches.....	.75
Through Doctor Seely.....	Drugs.....	2.00
Mrs. Weller.....	1 box laundry soap.....	4.00
Mrs. Vaughn.....	Matches.....	.13
Mrs. McKenzie.....	do.....	.75
Reno Hotel.....	Whisky.....	2.50
Mrs. Platt.....	Large dish pan.....	.75
Mrs. Hibbs.....	1 gross pens.....	.60
Mrs. Morrison.....	Blotting paper.....	.55
Mrs. Hibbs.....	3½ dozen towels.....	4.38
Mrs. E. Ferris.....	1 dozen orange sticks.....	.25
Mrs. Ferris.....	1 scrub pail.....	.50
Mrs. McLaughlin.....	Lighters and tapers.....	.30
Dulin & Martin.....	Clothes brushes.....	3.00
National Flower Guild.....	Flowers.....	2.00
Mrs. McLaughlin.....	Matches.....	.25
Messrs. Thos. W. Smith and Theo. Mayer.....	Coal.....	101.00
Mrs. Ferris.....	Sundry articles.....	.60
Messrs. Mayer and Smith.....	Curtains hung.....	4.00
Mrs. Drury.....	4 white blankets.....	14.00
Do.....	1 carpet.....	25.00
Do.....	1 comfort.....	4.00
Do.....	1 sheet.....	.59
Do.....	2 mattresses.....	25.00
Messrs. Mayer and Smith.....	4 pillows.....	6.00
Do.....	5 chairs.....	6.75
Do.....	5 rockers.....	11.20
Do.....	2 rockers.....	3.60
Do.....	4 iron beds.....	29.00
Do.....	6 pairs blankets.....	17.10
Do.....	do.....	24.60
Do.....	4 pairs pillows.....	10.60
Mrs. Morgan.....	1 iron bed and mattress.....	8.00
Doctor Beatty.....	1 bookholder.....	4.00
Mrs. Hibbs.....	Sundry articles.....	.60
Mrs. Hazleton.....	do.....	1.00
Doctor French.....	Wardrobe.....	5.00
Messrs. Hutchinson & Bro.....	Sterilizer.....	30.00
Doctor Hickling.....	Gas fixtures and globes.....	2.60
G. Oppenheimer.....	Scissors.....	1.50
Miss Duncan.....	Towels.....	1.50
Doctor Reudy.....	Bottles and drugs.....	3.00
Doctor Frankland.....	Drugs.....	2.50
Mr. Havenner.....	Box crackers.....	3.00
Mr. Palmer.....	Sundries.....	.50
Miss Medford.....	½ dozen birds.....	.75
B. B. Earnshaw.....	2 dozen cakes soap.....	3.00
Mrs. Orcutt.....	Preserves and flowers.....	.45
Mrs. Sandsbury, through Mrs. Ferris.....	Towels.....	4.75
Moses & Sons, through Mrs. Ferris.....	1 dozen chairs.....	12.00
Miss C. Suit.....	18 yards Swiss.....	2.25
Mrs. Ferris.....	14 yards Swiss.....	1.75
Kann, through Mrs. Okey.....	3 sheets.....	1.50
Do.....	1 dozen towels.....	1.25
Mrs. Hibbs.....	Sundry articles.....	4.60
Mrs. Weller.....	do.....	1.35
Through Mrs. Williams.....	1 nursery chair.....	2.00
Do.....	1 rocker.....	1.00
Do.....	1 screen.....	2.00
Do.....	2 files.....	.50
Messrs. Mayer and Smith.....	2 felt mattresses.....	14.00
Do.....	do.....	14.00
Do.....	3 golden oak dressers.....	29.25
Do.....	3 washstands.....	11.25
National Flower Guild.....	Flowers.....	1.00
Colonel Staples.....	1 buffet.....	15.00
Doctor Beatty.....	1 pair crutches.....	.50
Do.....	1 Thomas brace.....	5.00
Miss Medford.....	Flowers.....	2.00
Dr. D. P. Hickling.....	Medicine.....	10.00
Metropolitan Church.....	Flowers.....	1.00
Mrs. McLaughlin.....	Curtain, Swiss.....	1.50
Mrs. Morgan.....	3 potted plants.....	1.50

Summary of ward patients during the year ending June 30, 1906.

	White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
PRIVATE PATIENTS.				
In hospital June 30, 1905.....		1		
Admitted during year.....	62	14		1
Total.....	62	15		1
Discharged during year.....	59	15		1
Deaths.....	3			
Total.....	62	15		1
Total number of days in hospital, 809.				
Average length of stay in days, 10.29.				
CHARITY PATIENTS.				
In hospital June 30, 1905.....	1		1	
Admitted during year.....	250	49	159	74
Total.....	251	49	160	74
Discharged during year.....	230	42	153	70
Deaths.....	17	6	6	3
Patients remaining June 30, 1906.....	4	1	1	1
Total.....	251	49	160	74
Total number of days in hospital, 1,629.				
Average length of stay in days, 3.10.				

Emergency service during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abortion.....		2		9
Abrasion:				
Arm.....	2		2	
Body.....			1	
Face.....	4		2	
Abscess.....	18	6	21	11
Adenitis.....	1		4	3
Alcoholism.....	83	19	25	13
Angina pectoris.....	1			
Anchylosis shoulder.....	1			
Apoplexy.....	1			
Asthma.....	1			
Bite:				
Dog—				
Arm.....	6	2	2	2
Back.....	1			
Face.....		1		
Hand.....	2			
Leg.....	2		2	1
Human.....			1	1
Opossum.....			1	
Burn:				
Arm.....	10	5	1	1
Body.....	2	2	1	
Face.....	12	3	2	1
Head.....	3	1	1	
Leg.....	6	1	7	1
Universal.....	7			
Hand.....	21	2	2	4
Bursitis.....		1		
Cancer.....	1			
Cataract.....	1			
Cellulitis.....	6	1	1	
Colic:				
Intestinal.....	15	5	17	6
Renal.....	3			
Lead.....	1			
Concussion.....	10	1	6	3
Conjunctivitis.....			1	2
Purulent.....				2
Constipation.....				1
Crushed:				
Arm.....	6		2	
Foot.....	5		2	
Finger.....	9	1	4	
Leg.....	1			
Cyst, sebaceous.....	1	1	1	
Delirium tremens.....	5			
Diarrhea.....			1	
Drowning.....	1			
Dislocation:				
Clavicle.....	1			
Elbow.....	5	2	2	1
Finger.....	9		2	1
Jaw.....	1		3	
Patella.....	1			
Semilunar cartilage.....			1	
Shoulder.....	5			
Wrist.....			1	
Dyspnoea.....		2	2	5
Eczema, acute.....	1			1
Epilepsy.....	20	2	18	3
Epistaxis.....	3	1	1	1
Exhaustion.....	4	1		1
Heat.....	3		10	1
Felon.....	1	1	1	
Fistula in ano.....		1		
Foreign body in—				
Arm.....			1	1
Ear.....	3	1	2	3
Eye.....	24	3	7	2
Face.....		1		
Foot.....	2		2	1
Hand.....	8	2	1	5
Nose.....	2	1		1
Throat.....	1	3	3	3
Fracture:				
Barton's.....	2			
Clavicle.....	9	2		
Colles's.....	10	2	2	

Emergency service during the year ending June 30, 1906.—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Fracture—Continued.					Sprain:				
Femur.....	4	1	....	1	Ankle.....	13	6	13	1
Compound.....	1	....	1	....	Arm.....	8	4	3	1
Fibula.....	2	....	....	2	Back.....	....	1	2	1
Humerus.....	9	....	1	2	Finger.....	1	....	....	1
Compound.....	....	....	....	....	Leg.....	6	1	9	3
Metacarpal.....	2	....	2	....	Wrist.....	19	3	6	4
Metatarsal.....	3	2	1	....	Supernumary digets.....	1	....	....	....
Maxilla, inferior.....	1	1	1	....	Syncope.....	4	3	1	2
Nasal.....	9	1	3	....	Synovitis.....	1	....	....	....
Os calcis.....	1	....	....	....	Stomatitis.....	1	....	1	....
Patella.....	1	....	....	....	Tonsillitis.....	3	1	2	....
Phalanges.....	1	....	2	....	Torticollis, acute.....	....	....	1	....
Pelvis.....	1	....	1	....	Tumor.....	....	....	1	....
Potts.....	2	....	1	....	Typhoid fever.....	....	....	1	....
Radius.....	2	1	....	....	Ulcer, leg.....	1	....	2	1
Radius and ulna.....	4	....	2	....	Undiagnosed.....	2	2	2	4
Compound.....	1	....	....	....	Urethritis, acute.....	....	....	1	....
Ribs.....	14	4	9	1	Trichocryptosis.....	....	1	....	....
Scapula.....	1	....	....	....	Uremia.....	6	....	1	....
Skull.....	3	....	5	....	Vaccinia.....	1	....	....	....
Base.....	6	1	1	....	Vaccination.....	74	84	56	64
Depressed.....	1	2	2	....	Vertigo.....	2	2	1	....
Tibia.....	2	1	1	....	Wounds:				
Tibia and fibula.....	5	....	5	1	Contused—				
Compound.....	2	....	1	1	Abdomen.....	3	1	2	....
Ulna.....	1	....	2	1	Arm.....	23	4	5	4
Furuncle.....	5	....	2	....	Back.....	11	1	5	2
Ganglion.....	....	....	....	1	Chest.....	5	1	3	3
Gangrene, hand.....	....	....	1	....	Cornea.....	....	1	....	....
Gastritis, acute.....	9	2	7	3	Eye.....	1	....	1	....
Gastro-enteritis.....	1	3	2	....	Head.....	17	5	15	6
Glaucoma.....	1	....	....	....	Face.....	7	....	6	5
Glossitis.....	....	....	....	1	Foot.....	6	....	4	....
Hemorrhage:					Hand.....	8	2	3	....
Gastric.....	....	....	1	....	Leg.....	31	3	21	4
Pulmonary.....	....	....	2	3	Scrotum.....	3	....	1	....
Urethral.....	1	....	....	....	Gunshot—				
Uterine.....	....	1	....	3	Abdomen.....	3	1	1	....
Varicose.....	....	....	....	4	Arm.....	1	....	2	....
Verruca.....	1	....	....	....	Chest.....	....	1	....	....
Hemorrhoids.....	3	....	....	....	Hand.....	2	1	....	....
Hernia.....	2	....	....	....	Head.....	1	....	....	....
Strangulated.....	2	....	3	....	Leg.....	1	....	5	....
Ventral.....	....	....	....	1	Incised—				
Hydrocele.....	2	....	1	....	Arm.....	7	....	1	6
Hysteria.....	3	10	6	13	Abdomen.....	....	....	....	1
Influenza.....	1	....	....	....	Chest.....	2	....	1	1
Lumbago.....	1	....	....	....	Face.....	13	1	1	5
Malaria.....	....	....	....	1	Foot.....	5	1	2	1
Mania, acute.....	....	....	....	2	Hand.....	20	2	14	6
Migrane.....	....	1	1	....	Head.....	18	2	17	9
Malingering.....	1	....	....	....	Leg.....	6	1	....	3
Myalgia.....	1	....	....	....	Neck.....	1	1	1	....
Odontalgia.....	8	3	15	14	Infected—				
Osteomyelitis.....	....	....	....	1	Arm.....	4	....	6	1
Paralysis, infantile.....	....	....	....	1	Back.....	....	....	....	1
Phimosis.....	1	....	3	....	Breast.....	....	....	....	2
Papilloma.....	....	1	....	....	Hand.....	33	16	17	19
Pleurodynia.....	1	....	....	....	Head.....	5	1	3	3
Pneumonia.....	....	1	....	1	Foot.....	10	2	4	3
Poisoning:					Leg.....	12	1	2	5
Arsenic.....	....	....	1	1	Lacerated—				
Carbolic acid.....	....	4	....	2	Abdomen.....	....	1	....	....
Chloroform.....	1	....	....	....	Arm.....	18	....	3	2
Cocaine.....	1	....	1	1	Back.....	2	....	2	....
Iodine.....	....	....	....	1	Face.....	69	5	35	9
Mercury.....	1	1	....	....	Finger.....	2	1	....	....
Methyl alcohol.....	1	....	....	....	Foot.....	4	1	4	1
Opium.....	7	2	....	....	Hand.....	50	8	35	15
Potassium cyanide.....	1	....	....	....	Leg.....	12	1	11	....
Ptomaine.....	....	2	....	....	Palate.....	....	1	....	....
Rhus toxicodendron.....	3	....	....	....	Penis.....	....	....	1	....
Turpentine.....	....	1	....	....	Scalp.....	80	7	64	16
Prolapsus ani.....	1	....	....	....	Scrotum.....	1	....	....	....
Procedentia.....	....	....	....	1	Tongue.....	1	....	....	1
Retained secundines.....	....	1	....	....	Vagina.....	....	....	....	1
Retention.....	7	....	14	....	Punctured—				
Rheumatism, acute.....	4	....	5	1	Arm.....	6	4	....	....
Shock.....	4	4	1	3	Cornea.....	....	....	1	....
Lightning.....	2	....	....	....	Face.....	....	....	1	....

Emergency service during the year ending June 30, 1906—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Wounds—Continued.					Wounds—Continued.				
Punctured—Continued.					Stab—				
Foot	6		5		Back	1		2	
Hand	11	2	6		Chest			2	
Leg	4				Face			1	
Pharynx	1			1	Total	1181	318	696	377
Vulva									
Operations									914
Ambulance calls									883
Transfers									6

Ward cases, free during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Abortion		1		5	Fracture—Continued.				
Abscess:					Tibia and fibula	3		4	
Face				1	Compound			1	
Ischio rectal			1		Multiple	1			
Adherent prepuce	1				Furunculosis	1			
Alcoholism, acute	41	8	17	6	Gastritis	2			
Burns:					Hemoptysis			2	
Arm	1				Hemorrhoids, strangulated	1			
Multiple	4			2	Hernia:				
Universal	3	1			Inguinal	1		2	
Colic:					Strangulated	1		1	
Intestinal	7		14	4	Ventral				1
Lead	1				Indigestion, acute	4	1	4	
Renal	1		1		Inguinal adenitis			1	
Concussion	12		1	3	Labor			1	
Convulsions, infantile	1				Lumbago	2			
Crushed—					Malarial fever	1		1	
Finger	6		4	1	Mania, acute				1
Foot	1		1		Malingering	1			
Delirium tremens	3				Measles			1	
Dislocation:					Myodynia			1	
Clavicle	1				Papiloma	1			
Elbow	3				Pneumonia	1	1		1
Finger			1		Poisoning:				
Radius			1		Arsenic			1	1
Shoulder	3				Carbolic acid		2		2
Semilunar cartilage			1		Cocaine	1			
Dyspnoea	1	1	2	4	Chloroform	1			
Epilepsy	19	1	13	3	Iodine				1
Epistaxis	2	1	2		Illuminating gas	1	1	1	1
Exhaustion	2	1			Mercury	1	1		
Heat	3		8	1	Opium	4	1		
Fistula in ano		1			Ptomaine		3		
Foreign body in—					Potassium cyanide	1			
Ear	1	1	1		Strychnine		1		
Foot			1		Turpentine		1		
Nose		1			Wood alcohol	1			
Fracture:					Premature birth				1
Clavicle	2		1		Prolapsi, vagina				1
Colles's	4		1		Pyosalpynx				1
Fibula	1		2		Retention	4			
Femur, epiph. separation				1	Rheumatism	2		1	
Femur	3	1	1		Shock	1	4		3
Humerus	2		1	1	Sprain:				
Metatarsal			4		Ankle	6		1	
Maxillary, inferior		1			Jaw				1
Malleolus	2		2		Knee	1		1	1
Nasal	1				Leg	1			
Compound	2				Thigh			2	
Os calcis	1				Syncope	1	3	1	1
Phalanges, compound	1				Tonsillitis, follicular				1
Pelvis			1		Typhoid fever			1	
Pott's	2		1		Ulcer, varicose				2
Radius	1				Uremia	5		1	
Radius and ulna	2		1		Vaccinia	1			
Ribs	4		3	1	Vertigo	2	1		
Skull	2	2	2		Wounds:				
Base	6	1	2		Contused—				
Depressed	1		1		Abdomen				1
Frontal			1		Ankle	1		1	
Tibia	1			1	Back	4	1	3	2

Ward cases, free during the year ending June 30, 1906—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Wounds—Continued.					Wounds—Continued.				
Contused—Continued.					Infected—				
Chest				1	Finger		1		
Head	1		1		Foot	1		1	
Knee	1		2		Hand	2			2
Leg	4		3	1	Wrist			1	
Side	1				Lacerated—				
Thigh	1		2	1	Abdomen		1		
Gunshot—					Arm	1			
Arm			1		Ear			1	
Chest		1			Face	5	1	3	2
Face	1			1	Finger	2		1	
Head	1				Hand	2		2	
Neck		1			Leg	1			
Thigh	1		1		Neck				1
Incised—					Scalp	5	1	5	3
Face	1		1	1	Thigh			1	
Fingers	1				Wall of vagina				1
Hand	1		1		Punctured—				
Hip				1	Leg	1		1	
Scalp	2		2	1	Vulva				1
Side			1		Stab, back			1	
Wrist			1		Total	250	49	159	74

Private patients during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Abscess	1				Fistula in ano	2	1		
Adenitis	1				Gastritis	1			
Alcoholism	4				General debility	1			
Angina pectoris	1				Glaucoma	1			
Burn, face	1				Hematemesis	1			
Carcinoma, liver	1				Hemorrhoids	1			
Cataract	1				Hernia, inguinal	1			
Colic:					Indigestion, acute	1	1		
Intestinal	1				Labor		2		
Renal	1				Poison, carbolic acid		1		
Crushed—					Riggs disease		1		
Foot	2				Sebaceous cyst	1			
Leg	2				Senility		1		
Concussion		1			Shock	1			
Delirium tremens	7				Supernumerary digits				1
Dypsomania	1				Synovitis	1			
Dislocation, clavicle	1				Tumor, breast	3			
Exhaustion	2				Uremia	1			
Fracture:					Urinary calculi	1			
Bartons	1				Wounds:				
Colles		1			Contused	1			
Potts	2				Gunshot	1	1		
Ribs	2				Incised—				
Skull depressed	1				Back	1			
Tibia	1				Throat	1			
Tibia and fibula	1				Lacerated scalp	4	1		
Compound	1				Total	62	11		1
Inferior maxilla	1								

Diseases of the eye during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Annulentiopia		1			Keratitis:				
Anophthalmia, simple				1	Diffuse	1			1
Astigmatism	2				Marginal				1
Blepharitis		1	1	1	Phlyctenular	1			
Cataract:					Simple				1
Capsular		1	1	1	Myopia		3		4
Senile			1	2	Edema of lids				1
Single	1	3	3	1	Optic atrophy	1	1		
Double		1	1	4	Presbyopia	1	2	1	
Chalazion			1	4	Pterygium:				
Choroiditis				1	Single	2			2
Circumcorneal hypertrophy			2		Double	1		1	
Conjunctivitis:					Refraction				2
Acute	1	1	3	9	Strabismus				3
Chronic	1	3	1	5	Supraorbital neuralgia				2
Phlyctenular			3	3	Synechia			1	
Purulent				4	Subconjunctival hemorrhage ..	1			
Traumatic		2	2	2	Ulcer, corneal:				
Corneal opacity			2		Perforating				1
Cyclitis		1			Nonperforating	1		1	2
Dacryocystitis	1	3			Marginal				1
Ectropion traumatic			1		Vitreous opacity				1
Epiphora			2		Wound, corneal			1	1
Foreign body in cornea	2				Total	17	25	33	76
Hypertrophia		2	1	8					
Iritis:									
Simple				1					
Specific			2	4					
Traumatic			1						

Diseases of the ear, nose, and throat during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Adenitis			1		Pharyngitis—Continued.				
Adenoids	1	2			Atrophic		2		
Asthma	3	1	2	9	Pleurisy				1
Bronchitis:					Pseudo angina pectoris			1	
Acute	2	1	1	3	Rhinitis:				
Chronic	1	3	1	6	Acute	1			6
Catarrh:					Atrophic		1		1
Chronic nasal		1			Hypertrophic	1		1	1
Naso-pharyngeal				1	Chronic	2	1		3
Laryngeal		1			Suppurative				1
Eczema, ear		1		1	Syphilitic ulceration of—				
Hypertrophy of tonsil	2			2	Tongue		1		1
Impacted cerumen	1		1		Pharynx	1	2	1	1
Laryngitis		2		3	Tonsillitis:				
Nasal polypi	1				Acute			5	1
Otitis media:					Follicular			3	5
Catarrhal	1	2	2	2	Tuberculosis:				
Chronic	2	2	1	1	Laryngeal	3	1	3	2
Suppurative		1	1		Pharyngeal	3	1	4	4
Peritonsillitis			2		Thyroiditis				1
Pharyngitis:					Total	30	29	30	62
Acute	3	2		6					
Chronic	2	1							

Diseases of children treated during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Abscess.....	1			3	Otitis.....			1	3
Amenorrhea.....				1	Pertussis.....		2	1	2
Anæmia.....	5	2		4	Pharyngitis.....	1		1	
Bronchitis.....	2	1	4	8	Phimosis.....			1	
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1		4	3	Prolapsus recti.....				1
Chickenpox.....				2	Pruritus.....				2
Chorea.....		2			Rachitis.....			2	4
Congenital ankylosis.....		1			Rheumatism.....	1		1	1
Conjunctivitis.....			1		Rhinitis.....		4	2	8
Constipation.....		2		3	Riggs disease.....			1	
Diarrhea.....		1	1		Scabies.....	1	1	1	4
Eczema.....	2	1	1	2	Septicemic infection.....		1		
Enteralgia.....				1	Spinal curvature.....			1	
Enuresis.....			1		Stomatitis.....		1	1	1
Favus.....			1		Syphilis, congenital.....			2	5
Febris intermittens.....	1		1	1	Syphilitic pemphigus.....				1
Furunculosis.....			2	1	Tinea:				
Hay fever.....	1				Capitis.....		1	4	
Hepatic congestion.....				1	Circinata.....			2	
Hernia, umbilical.....			2		Tongue tie.....			1	
Ileo-colitis.....		1			Tonsilitis.....	1	1	2	3
Impacted cerumen.....	1				Torticollis.....	2			
Impetigo.....		1		1	Tuberculosis pulmonalis.....	1			2
Inanition.....			1	3	Ulcer.....				1
Indigestion.....	1		4	2	Urethritis.....			1	
Infected hand.....		1		1	Vaccination.....	1		1	1
Lymphangitis.....			1	1	Vaginitis.....		1		
Lymphatism.....	1	1	4	1	Vulvitis.....		1		
Laryngitis.....				1	Referred.....	2	1	2	1
Measles.....				1					
Meningitis.....			1		Total.....	24	28	55	80

Diseases of women treated during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.
Abortion:			Menopause.....	4	4
Complete.....		4	Menorrhagia.....		7
Incomplete.....	1		Metarrhagia.....		2
Abscess:			Neuralgia.....	1	
Mammary.....		1	Ovaritis.....	1	
Pelvic.....		1	Posterior fixation of fundus.....		2
Amenorrhea.....		4	Pregnancy.....	3	13
Antiflexion.....	2	3	Procedentia.....	1	1
Carcinoma uteri.....		1	Prolapsed—		
Constipation.....	1	13	Ovary.....		4
Cystocele.....		1	Uterus.....	1	
Cystitis.....	1	4	Pruritus vulvæ.....		1
Endometritis.....	5	4	Pyosalpinx.....		1
Endocervicitis.....	1	2	Rectocele.....	2	
Dysmenorrhea.....	1	3	Retained secundines.....		4
Fibroid:			Retroflexion.....		2
Subperitoneal.....		1	Retroversion.....	1	6
Uteri.....	1	1	Salpingitis.....	3	10
Hernia.....	1		Syphilis.....	2	6
Impacted bowel.....	1	3	Urethral caruncle.....		2
Lacerated—			Urinary calculi.....		1
Cervix.....		1	Vaginismus.....		1
Perineum.....	3	1	Vaginitis, gonorrheal.....	2	4
Leucorrhœa.....	2	11			
Mastitis.....		1	Total.....	41	131

Diseases of the skin and venereal diseases treated during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Abscess, prostatic	1				Prostatitis	1		5	
Acne:					Pruritis:				
Simplex	1		1		General			1	
Rosacea		1			Vulvæ				1
Alopecia areata				1	Psoriasis	1	1		
Adenitis, inguinal	4		17		Orchitis			3	
Calculus vesicular			1		Rheumatism, gonorrheal	1			
Chancre	1		2		Scabies	1	2	5	7
Chancroid	2		12		Seborrhea	1			1
Phagedenic			1		Sicca	1			1
Cystitis			1		Sexual neurasthenia	1		2	
Epididymitis	3		6		Stricture	1		1	
Eczema:					Syphilis	4	2	8	15
Acute	3		6		Syphilitic iritis				1
Squamous	3			2	Tinea			1	
Pustular	1				Tonsurans			4	1
Elephantiasis		1			Capitis			2	
Gonorrhea:					Sycosis			1	
Acute	15		30		Corporis				2
Chronic	6		8		Circinata	1			
Hernia, inguinal			1		Ulcer:				
Hemorrhoids			1		Syphilitic	2			7
Herpes, zoster			1		Varicose		3		
Hyperæsthesia cutis			1		Urticaria		1	1	
Impetigo contagioso	3	2			Verruca		1		
Impotence			1		Wart, venereal		1		
Molluscum fibrosum		1							
Pediculosis	1				Total	62	16	123	39
Poisoning, rhus	3								

General medical diseases treated during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Alcoholism	1		2		Malaria			1	3
Anemia			1	3	Menopause		1		3
Arterio-sclerosis	1		1	1	Mitral insufficiency			1	
Asthma	2	1			Mitral regurgitation	1		1	2
Bronchitis:					Myalgia				1
Acute	4	2	2	5	Nephritis:				
Chronic	4		4	9	Acute parenchymatous				1
Cephalalgia				1	Chronic—				
Cholecystitis			3		Parenchymatous			2	
Cirrhosis, liver			3		Interstitial			1	1
Colitis		1		2	Neuralgia				4
Constipation	1		3	8	Neurasthenia	1	7		4
Coryza			1		Orchitis			1	
Cystitis	1	4	5	2	Ozena			1	
Dyspepsia	1	1	1	1	Pregnancy				2
Enteritis		2	2	1	Rheumatism	5	8	18	21
Enterocolitis			1		Rheumatoid arthritis		2		
Epilepsy	1		2		Riggs disease		1		
Erythema			1		Sciatica			1	
Febris intermittens			5	1	Syphilis	2	1	2	3
Gastritis	3	2	4	10	Tachycardia			1	
General debility				1	Tonsillitis			1	1
Goitre				3	Torpid liver				1
Hemorrhoids			1		Torticollis				1
Hepatitis	1				Tuberculosis, pulmonary	5	2	7	9
Indigestion	3	11	4	40	Urticaria				1
La grippe	1	1	4	3	Referred	7	3	10	13
Laryngitis				1					
Lumbago	1	1	5		Total	39	48	98	150

Nervous diseases treated during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Alcoholism	2	...	1	...	Melancholia	...	...	1	...
Aphasia	1	...	...	...	Neuralgia	...	...	1	1
Apoplexy	...	...	1	...	Neurasthenia	2	3	...	1
Arthritis deformans	1	3	...	...	Gastric	...	...	...	2
Cephalalgia	...	...	1	1	Neuritis	2	1	1	2
Cerebral hemorrhage	...	...	1	...	Multiple	1	1	...	...
Constipation	...	...	...	2	Paralysis agitans	1	...	...	...
Cystitis	...	...	...	1	Pleurisy	...	...	1	...
Enteralgia	...	...	1	...	Rheumatism, chronic	3	...	...	...
Epilepsy	...	2	3	1	Sciatica	1	...	...	...
Hemiplegia	...	...	6	...	Skiagraph	2	...	...	...
Hysteria	4	1	...	2	X-ray	3	1	1	...
Insomnia	...	1	1	...	Total	21	17	20	15
Locomotor ataxia	1	5	...	...					

Cases of tuberculosis treated during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculosis:				
Incipient	3	1	2	4
Pulmonalis	...	...	2	...
Total	3	1	4	4

Surgical diseases treated during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Abrasion, head	...	...	1	...	Fracture—Continued.				
Abscess	2	4	7	6	Radius and ulna	...	...	2	1
Adenitis	1	...	3	3	Skull depressed, compound	...	1	...	...
Ankylosis, elbow	1	...	...	...	Tibia and fibula	1	...	2	1
Bite:					Ribs	2	1	1	...
Dog—					Ulna	1	...	1	...
Arm	1	1	1	...	Scapula	1	...	...	...
Leg	...	...	...	1	Furunculosis	2	...	1	1
Human	...	...	...	1	Ganglion	...	...	...	1
Burn:					Goiter	...	1	...	...
Arm	1	3	1	1	Periostitis	...	...	...	1
Body	...	...	1	...	Purulent conjunctivitis	...	...	...	1
Face	2	...	2	2	Sprain:				
Head	...	...	1	...	Ankle	1	1	1	...
Leg	...	1	4	3	Arm	1	...	...	...
Cellulitis	...	...	1	...	Back	...	...	1	...
Crushed—					Finger	1	...	1	...
Finger	5	...	5	...	Leg	2	...	4	1
Foot	1	...	2	...	Wrist	5	2	3	...
Hand	1	...	...	...	Elbow	...	...	1	...
Dislocation:					Spurious valgus	...	...	1	...
Clavicle	...	...	1	...	Synovitis	...	...	2	1
Elbow	2	...	1	...	Supernumerary digits	...	...	...	1
Shoulder	...	...	...	1	Tubercular—				
Patella	...	...	1	...	Adenitis	...	...	...	2
Wrist	...	...	...	1	Shoulder joint	...	...	...	1
Foreign body in finger	...	...	...	1	Ulcer:				
Fracture:					Hand	...	...	1	...
Alveolar process	...	...	...	1	Leg	2	3	3	8
Clavicle	...	1	...	1	Varicose	...	3	...	2
Colles	1	1	2	...	Wen	...	...	1	...
Femur	...	...	1	...	Wounds:				
Humerus	2	3	2	1	Contused—				
Metatarsal	...	...	1	...	Abdomen	...	...	1	...
Maxilla inferior	...	...	2	...	Arm	1	1	1	...
Phalanges	1	...	...	...	Back	...	...	2	...
Nasal	1	...	...	...	Chest	...	...	...	1
Metatarsal, compound	...	...	1	...	Head	...	1	1	1
Pott's	1	...	...	...	Leg	2	1	1	1
Radius	1	...	...	...	Scalp	1	...	...	...

Surgical diseases treated during the year ending June 30, 1906—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Wounds—Continued.					Wounds—Continued.				
Gunshot—					Lacerated—Continued.				
Hand			1		Face	9	4	11	2
Head				1	Hand	10	2	13	5
Leg			2		Leg	5	2	5	2
Incised—					Scalp	14	1	29	5
Arm	4	2	1	1	Scrotum	1			
Hand	10	1	10	2	Penis			1	
Head	5		11	8	Punctured—				
Leg		1	4		Arm	5			
Infected—					Leg	2			
Arm	2	3	1	5	Scalp	1			
Face	4	1	1	4	Stab—				
Hand	14	9	8	14	Arm				1
Head				2	Back			1	
Leg	8	1	5	8	Chest	2		1	
Lacerated—					Head			1	
Arm	4		2	2	Total	148	56	181	109
Back	1								

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S CLINIC.

Officers.—President, Mrs. Emily Lee Ragan; first vice-president, Robert Reyburn, M. D.; second vice-president, Mrs. W. E. Burleigh; treasurer, D. S. Lamb, M. D.; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Clark.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the sixteenth annual report of the Woman's Clinic. The clinic was inaugurated (1890) by a number of young women physicians who saw the opportunity and appreciated the need for such an institution. Its work has always been conducted in a very modest and unassuming way—always avoiding debt, and seeking to establish itself through the value of its work to the community, especially to women and children. From 1890 to the summer of 1903 it occupied rented quarters, when an opportunity occurred to purchase a dwelling house favorably located at 1237 T street NW. On moving in it was found to be a tight fit, and the work has grown to such proportions that the board of management will soon be confronted with the problem of considering how to secure more room for the clinic's business.

There is now a debt on this property of \$2,782.62. We have paid on the purchase price (\$4,500) \$1,717.38, and as a building association holds the securities the debt is being gradually liquidated from month to month, thereby saving more monthly than the rent amounted to. This is the only liability the clinic has, and it is met from the small fees of patients and such contributions from friends of the institution as are pleased to give from time to time. No special appeal has ever been made direct to the public, but there is a growing impression among its friends that the time has arrived to inaugurate another policy, since the needs are insistent, and the small appropriation made by Congress is all strictly devoted to the incidental expenses of the clinic and can not be used for anything else.

Formerly the appropriation was \$1,000, but last year it was "cut" to \$750, and we do most earnestly pray that honorable body may be pleased to grant the original sum, since the appropriation is inadequate.

For a detailed statement of the clinic's business I would respectfully refer you to the inclosed report of the treasurer, Dr. D. S. Lamb. The chairman of the finance committee, Mrs. Caroline P. Burleigh, reports for the dispensary service as follows: Number of patients from whom payments were received, 2,389, and the amount of total fees, \$750.21.

If the "cases" of the clinic had been adequately tabulated, its work undoubtedly would appear or compare favorably with that of other medical charities of the District.

Although the clinic charter calls for it, at the present time no hospital work is undertaken for want of adequate room. Thus it becomes more and more of a necessity to press on for greater facilities for doing the work for which the Woman's Clinic was designed. Many calls are made for hospital treatment which have to be referred to

other institutions, and renewed emphasis is given to our growing needs. The forward movement will largely depend upon the faithful ones who have always lent a hand. The physicians donate their services. Only a pharmacist and janitress are paid anything.

Respectfully submitted.

EMILY LEE RAGAN, *President.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases that received treatment during year.....	9	259	64	2,971	3,303
New cases.....	6	72	42	1,202	1,322
Persons treated in dispensary during year.....	9	143	56	2,234	2,442
Total visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....	20	315	75	4,071	4,481
Applicants for treatment refused during year.....	0	8	1	11	20
Cases treated during year:					
Medical.....	8	183	59	1,964	2,214
Gynecological.....		57		849	906
Surgical.....	1	19	5	158	183
Surgical operations.....	0	3	1	11	15

Number of prescriptions compounded, 7,049.

The means employed to determine whether applicants should be given free treatment were as follows: Certificate from Board of Charities, physician, or clergyman.

Number from whom payment was received, 2,389; money received, \$750.21.

CAROLINE P. BURLEIGH,
Chairman Finance Committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Estimated assets.—Real estate: House and lot, 1237 T street NW., cost price, \$4,500; not assessed for taxes. Personal estate: I do not know what it is or what is its value, except money in bank, \$504.07.

Liabilities.—Due building association the difference between the sum paid in, \$1,717.38, and \$4,500, \$2,782.62. I believe there are no other liabilities.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1905-6.

PUBLIC FUND.

Received:

 Appropriation \$750.00

Expended:

Drugs and instruments	278.67
Pharmacist's wages	180.00
Janitress' wages.....	48.00
Fuel	55.25
Telephone	45.00
Books and stationery	38.76
Printing.....	29.20
Furniture.....	24.22
Ice.....	4.30
Water tax	3.75
Gas	1.70
Sundries.....	41.15

PRIVATE FUND.

Received:

Clinic fees	\$805.31
Interest and dividend	32.92
Subscription	7.00
Error	.10

845.33

On hand June 30, 1905 331.73

1,177.06

Expended:

Interest	210.00
Plumbing	6.25
Drugs	146.12
Fire insurance	10.00
Bond, etc.	6.40
Fuel	4.50
Ice	4.35
Gas	3.40
Purchase of property	246.41
Sundries	9.92

647.35

On hand June 30, 1906 529.71

D. S. LAMB, *Treasurer.*

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Respectfully submitted.

EMILY LEE RAGAN, *President.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases that received treatment during year.....	9	259	64	2, 971	3, 303
New cases.....	6	72	42	1, 202	1, 322
Persons treated in dispensary during year.....	9	143	56	2, 234	2, 442
Total visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....	20	315	75	4, 071	4, 481
Applicants for treatment refused during year.....	0	8	1	11	20
Cases treated during year:					
Medical.....	8	183	59	1, 964	2, 214
Gynecological.....		57		849	906
Surgical.....	1	19	5	158	183
Surgical operations.....	0	3	1	11	15

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Pharmacist's wages	180. 00
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Fuel	55. 25
Telephone.....	45. 00
Books and stationery.....	38. 76
Printing.....	29. 20
Furniture.....	24. 22
Ice.....	4. 30
Water tax	3. 75
Gas	1. 70
Sundries.....	41. 15

PRIVATE FUND.

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Clinic fees	\$805.31
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Error	.10

845.33

On hand June 30, 1905 331.73

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Ice	4.35
Gas	3.40
Purchase of property	246.41
Sundries	9.92

647.35

On hand June 30, 1906 529.71

D. S. LAMB, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S DISPENSARY.

Attending physicians for treatment of general, surgical, and gynecological cases.—Dr. George K. Baier, Dr. Mary Holmes, Dr. Edward F. Cumiskey. Dr. Louis A. Johnson, chief physician.

Officers.—Dr. Jos. Taber Johnson, president; Mrs. A. B. Williams, vice-president; Miss Alice W. Stearns, acting secretary; Alexander Muncaster, treasurer.

Board of directors.—Dr. Jos. Taber Johnson, Mrs. M. J. Stroud, Dr. James Kerr, Dr. Louis A. Johnson, Mrs. A. B. Williams, Mrs. J. C. Hawley, Dr. S. S. Adams, Alexander Muncaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 5, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Woman's Dispensary for the year ending June 30, 1906:

Our assets consist of the cash balance of \$28.77, as shown by the accompanying financial statement, and dispensary furniture and instruments valued at \$300; there are no liabilities other than current expenses.

During the year an information was sworn out in the police court by the health department against Dr. Louis A. Johnson, one of our attending physicians, charging him with failure to report, in accordance with the act of Congress of December 20, 1890, a case of contagious disease alleged to be in his charge.

Doctor Johnson examined the case, made a provisional diagnosis of diphtheria, refused to treat it, and recommended that the child be taken home, isolated, and a physician be called in.

Upon conviction in the police court an appeal was taken to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and that court reversed the judgment of the police court and in its opinion stated as follows:

(1) The act of Congress of December 20, 1890, requiring physicians to report cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria in their charge, and imposing a penalty for noncompliance, applies only to practicing physicians who, being called upon, undertake the treatment of persons suffering from diphtheria or scarlet fever, and does not include those engaged in a special service who decline to treat such a case because not in the line of that service.

(2) A physician in charge of a dispensary conducted as a charitable institution who, on ascertaining that a person requesting treatment was suffering from diphtheria, declined, in compliance with the rules of the institution, either to treat or to take charge of such person, is not within the provision of the said statute. (Decided April 4, 1906.)

In defending Doctor Johnson in that case we were put to an unusual expense, and are therefore compelled to ask for a very slight increase in the allotment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

We beg leave to call your attention again to our need of a blood counter. As stated in the report of last year it would cost \$25, and we request that the usual allotment be increased to \$425 in order to permit us to purchase this instrument. If we should purchase it out of our balance on hand, we would have only \$3.77 to meet current

expenses, and we submit that \$3.77 is rather a small amount with which to run an institution that has treated 3,667 cases during the past year.

Very respectfully,

(Miss) ALICE W. STEARNS,
Acting Secretary, No. 123 Eleventh street NE.

GEORGE S. WILSON, Esq.,
Secretary of the Board of Charities, District of Columbia.

Summary of dispensary work.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases treated	17	202	378	3,070	3,667
New cases treated	13	101	307	1,799	2,220
Persons treated	13	101	301	1,600	2,115
Visits by patients	19	175	355	2,787	3,336
Applicants refused	1	1	6	17	25
Medical cases treated	13	131	166	2,090	2,400
Surgical cases treated	4	71	212	980	1,267
Surgical operations	0	4	14	34	42
Vaccinations	3	7	136	216	362
Number of prescriptions compounded					3,613
Number of gynecological, eye, ear, throat, and nose treatments					177
Average cost per treatment, including total expenses					21 cents..

Financial statement.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1905	\$79. 33
Allotment by Board of Charities of District of Columbia disbursed by disbursing officer of District of Columbia	400. 00
Donations	323. 41
	802. 74

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent to July 1, 1906	\$300. 00
Medicines, instruments, and surgical supplies	165. 02
Salary of apothecary	120. 00
Current expenses (gas, washing, etc.)	188. 95
	773. 97
Balance on hand June 30, 1906	
	28. 77

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES.

JUNE 30, 1906.

LADIES: The summer of 1905 I was obliged to leave town early, not returning until October, but, thanks to Miss Campbell, and in spite of Miss Norton having left in September, and the change of house physicians, found that everything had gone smoothly and the home was in good condition. Several patients had had opportunities to go away, much to their benefit, and for those who remained everything possible had been done to make life a little easier for them. The end of September the new matron, Miss Miller, secured through Mrs. Patterson's great help, came, and has since given entire satisfaction. It is difficult in a report to tell of the winter's work, of the endless kindnesses and generousities of which we are daily recipients, and of the increased interest and sympathy of the board; we find the evidence everywhere. Just before Christmas, through their gifts and exertions, enough money was raised to enable us to begin the new year free from debt. Many of the rooms, shabby from long usage, were taken in hand by the new members of the board and put in perfect order. Bathrooms and halls were covered with linoleum, and the whole home had much done to improve it. To the various committees I am indebted for their invaluable help. To Mr. Mimmack I can never be grateful enough, and to matron, housekeeper, nurses, and employees we are indebted for faithful, devoted services. Under Miss Looker's wonderful management the Christmas tree was a perfect success, and through the labor and gifts of the employees it was lighted by electricity and gave much happiness to the patients.

In May the home sustained an irreparable loss in the sudden death of Mrs. Patterson, its former president. She gave to us not only her time, her strength, and her money, but her own personality, and her beauty of character was an influence on the board and the patients, which is a loss never to be replaced.

The entertainment in May, by "Radha," arranged by the energy of Mrs. A. C. Barney, netted us \$400.82 and was a great help.

Our appropriation, through the sympathy and kindness of the Senate committee (and especially are we indebted to Senator Teller), was renewed (though thrown out by the House of Representatives), and in addition the Senate gave us \$3,000 for an electric elevator which, after needless delays, we hope soon to have running and which will be an inexpressible help and comfort in every way. The \$500 subscribed by members of the board for the elevator will be used in part for extra expenses in connection with its installation, which exceeded \$3,000. Through the kindness of Mrs. George J. Dunlop, the parlor has been painted and papered and has a new rug, and we hope later the furniture can be re-covered. We are indebted to so many people for so many things and so many kindly acts that it would be invidious to mention any individual one. I can only say that we appreciate it all and only hope for a continuance of their sympathy and gifts. We have given up the idea of raising the roof for enlarging the Home and

must extend one of the wings, for which we shall need at least \$15,000. The ever-increasing number of applicants makes it necessary to have more room, as we always have a waiting list. We especially ask for money and supplies for the cancer ward, always full of the most suffering patients.

I can not close this report without a word in regard to the patients, whose sweetness and patience and gratitude are such a help to the board, and teach us many a lesson, and also for the gratitude, so charmingly in many instances, expressed by the friends of patients whose sufferings are at an end. These are a great help to the board, who are also indebted to the clergy of all denominations for their ministrations to and interest in the patients.

To the generous friends who make it possible for us to carry on the work, to our visiting staff, who are so devoted to the patients and to the Home, I am endlessly grateful, and consider it a great privilege to be at the head of such an institution and the servant of such a board of earnest, hard-working managers.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLOTTE EVERETT HOPKINS,
President.

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS:

The medical staff of the Home for Incurables has the honor to submit the following tabulated statement of the work of its department during the past year:

Diagnosis.	Remaining July 1, 1905.			Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.			Remaining July 1, 1906.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arthritis:															
Infectious	1	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	3
Atrophic		2	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....		2	2
Hypertrophic					2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		2	2
Cancer:															
Breast					5	5	.....	.....	.....		4	4	.....	1	1
Face	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Uteri					1	1	.....	.....	.....		1	1	.....	.....	.....
Endocarditis					2	2	.....	.....	.....		2	2	.....	.....	.....
Fractures, femur	1	3	4	.....	2	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....		3	3
Hemiplegia	1	6	7	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	6	8
Hernia, umbilical					1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		1	1
Locomotor ataxia		1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nephritis, chronic		2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Neuralgia				1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Neurasthenia		1	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paralysis, infantile	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Paraplegia	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Potts' disease	2	1	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Prolapsus uteri		1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheumatism, chronic		2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Spastic diplegia		1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Tuberculosis:															
Peritoneal					1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pulmonary	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Total	11	24	35	8	17	25	2	7	9	5	8	13	12	26	38

THOMAS S. LEE, M. D.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D.
JOHN DUNLOP, M. D.
JOHN B. NICHOLS, M. D.

REPORT OF MATRON.

The year just closed has been prosperous in many respects. We have had an average of 41 patients, all of whom were cared for, several being much improved, while others were given relief from their suffering, thus making them more cheerful and ready to enjoy the pleasures afforded them, through the kindness of the many friends who are interested in the home and the welfare of the patients. Many improvements have been made in the home during the past year. New linoleum has been laid in the first and second floor halls; two of the patients' rooms have been entirely refurnished, while others have had new floors put down and various alterations made. The linen cupboards have also been replenished, for which we are very grateful. All of these improvements not only add to the attractiveness of the home, but make it a more comfortable and cheerful abiding place for our suffering patients.

Respectfully submitted.

EMMA B. MILLER, *Matron.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 2, 1906.*

To the BOARD OF MANAGERS:

I have the honor to submit herewith statement of receipts and expenditures, liabilities, and assets of the Home for Incurables for the period July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Very respectfully,

BERNARD P. MIMMACK, *Treasurer.*

Receipts and expenditures, July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1905	\$1, 626. 32
Annual subscriptions	914. 00
Donations, general and special	1, 484. 53
Donations, Thanksgiving	536. 00
Received from pay patients	2, 569. 50
Received from fines	77. 25
Received from appropriation	3, 500. 00
Received from Lolie Wolcott fund (income)	2, 000. 00
Received for interment of patients	75. 00
Received money found on deceased (refunded)	187. 78
Georgetown Female Orphan Asylum, board of Ada Sanderson	300. 00
Received from Mrs. E. Snowden Bell and Miss Gena R. Harding, trustees of the late Washington Aid Society	60. 00
Georgetown Memorial League	9. 00
Georgetown Aid Society	345. 79
Collection at Epiphany Church (Holy Thursday)	37. 72
Proceeds of entertainment (Radha)	400. 32
Sale of old material	9. 00
Interest on deposits	11. 30
Rebates	4. 20
Total receipts	14, 147. 71

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, doctor, matron, nurses, cooks, etc.	\$3, 963. 03
Food	4, 236. 07
Fuel	955. 42
Drugs, medicines and medical appliances	318. 84
Ice	213. 59
Electric light, power, gas, and telephone	650. 76
Repairs to building, furnishings and materials for same	910. 59
Household furnishings, dry goods, and shoes	625. 99
Stationery, printing, and postage stamps	118. 75
Refunds, to pay patients' deceased and funeral expenses	338. 78
Insurance, building and furniture	294. 00
Payment of debt to special fund	300. 00

Incidentals, expended at Home	\$190.00
Miscellaneous	67.72
Total expenditures	13,183.54
Balance on deposit, American Security and Trust Company	964.17
	14,147.71

Special fund, bequests of McKeon and others.

CR.

Balance on deposit, July 1, 1905.....	\$2,505.08
Received from legacy of Eleanor J. Cooper (deceased).....	4,375.00
Received from legacy of Hampton Y. Denman (deceased)	277.42
Money found in effects of Miss Allen (deceased)	25.42
Groff note and interest paid.....	1,583.56
Received from maintenance fund on account loan	300.00
Interest:	
Pavarini loan	50.00
Helms loan	125.00
Nolan loan.....	100.00
Twohey loan.....	150.00
Bliss loan.....	200.00
Newman and Smith loan	300.00
Leonard loan (6 months)	37.50
Newman loan (6 months).....	37.50
Marlow loan (6 months).....	50.00
Hutchinson loan (6 months).....	25.00
Hodges loan (6 months).....	25.00
Wager loan (6 months).....	22.50
On deposits	25.11
	10,214.09

DR.

To purchase of C. A. Newman note.....	\$1,500.00
To purchase of Eva Leonard note.....	1,500.00
To purchase of Marlow note and interest.....	2,008.33
To purchase of Hutchinson note and interest.....	1,002.08
To purchase of Hodges note and interest.....	1,002.08
To purchase of Wager note	1,000.00
To share in Walbridge loan of \$2,500	1,990.00
To balance on deposit, American Security and Trust Company	211.60
	10,214.09
Endowment fund, cancer ward, share in Walbridge loan of \$2,500, above.	510.00

Assets and liabilities, June 30, 1906.

ASSETS.

Note of Pavarini, secured by deed of trust.....	\$1,000.00
Note of Helms, secured by deed of trust	2,500.00
Note of Twohey, secured by deed of trnst	3,000.00
Note of Bliss, secured by deed of trust	4,000.00
Notes of Newman, secured by deed of trust	6,000.00
Note of Nolan, secured by deed of trust.....	2,000.00
Note of C. A. Newman, secured by deed of trust.....	1,500.00
Note of Leonard, secured by deed of trust.....	1,500.00
Notes of Marlow, secured by deed of trust.....	2,000.00
Notes of Hutchinson, secured by deed of trust.....	1,000.00
Notes of Hodges, secured by deed of trust.....	1,000.00
Note of Wager, secured by deed of trust	1,000.00
Note of Walbridge estate, secured by deed of trust.....	2,500.00
Balance (maintenance fund) cash on deposit	964.17
Balance (special fund) cash on deposit.....	211.60
	30,175.77

LIABILITIES.

None.

Annual subscribers, 1905-6.

Andrews, Mrs. Geo. L	\$5. 00	Kelly, Mrs. John T	\$5. 00
Addison, Mrs. A. D	5. 00	Keep, Mrs. F. S	5. 00
Blunt, Miss Evelina	10. 00	Kendall, Mrs. M. D. H	5. 00
Beck, Mr. W. H	10. 00	Lambie, Mr. Jas. B	10. 00
Bradley, Mrs. Geo. L	5. 00	Luquer, Mrs. Nicholas	20. 00
Bradley, The Misses	10. 00	Lenman, Mrs. and Miss	25. 00
Bliss, Miss E. B	5. 00	McLanahan, Mrs. G. Wm	10. 00
Blagden, Mrs. Thos	5. 00	Miller, F. Aug. (U. S. Navy)	25. 00
Clymer (in memory of Mrs.)	10. 00	Matthews, Miss Emily C	2. 00
Cropper, Mrs. John	5. 00	Matthews, Mrs. C. McI	5. 00
Cooley, Mrs. A. D	5. 00	Moss, Mrs. Frank	5. 00
Chatard, Mde	5. 00	Mills, Mrs. Anson	50. 00
Clark, Mrs. M. Lewis	5. 00	McKim, Mrs. Randolph H	25. 00
Dunlop, Mrs. Geo	5. 00	Myer, Miss Helen W	10. 00
Ernst, Miss H. A	5. 00	Noble, Mrs. Wm. B. (\$10 and \$5)	15. 00
Everett, Mrs. Sidney	20. 00	Nichols, Mrs. C. H	10. 00
Evans, Mrs. J. O	5. 00	Porter, Mrs. M. A	20. 00
Edwards, Miss	10. 00	Patterson, Mrs. A. M	25. 00
Eustis, Mrs. W. C	5. 00	Patterson, Miss E. P	5. 00
Easby, Miss R. S	10. 00	Perry, Mrs. Seaton	5. 00
Franklin, Mrs. S. R	5. 00	Phillips, Mrs. D. Clinch	50. 00
Fraser, Mr. Daniel	100. 00	Rives, Mrs. W. C	25. 00
Foster, Mrs. C. E	10. 00	Riely, Mr. P. K	5. 00
Gawler, Mr. Jos	10. 00	Russell, Mrs. C. Peyton	20. 00
Grandin, Mrs. E. Y	5. 00	Richardson, Mrs. C. W	5. 00
Gillette, Mrs	7. 00	Riley, Miss M. A	5. 00
Glover, Mrs. C. C	5. 00	Smith, Mrs. Fremont	5. 00
Hendley, Mrs. M. A	5. 00	Symons, Mrs. T. W	5. 00
Huff, Mrs. Geo. F	10. 00	Sullivan, Miss H. M. (3 years) ..	15. 00
House & Herrmann (2 years) ..	50. 00	Tuttle, Mrs. A. M	5. 00
Henry, Miss H. L	5. 00	Tuttle, Mrs. L. R	5. 00
Holtzman, Mrs. R. O	10. 00	Taylor, Mrs. John Y	5. 00
Harlan, Miss	5. 00	Willard, Mrs. C. C	25. 00
Hopkins, Mrs. Archibald	5. 00	Woodbury, Miss E. C. de Q	50. 00
Hill, Miss Annie S	5. 00		
Jennings, Mrs. Hennen	5. 00		
Jenkins, Mrs. Ralph	20. 00		
		Total	914. 00

Donations, 1905-6.

A friend (through Miss Munroe)	\$5. 00
A friend (through Miss Patterson)	5. 00
Anonymous (through Miss Kibbey)	5. 00
A friend (through Mrs. H. Wadsworth, for elevator)	250. 00
A friend (through Mrs. Hopkins)	25. 00
Aspinwall, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. (through Mrs. Andrews) ..	3. 00
Boarman, Mrs. (Christmas)	5. 00
Butler, Mrs. Richard (through Mrs. Andrews)	2. 00
Bateman, Mrs. A. E. (through Mrs. Andrews)	1. 00
Beam, Miss Lucretia (through Mrs. J. O. Evans)	10. 00
Bates, Mrs. A. E	5. 00
Billings, Mrs. J. S. (for room)	10. 00
Closson, Mrs. H. W. (through Mrs. Andrews)	2. 00
Convent, Visitation, Georgetown (for repairs)	10. 00
Chatard, Mde. (for elevator)	10. 00
Dubois, Mrs. (for Pastor room)	5. 00
Dunlop, Mrs. Geo. (for insurance)	20. 00
Dinner, balance of subscriptions for Christmas	39. 03
Dorsheimer, Mrs. (through Mrs. Andrews)	1. 00
Deland, Mrs. H. C. (through Mrs. Andrews)	1. 00
E. J. (through Miss Kibbey)	5. 00
Ernst, Miss (for insurance)	10. 00
Eustis, Mrs. W. C. (for elevator)	50. 00
Francis, Mrs. N. L. (special)	10. 00
Frank, Mrs. R. T. (through Mrs. Andrews)	1. 00

Five men (through Miss Patterson, for elevator)	\$25. 00
Fox, Mr. A. F	5. 00
Gibson, Mrs. Preston (special)	25. 00
Howell, Rev. R. L. (through Mrs. E. S. Bell, for memorial room)	120. 00
Hicks, Mr. Wm. (for drugs)	15. 00
Hutchinson, Mrs. (through Mrs. Andrews)	5. 00
Harding, Mrs. G. W. (for elevator)	5. 00
Hay, Mrs. John	25. 00
Irving, Mrs. Leslie (through Mrs. Andrews)	1. 00
Jamin, Mrs. V. B. (for Christmas)	10. 00
Kasson, Hon. J. A	25. 00
Koon, Mrs. E. L. (through Mrs. Andrews)	1. 00
Koon, Miss (through Mrs. Andrews)	1. 00
Kibbey, Miss (special)	24. 00
Lindsay, Mrs. Thos. (special)	25. 00
Lansburgh, Mr. J. (for painting)	18. 00
Lander, Mr. E. (through Mrs. Andrews)	1. 00
Lander, Miss (through Mrs. Andrews)	1. 00
Lee, Mr. Blair	10. 00
McKim, Mrs. Duncan (special)	20. 00
Mills, Mrs. Anson (special)	25. 00
McGuire, Mrs. F. B. (from diamond fund)	50. 00
Noble, Mrs. W. B	3. 00
Page, Mrs. Thos. Nelson (special)	25. 00
Phillips, Mrs. D. Clinch (for insurance)	100. 00
Patterson, Miss E. P.	5. 00
Rives, Dr. W. C. (for elevator)	50. 00
Rives, Mrs. W. C. (for elevator)	25. 00
Rives, Mrs. W. C. (collected by)	75. 00
Reisinger, Mrs	5. 00
Rochester, Gen. W. B	5. 00
Riely, Mr. P. K. (Christmas)	5. 00
Richardson, Mrs. T. F. (special)	5. 00
Russell, Mrs. C. Peyton (special)	15. 00
Spalding, Mrs. Chas. A. (special)	20. 00
Schafer, Mrs. Minna (Christmas)	25. 00
Slater, Mrs. W. A. (special)	25. 00
Sinclair, Mrs. W. (through Mrs. Andrews)	1. 00
Sherwood, Mr. J. L. (through Mrs. Andrews)	1. 00
Sedgeley, The Misses (through Mrs. Andrews)	2. 50
Snow, Mrs. A. H. (through Mrs. J. O. Evans)	25. 00
Spalding, Mrs. Chas. A. (for elevator)	10. 00
Stevens, Mrs. Elizth	5. 00
Saunders, Mrs. L. M. (through Mrs. Andrews)	1. 00
Schenck, Mrs. E. H	5. 00
Smith, Rev. R. Cotton (through Mrs. E. S. Bell, for elevator)	50. 00
Taylor, Mrs. John Y. (for insurance)	10. 00
Unknown (for repairs to piano)	15. 00
Wadsworth, Mrs. Herbert (special)	20. 00
Williams, Mrs. G. B. (through Mrs. Andrews)	1. 00
Wentworth, Miss S. D. (through Mrs. Andrews)	10. 00
White, Mrs. N. S. (through Mrs. Andrews)	1. 00
Ware, Mrs. J. A. (through Mrs. Andrews)	2. 00
Ward, Mrs. Jno. S	10. 00
Total	1, 484. 53

Thanksgiving donations, 1905.

Baker, Mr. John A	\$25. 00	Murray, Mrs. Alex	\$5. 00
Barney, Mrs. A. C	10. 00	Norment, Mrs	20. 00
Campbell, Mrs. C. M	1. 00	Parker, Mrs	5. 00
Cosby, Mrs. F. C	5. 00	Page, Mrs. Thos. Nelson	200. 00
Cathedral School (for dinner) ...	55. 00	Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore	10. 00
Easby, Miss Rosa L	10. 00	Routh, Miss	1. 00
Fenton, Mrs. W. C	1. 00	Rives, Mrs. W. C. (dinner)	10. 00
Huff, Mrs. Geo. F	5. 00	Rudolph, Mr. Cuno	5. 00
Hinckley, Mrs. R	5. 00	Richardson, Mrs	5. 00
Hopkins, Mrs. Archibald (for linen)	4. 00	Rives, Mrs. W. C	15. 00
Julian-James, Mrs	100. 00	Salter, Mrs	5. 00
Jenkins, Mrs. Ralph (for linen) ..	6. 00	Thompson, Mr. Corbin	5. 00
Lindsay, Mrs. Thos	10. 00	Wilson, Mrs. Thos	3. 00
Lowndes, Mr. and Mrs. James ...	10. 00	Total	536. 00

Annual statement of the treasurer of the Georgetown Aid Society for the Home for Incurables.

March 3, 1905. Balance in the Riggs National Bank applicable for invest- ment	\$793. 15
Income to be sent to parent home	434. 21
	1, 227. 36

RECEIVED.

Donation from Miss Read	10. 00
Donation from Mrs. Murray Addison	10. 00
Donation from Mrs. Snyder	10. 00
Donation from Mrs. G. N. Beale	5. 00
Membership dues	48. 00
Fines	4. 85
Mrs. V. L. W. Fox, for cancer ward endowment fund	100. 00
Real estate note, Whitney, paid	500. 00
Real estate note, Amos, paid	500. 00
Real estate note, Spelhouse, paid	500. 00
Interest received on investment	364. 79
	3, 280. 00
Transmitted to B. P. Mimmack, treasurer of the parent home ...	\$434. 21
Investments made:	
Real estate note, E. W. Fay, due May 4, 1901	1, 000. 00
Real estate note, H. E. Mann, due January 23, 1909	1, 500. 00
	2, 934. 21

Balance in Riggs National Bank February 28, 1906	345. 79
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All of which is applicable to maintenance, say amount of interest received \$364.79, less \$19 added to investment account, and is to be sent to Mr. B. P. Mimmack, treasurer.

FANNIE HYDE, *Treasurer.*

Mrs. Fox's contributions to the cancer ward endowment fund now amount to \$3,700, and the parent home ought to be advised thereof so that the proper proportion of the income sent by our aid society may be used for that ward, say annual income on \$3,700 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

FANNIE HYDE, *Treasurer.*

DONATIONS AT HOME.

July, 1905.—Miss Emma Stewart (1847 Vernon avenue), 4 air pillows; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, cut flowers.

August, 1905.—Through Miss Jackson, 3 men's coats; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, cut flowers.

September, 1905.—Mrs. C. M. Matthews (for Corcoran room), 6 sheets, 8 towels, 3 tray cloths, 3 bureau scarfs; Mrs. A. M. Patterson (20 Iowa circle), 1 table cloth, 12 napkins; Miss Kibbey (2025 Massachusetts avenue), \$50 for fruit from June 1 to September 1; Tennallytown school, cut flowers.

October, 1905.—Mrs. Bayard (1617 H street), 1 shirt, 2 pairs pajamas, 4 pairs socks, 1 bath robe, 4 ties, 4 handkerchiefs, 1 pair slippers, 2 collars, 2 silk handkerchiefs, \$10 for housefurnishing; Mrs. Horace Gray for memorial room, 3 spreads, 12 sheets, 3 bureau covers, 4 table covers, 4 towels, covering sofa cushions and chair cover, 1 pitcher, 1 soap dish, 2 rugs, 2 pairs muslin curtains; flowers from Miss Bell's wedding; Mrs. L. J. Silverman (1912 Cincinnati street), fruit; Mr. Butts (Barnes Hospital, Soldiers' Home), \$1 and fruit for Wm. Knowles; Miss Routh, teapot, soup bowl, and writing-desk articles; Mrs. Hopkins, old linen.

November, 1905.—From the principals and two of the students at the National Cathedral School, cut flowers; Mrs. T. A. Hammond, Duluth, Minn. (through Mrs. Hopkins), old linen and articles for hospital use; St. John's Church, Georgetown (through Miss Looker), cut flowers; Mrs. Bruam (The Plaza), old blankets; Mrs. T. W. Symons, 6 potted plants; Miss A. E. Bray (3044 Cambridge place), magazines; Mrs. Littett (2803 P street), 2 tables, chair, baker. Mrs. Hitchcock (1601 K street), cut flowers; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, cut flowers; Sanders & Stayman (through Mrs. Archibald Hopkins), square piano; Mrs. Sidney Everett (for Maria Fay room), rug, curtains, and bed linen, and toilet set (cost \$25); Mrs. C. M. Matthews (for Corcoran room), 2 small rugs.

THANKSGIVING.

Mrs. Albert Patterson, barrel apples; W. M. Galt Company, barrel flour; Mrs. George Andrews, \$1 worth of sugar; Mrs. J. Y. Taylor, 25 pounds sugar, 20 pounds rice, 12 boxes crackers, one-fourth barrel flour; Miss Helen L. Henry, 20 pounds sugar, 6 packages Quaker oats, 4 packages cornstarch; Mrs. S. E. Wheatley (Bethesda, Md.), 6 cans corn, 6 cans tomatoes; Mrs. George L. Dunlop, 1 large turkey, 1 large ham, pumpkin, cranberries; Miss Ernst, turkey, cranberries, oranges; Mrs. Peyton Russell, 18 cans of fruit; Mrs. Edward L. Morse, 2 boxes cakes, bag oranges, box of grapes; Mrs. McCartney, peck potatoes; Mrs. Reisinger, nuts, oranges, fruit, and candy for children; Mrs. Thomas Hyde, box oranges; Miss Monroe, apples, 4 cans tomatoes; Mr. J. A. Howard, bananas and celery; Mrs. Ralph Jenkins, 1 dozen glasses jelly, 6 bottles honey; Mrs. Bayard, turkey; H. W. Offutt, 1 case tomatoes; St. Margaret's Church, vegetables, fruit, and flowers; St. John's Church, Georgetown, vegetables and fruit; Christ Church, Georgetown, sugar, meal, vegetables, and fruit; National Cathedral School, \$50 for Thanksgiving dinner; St. Alban's Church, fruit and vegetables; Mrs. Charles M. Campbell (1343 Harvard St.), \$1; Miss Harlan, 12 cans tomatoes, 12 oranges; Mrs. Rives, \$15, Mrs. Jenkins, \$6, Mrs. Hopkins, \$4, for 6 dozen sheets for Sunset Ward; Needlework Guild of America, 52 articles of underwear; Mrs. Jenkins, magazines and bedroom slippers; Mrs. Moss, suit of clothes, 4 pairs shoes; Mrs. John Boit (through Mrs. Hopkins), 24 articles men's clothing and quantity old linen; Mrs. F. C. Cox, 4 articles clothing; Raeburn Gardner Company, one-half cord kindling; Miss Fox, typewriting report.

December, 1905.—Miss F. C. Cox, bath robe, petticoat; Dr. F. M. Chatard, pajamas, magazines; Mrs. Duncan McKim, wrapper; Mrs. Chatard, box oranges; W. M. Galt Company, barrel flour; Mr. A. A. Heard (through Mrs. Hopkins), tables, chairs, china, blankets, and wine.

CHRISTMAS DONATIONS.

Miss Monroe, case canned fruit, drugs, clothing for women; Mrs. Berry, express wagon; Mrs. J. H. Dodge (Bethesda, Md.), 50 pounds sugar; National Flower Guild, flowers and 6 Christmas wreaths; F. P. Garrettson & Co. (New York), 20 pounds coffee; Mrs. Bayard, 20 pounds coffee; Mrs. J. O. Evans, box Ivory soap; Mrs. Matthews, 12 cans tomatoes, 5 pounds rice, 5 pounds oats; J. A. Howard, apples and oranges; Miss Harlan, 1 dozen oranges.

January, 1906.—Mrs. Rives, bath robe; Secretary Bonaparte, cut flowers; Mrs. Hopkins, old linen; Miss Pyne, commode; Mrs. Frank Moss, 24 napkins; National

Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, cut flowers; Mr. James F. McIlhenny, invalid chair; Mrs. Albert T. Salter, magazines; Mrs. W. A. DeCaindry, painting breeze memorial room, and bed linen; flowers from Gridiron Club; Mrs. Nathan Sargent, 3 sets flannel; Mrs. Joseph R. Edson, magazines; Mr. Hutcheson (Congressional Library), several handsome books.

February, 1906.—Mrs. Julian James, furniture for Julian James room; Mrs. Hopkins, old linen; Miss Monroe, 4 flannel nightgowns, 4 flannel jackets; Mrs. Jenkins, 3 boys' suits.

March, 1906.—Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, complete furnishing for Elizabeth memorial room; Miss Scidmore, silk wrapper; Visitation Convent, Georgetown, \$10 and magazines; Miss Kibbey, cut flowers (twice); Mrs. Rives, old linen; Mrs. Albert Patterson, padlocks and silk waist; Mrs. Hutchinson (Congressional Library, through Mrs. Cavers), several handsome books; Mrs. Cavers, bookcase; Mrs. Rives, painting and furnishing memorial room; Rev. James Blake, Christ Church, Georgetown, rubber tires for wheel chair; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, cut flowers; Dr. John D. Thomas, drugs; Mrs. M. Lewis Clark, 12 towels; Mrs. Duncan McKim, papering and furnishing Nurses' Home; Mrs. Hopkins, 2 inkstands, old linen; Mrs. John O. Evans, bed linen for Caroline Baird Memorial; First Needlework Guild of Washington (through Miss Kibbey), 28 pieces bed linen; Miss Ernst, knives, forks, and spoons; W. & J. Sloan Company, 12 small rugs; Speaker Cannon, cut flowers; Mrs. Wm. C. Eustis, painting and furnishing memorial room; Mrs. Cavers, wheel chair; Miss Cadell, Mrs. Dyer, Miss J. Robertson, Mrs. Boswell, wheel chair for Phillip McGrath; Mrs. John J. Beall, 2 wrappers, cape, comforter; Mrs. Cavers, \$50 for linoleum for second-floor hall.

April.—Miss Henry, pitcher, 48 tumblers; Rev. L. C. F. Bratenahl, 24 hymnals, 24 prayer books; Friday Morning Sewing Class, 14 dozen and 2 pieces house linen; Mrs. Spalding, magazine, ice cream and cake for Easter; Mrs. Rives, plant; Mrs. C. P. Williams, magazines; Mrs. Salter, magazines; Mrs. Cavers, ice cream and cake for the whole house, Tuesday, April 17; Rev. R. L. Howell, toys, and \$20 for summe; outing; Mrs. Morton, cut flowers; Miss Edwards, rugs and bed linen for Edwards memorial room; Miss Cox, plants and roses; Mrs. H. E. Davis, for Riddell memorial room, linen and furniture; National Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers; Mrs. J. F. Taylor, for Bryson memorial room, toilet set and bed linen; Mrs. James W. Pinchot, 2 pair chintz curtains; Mrs. Hennen Jennings, old linen; Mrs. Duncan C. Phillips, 9 chairs and benches, fruit and jelly; Miss Kibbey, \$50 for fruit during summer; Mrs. Frank Moss, suit of clothes and old linen; Mrs. Salter, magazines; Mrs. Jenkins, 2 suits clothes; Mrs. Duncan C. Phillips, wine, flowers, and grape juice; Mrs. Hopkins, old linen.

June.—Miss Kibbey, refrigerator; Mrs. Lewis M. Clark, 3 dozen cups and saucers; Mrs. Edward L. Morse, clothes hamper, boys' clothes; Mrs. W. B. Noble, clothes hamper; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, cut flowers; New Willard (through Mrs. McGuire), old linen.

RULES FOR ADMISSION.

1. Application for admission to the home shall be made to one of the managers on a printed form provided for the purpose, and should be laid before the board at the next regular meeting.

2. Cases of all incurable applicants shall be considered, except those suffering from mental derangement and contagious diseases.

3. Applicants shall be subject to careful inquiry, and a certificate furnished them shall be signed by a physician in good standing. They must also submit to the examination of two physicians approved by the board, and the certificate shall be signed by them. This certificate and a written report shall be presented by the admission committee to the board. All cases must be admitted on probation of not less than six months. The president must give a written order for the patient's reception into the home.

4. In the event of any patient becoming lunatic, idiotic, or violent, or contracting contagious disease, the board shall have power to remove the patient.

5. Should the condition of any inmate become so altered by recovery that the case is no longer suitable for the home, the board shall have power to dispose of such case. This, however, can only be done with the certificate of two physicians named by the board, and one chosen by the patient, if desired.

6. All patients must be subject to the rules of the home, and for continued violation thereof shall be liable to dismissal. Disrespectful conduct to the matron in charge will not be allowed.

REPORT OF BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 22, 1906.*

SIRS: The following is the thirteenth annual report of the Board of Children's Guardians, being the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia was created by the act of July 26, 1892, entitled, "An act to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a board of children's guardians." (27 Stat. 1., 268.)

It was not, however, until July 1, 1893, that the Board was enabled to receive wards.

Number of members.—The Board consists of nine members, of whom three are appointed each year for a term of three years, except when appointed for the remainder of unexpired terms, by the judges of the police court and the judge holding criminal court, and serve without compensation. It is required that at least three of the members shall be of each sex. The judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court, or a majority of them, when met together for that purpose, may remove for cause any member of the Board, provided that such member shall be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

PERSONNEL.

Members.—The members of the Board during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, are named in the following table, with a statement of the respective dates of original appointment and close of term of present appointment, and the offices they have held during the year:

Name.	Term.
B. Pickman Mann	Sept. 16, 1892, to Sept. 20, 1906
Louis Stern	June 2, 1897, to Sept. 20, 1906.
Miss Ella Moore	Mar. 1, 1903, to Sept. 20, 1906.
Mrs. Eliza A. Babson	Oct. 5, 1898, to Oct. 5, 1907.
James B. T. Tupper	Do.
Thomas E. Sewell	Oct. 5, 1901, to Oct. 5, 1907.
Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland	Sept. 16, 1892, to Oct. 6, 1908.
John F. Cook	Nov. 16, 1892, to Oct. 5, 1908.
Hugh T. Taggart	July 21, 1905, to Oct. 5, 1908.

OFFICERS.

Office.	Name.	Elected.
President.....	B: Pickman Mann	July 8, 1905
Vice-president	John F. Cook	Nov. 3, 1900
Secretary.....	Mrs. Eliza A. Babson	Feb. 20, 1904

Committees.—The standing committees of the Board prior to November 11, 1905, were as follows:

Executive.—President, vice president, and secretary (ex officio), Mr. Stern and Miss Moore.

Accounts.—Messrs. Sewell (chairman) and Stern. (One vacaucy.)

Agents and rooms.—Mr. Mann (chairman), Mrs. Macfarland, and Mr. Sewell.

Feeble-minded children.—Mr. Tupper (chairman), Mr. Stern, Mrs. Macfarland, and Mr. Cook.

Homes and institutions.—Mrs. Babson (chairman), Mr. Stern, Miss Moore, Mrs. Macfarland' and Mr. Cook.

Legislation.—Mr. Cook (acting chairman) and Mr. Tupper. (One vacancy.)

The standing committees after November 11, 1905, were as follows:

Executive.—President, vice president, and secretary (ex officio), Miss Moore and Mr. Taggart.

Accounts.—Messrs. Sewell (chairman), Tupper, and Taggart.

Agents and rooms.—Mrs. Babson (chairman), and Messrs. Sewell and Mann.

Feeble-minded children.—Mr. Tupper (chairman), Mrs. Macfarland, Mr. Stern, Miss Moore, Mr. Sewell, and Mr. Cook (after April 14, 1906).

Homes and institutions.—Mr. Stern (chairman), Miss Moore, Mrs. Babson, Mrs. Macfarland, and Mr. Cook.

Legislation.—Mr. Cook (chairman), Mr. Tupper, Mrs. Macfarland, and Messrs. Taggart and Mann.

Employees.

Station.	Name.	Appointed originally.	Appointed to present position.
Agent and disbursing officer ..	John Wesley Douglass.....	July 13, 1897	June 8, 1901
Executive clerk	Miss Jennie M. Tustin	Nov. 4, 1893	Dec. 21, 1901
Probation officer	Zed Hetzel Copp	July 16, 1902	Aug. 1, 1902
Placing officer.....	George A. Falck.....	June 1, 1903	Nov. 14, 1903
Investigating clerk.....	Miss Estelle Foster	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Record clerk	Miss Mary F. van de Sande	June 11, 1900	Do.
Placing officer.....	Doddridge W. Pickett.....	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Visiting inspector	Mrs. Kate B. Barlow	May 1, 1901	Mar. 12, 1904
Messenger	Attrell A. Richardson.....	Oct. 10, 1903	Oct. 10, 1903

Mrs. Julia R. Hall, M. D., was employed as physician at a salary from January 6, 1894, until June 30, 1905, payable from the fund for maintenance and care of children, and has been employed since on the basis of service rendered.

POWERS OF THE BOARD.

The Board is a body politic and corporate, having the powers enumerated in the organic act and other acts, as follows:

1. Under the above-cited act creating the Board:

1. To elect from their own members a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall severally discharge the duties usual to such offices or such as the by-laws of the Board may prescribe.

2. Subject to the approval of the Commissioners to employ not more than two agents, at an annual compensation not exceeding \$2,400 for the two, and prescribe their duties,^a and to conclude arrangements with persons or institutions for the care of dependent children at such rates as may be agreed upon.

3. To have the care and supervision of the following classes of children:

First. All children committed under section 2 of the act approved February 13, 1885, entitled "An act for the protection of children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes" (23 Stat. L., 342).^b

Second. Whenever such children may be committed to the care of the Board by the police court or the criminal court of the District:^c

(a) All children who are destitute of suitable homes and adequate means of earning an honest living.

(b) All children who are abandoned by their parents or guardians.

(c) All children of habitually drunken or vicious or unfit parents.

(d) All children habitually begging on the streets or from door to door.

(e) All children kept in vicious or immoral associations.

(f) All children known by their language or life to be vicious or incorrigible.

Third. Such children as the board of trustees of the Reform School for Boys or the Reform School for Girls may in their discretion com-

^a By a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, August 29, 1906, the appointment of all employees of the Board of Children's Guardians must be made subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

^b The provisions of this section of the act establishing the Washington Humane Society are:

"SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall, by the police force of said District, aid the society, its officers and agents, in the enforcement of all laws relating to or affecting the protection of children; and the Commissioners of the said District and their successors are authorized, in their discretion, to detail, from time to time, an officer or officers to aid specially in the work of said society or they may commission any duly appointed agents of said society special police officers, without compensation; and such agents or officers shall have power to arrest, without warrant, all persons violating in their presence or sight any law relating to or affecting the protection of children or other parties so offending by virtue of a warrant issued by the police court of the District of Columbia for trial. Such agents or officers are also hereby empowered to bring before the said court any child who is subjected to cruel treatment, willful abuse, or neglect, or any child under 16 years of age found in a house of ill fame; and said court may commit such child to an orphan asylum or other public charitable institution in the District of Columbia, with the consent of the constituted authorities or such other disposition thereof as now is or may hereafter be provided by law in cases of vagrant, destitute, or abandoned children: *Provided*, That any parent, guardian, or near relative who may feel aggrieved by any order of said court in the premises may appeal therefrom to the criminal court of the District of Columbia."

The act of March 19, 1906, creating a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia provides that—

"Said juvenile court shall have all the powers and jurisdiction conferred by the act entitled 'An act for the protection of children, and so forth,' approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, upon the police court of the District of Columbia."

^c By the act of March 19, 1906, creating a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia it is provided that said court "shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all cases involving the legal punishment of children under the provisions of 'An act to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a board of children's guardians,' approved July 26, 1892 (27 Stat. L., p. 268, and of the acts amendatory thereof." As, however, the act of July 26, 1892, did not provide for the legal punishment of children in any case and no acts have been passed amendatory thereof, jurisdiction under this act has not been transferred from the police and criminal courts to the juvenile court.

mit to the Board of Children's Guardians conditionally upon the good behavior of the child so committed.^a

Fourth. Under rules to be established by the board to receive and temporarily care for children pending investigation or judgment of the court; children received temporarily not to be kept longer than one week, except by order of the police court or the criminal court.

4. To be the legal guardians of all children committed to it by the courts with full power (a) to board them in private families, (b) to board them in institutions willing to receive them, (c) to bind them out, (d) to apprentice them, (e) to give them in adoption to foster parents.

II. Under the provisions of an act making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1893:

"5. When any indigent applicant for admission to the Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb belonging to the District of Columbia and being of teachable age is found, upon examination by the president of the institution, to be of feeble mind, and hence incapable of receiving instruction among children of sound mind, to cause such persons to be instructed in some institution for the education of feeble-minded children in Pennsylvania or some other State, at a cost not greater for each pupil than is or may be for the time being paid by such State for similar instruction."

III. Under the provisions of an act to enlarge the powers of the courts of the District of Columbia in cases involving delinquent children, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1095):

"6. To place under contract, in such suitable homes, institutions, or training schools for the care of children as it may deem wise and proper, children under 17 years of age who shall be convicted of petty crimes or misdemeanors which may be punishable with fine or imprisonment when such children are committed to the custody and care of the Board by the judges of the criminal and police courts of the District of Columbia."^b

7. For the purpose of aiding the criminal and police courts of the District of Columbia in a proper disposition of cases of children under 17 years of age who shall be convicted of petty crimes or misdemeanors which may be punishable with fine or imprisonment, to designate one

^aThe act of March 19, 1906, provided that "no child once committed to any public institution by the order of the juvenile court shall be discharged or paroled therefrom or transferred to another institution without the consent and approval of the said court."

This act being subsequent to that of July 26, 1892, and by its terms repealing inconsistent laws or parts of laws, the trustees of the reform schools no longer have this power of commitment.

^bThe act of March 19, 1906, creating a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia provides, section 8:

"That the juvenile court of the District of Columbia shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all cases under the provisions of 'An act to enlarge the powers of the courts in the District of Columbia in cases involving delinquent children, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1093), and said juvenile court may hereafter, concurrently with the criminal court, have and exercise all the powers and jurisdiction conferred by said last-mentioned act upon the police court of the District of Columbia in the case of parents or guardians who shall refuse or neglect to provide food, clothing, and shelter for any child under the age of 14 years."

of its employees as a probation officer,^a whose duty it shall be to make such investigation in cases involving children under 17 years of age as the court may direct, to be present in court in order to represent the interests of the child when the case is heard, to furnish the court such information and assistance as the judge may require, and to take charge of any child before or after trial, as may be directed by the court.

IV. Under the provisions of an act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia, approved March 19, 1906 (Public No. 56):

8. To have care and supervision of all persons less than 17 years of age who are charged with habitual truancy from school and in such cases are committed to the Board of Children's Guardians by the juvenile court.

9. To have care of all children, other than those liable to commitment to the reform schools, delinquent, neglected, or dependent, committed to its care by the juvenile court, either for a limited period on probation or during minority, as circumstances may require.^b

This act went into effect July 1, 1906. Since by this provision the courts are forbidden to commit to the Board of Children's Guardians, subsequent to June 30, 1906, any children liable to be committed to the reform schools, it becomes necessary to determine what classes of children are liable to be committed to the reform schools. From the showing made below it appears that these classes of children include (a) all children who are charged with or convicted of crimes or misdemeanors punishable by fine or imprisonment other than imprisonment for life; (b) all children destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of earning an honest living; (c) all children who are in danger of being brought up or who are brought up to lead an idle or vicious life; all boys under 16 years of age and girls under 18 years of age; (d) who are incorrigible, or (e) who habitually disregard the commands of their father or mother or guardians, or (f) who lead a vagrant life, or (g) who resort to immoral places or practices, or (h) who neglect or refuse to perform labor suitable to their years and condition, or (i) who neglect or refuse to attend school.

These classes include nearly all children who come within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, and include all delinquent children who come within this jurisdiction, so that there are no "other delinquent children," and few, if any, "other children neglected or dependent" who may be committed to the care of the Board of Children's Guardians by the juvenile court. This is shown by a comparison of the list of kinds of children enumerated above, with the list of kinds of children

^a Congress having, by the act of March 19, 1906, creating a juvenile court, made provision for probation officers appointed by and attached to that court and by the act of June 28, 1906, making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, omitted provision theretofore made for the salary of a probation officer in the employ of the Board of Children's Guardians, this provision is regarded as inoperative for the future.

^b The act of March 19, 1906, provided that "All children of the class now liable to be committed to the Reform School for Boys and the Reform School for Girls shall hereafter be committed by the juvenile court to said schools, respectively. All other children delinquent, neglected, or dependent (with the exceptions hereinbefore stated) shall hereafter be committed by the juvenile court to the care of the Board of Children's Guardians, either for a limited period on probation or during minority, as circumstances may require."

who were formerly, and still are, liable in the discretion of the courts, to be committed to the reform schools.

The act of May 3, 1876, revising and amending the various acts establishing and relating to the reform school in the District of Columbia (19 Stat. L., 19), provides:

SEC. 8. That whenever any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be brought before any court of the District of Columbia, or any judge of such court, and shall be convicted of any crime or misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, such court or judge, in lieu of sentencing him to imprisonment in the county jail or fining him, may commit him to the Reform School, to remain until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees. And the judges of the criminal and police courts of the District of Columbia shall have power to commit to the Reform School, first, any boy under sixteen years of age who may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law that may be enacted and in force in said District; second, any boy under sixteen years of age, with the consent of his parent or guardian against whom any charge of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison; third, any boy under sixteen years of age who is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or who is in danger of being brought up, or is brought up, to lead an idle or vicious life; fourth, any boy under sixteen years of age who is incorrigible, or habitually disregards the commands of his father or mother or guardian; who leads a vagrant life or resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, or to attend school.

The act of July 9, 1888, to incorporate the Reform School for Girls for the District of Columbia (25 Stat. L., 245), provides:

SEC. 6. That all the sections of the act of May third, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act revising and amending the various acts establishing and relating to the Reform School of the District of Columbia," not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby made applicable to the Reform School for Girls of the District of Columbia, except the word "girls" shall be understood wherever the word "boys" occurs in that act, and the words "eighteen years" wherever the words "sixteen years" occur.

The act of July 26, 1892, creating the Board of Children's Guardians (27 Stat. L., 268), provides:

SEC. 4. That the laws regulating the commitment of children to the reform schools of the District of Columbia shall not be deemed to be repealed in any part by this act.

The act of March 3, 1901, to enlarge the powers of the courts of the District of Columbia in cases involving delinquent children, and for other purposes (31 Stat. L., 1093), provides:

SEC. 2. That no court shall commit a child under seventeen years of age charged with or convicted of a petty crime or misdemeanor, punishable by a fine or imprisonment, to a jail, workhouse, or police station, but if such child be unable to give bail or pay a fine, it may be committed to the Board of Children's Guardians temporarily or permanently, in the discretion of the court—or said court may commit such child to the reform school under the laws now providing for such commitment.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

In general the duties of the Board are to exercise its powers. More particularly the following duties are specified:

1. An annual report of its operations hereunder (under the organic act) shall be made by the Board of Guardians to the superintendent of charities (Board of Charities).

2. All children under the guardianship of the Board shall be visited not less than once a year by an agent of the Board, and as much oftener as the welfare of the child demands.

3. The antecedent character and condition of life of each child received by the

Board shall be investigated as fully as possible, and the facts learned entered in permanent records, in which shall also be noted the subsequent history of each child, so far as it can be ascertained.

4. Children received from the reform school shall be placed at work, bound out or apprenticed, and at any time before attaining majority may be returned to the school from which they came, if, in the judgment of the Board of Guardians, such a course is demanded by the interest of the community or the welfare of the child.^a

5. Said Board of Children's Guardians shall place, under contract, in such suitable homes, institutions, or training schools for the care of children as it may deem wise and proper children under seventeen years of age who shall be convicted of petty crimes or misdemeanors which may be punishable with fines or imprisonment and who are committed to its custody and care. (Act of March 3, 1901.)

6. Said Board shall make some suitable provision outside the inclosure of any jail, workhouse, or police station for every child under seventeen years of age charged with or convicted of a petty crime or misdemeanor punishable by a fine or imprisonment when such child is committed to the Board temporarily or permanently. (*Ibid.*)

7. Said Board shall receive by its disbursing officer from the father or the mother, or both such father and mother, of any child entitled to be committed to the care, custody, and guardianship of the Board under or by virtue of any of the provisions of the act of Congress approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An act to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a board of children's guardians" (27 Stat. L., 268), when such father or mother, or both, have been convicted of failure or neglect to contribute to the support of such child, when able so to contribute, either by reason of having means or property, or having an income consisting of wages or salary due for personal services or labor, or otherwise, such sum or sums as the proper court shall require the father or the mother of such child, or both such father or mother, to contribute by stated payments to be made to said Board of Children's Guardians, monthly, weekly, or otherwise, as in the judgment of said court either or both such father and mother should and may be able to pay toward the support of such child. The disbursing officer of the Board of Children's Guardians shall be responsible under his bond for all moneys paid to said Board under the provisions of this act, and shall pay the amounts so received by him into the Treasury of the United States within twenty days after the close of each fiscal year. (*Ibid.*)

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD.

I. The Commissioners of the District shall have authority to prescribe: (a) The form of records to be kept by the Board of Guardians, and (b) the methods to be employed by the Board in paying bills and auditing accounts.

II. The employment of agents of the Board is subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District.

III. The Board of Charities shall have: (a) Full powers of investigation and report regarding all branches of the work of the Board, as well as over all institutions in which children are placed by the Board, and (b) it shall be the duty of the Board of Charities to recommend annually the appropriations which in its judgment are necessary to the carrying on of the work of the Board of Children's Guardians.

MEETINGS.

The Board held twelve regular monthly meetings and the executive committee held eleven meetings.

ORDERS.

As to the future placements, where the applicant desired to give "home instruction" instead of public school instruction, it was ordered

^aThe act of March 19, 1906, requires the consent and approval of the juvenile court to the discharge or parole or the transfer to another institution of a child once committed to any public institution by the order of said court.

that the agent be authorized to make such placements after having presented the matter to the committee on homes and institutions, which was empowered in such cases to represent the Board. (Nov. 11, 1905.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction held its annual meeting at Philadelphia from May 9 to May 16.

The Board was represented by the following delegates: Mr. B. Pickman Mann, president; Mrs. Eliza A. Babson, secretary, and Mr. John Wesley Douglass, agent.

DECISIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1906.

Mr. JOHN W. DOUGLASS,

Disbursing Officer Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia.

SIR: In your communication of February 2, 1906, you request my decision of two questions which you therein present, as follows:

The District of Columbia appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, under the head of "Board of Children's Guardians," contains the following:

"With authority to pay not more than one thousand dollars to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control.

"The Board of Children's Guardians has paid the full amount, one thousand dollars, to the following institutions: House of the Good Shepherd, Washington; House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, Baltimore; St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, St. Mary's Industrial School, St. Francis Academy. Now, these institutions have been regarded by the disbursing officer as sectarian institutions within the meaning of the law, but he is not clear as to the meaning and application of the term "adjudged." Now, to get before you a concrete case, I submit the accompanying voucher in payment for services actually rendered, and ask you, directly, Have I authority to pay this voucher? Have the above-mentioned institutions or any institutions ever been adjudged by anybody as sectarian; and if so, by whom and when?"

The voucher transmitted by you is for board and care of children in January, 1906, by the St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, which is one of the charitable institutions to which you state the Board of Children's Guardians has paid the full amount of \$1,000 authorized by the provision in the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 909), quoted by you, supra, to be paid to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control.

Your first question is whether you are authorized to pay this voucher. In view of the payments which have already been made to this institution the further question arises whether the St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum is an institution "adjudged to be under sectarian control" within the meaning of the above prohibitive provision.

The provision does not indicate any court or other tribunal by which such institutions are to be "adjudged" to be under sectarian control.

I am therefore of opinion that the question whether the St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum is under sectarian control is primarily to be adjudged by the Board of Children's Guardians, and that, if it is adjudged by the Board not to be under sectarian control, you are authorized, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, to pay the bill referred to.

The question as to whether this institution is under sectarian control should not be a difficult one to decide. You have a right to take into consideration in determining this fact the terms of the charter under which it is organized and its known methods of operation.

Your second question is, "Have the above-mentioned institutions or any institutions ever been adjudged by anybody as sectarian; and if so, by whom and when?" I have no knowledge upon this subject, and in so far as it pertains to other institutions than St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum it is immaterial to the matter now before you.

The voucher transmitted by you is herewith returned.

R. J. TRACEWELL, *Comptroller.*

WORK OF THE BOARD.

The Board began the year with 1,267 wards, not including 6 children held under temporary care and 58 feeble-minded children for whose support in institutions it was responsible.

It received during the year 200 wards, 109 children for temporary care, and added 6 to the number of feeble-minded children to be supported.

The following is a summary of the cases investigated and of the permanent and temporary wards for each year of the Board's existence :

Year.	Cases investigated.	Permanent wards.	Temporary wards.	Probationary wards.
1893-94	290	203	48	.....
1894-95	370	110	62	.....
1895-96	392	93	70	.....
1896-97	502	68	92	.....
1897-98	517	95	100	.....
1898-99	732	135	113	.....
1899-1900	896	126	158	.....
1900-1901	1,065	146	144	95
1901-2	1,338	227	158	281
1902-3	1,228	214	166	355
1903-4	1,252	213	137	286
1904-5	1,275	260	109	212
1905-6	1,368	200	109	221
Total.....	11,225	2,100	1,466	1,450

During the same period 50 wards came of age, 6 were married, 19 died, 22 were returned to court and committed to the reform schools, 3 were returned to court and the order of commitment was set aside, and 3 were adopted, leaving 1,364 under guardianship at the end of the year.

Ninety-six children were discharged from temporary care, leaving 19 still in charge, and 10 feeble-minded children were dropped, leaving 54 feeble-minded children on the expense roll.

Permanent wards passed from control (1894-1906) 736
 Remaining on rolls June 30, 1906..... 1,364

Total 2,100

For the first time since the beginning of the work of the Board the normal discharge of wards from guardianship exceeded one-half of the commitments, 200 having been committed and 103 discharged. In 1903, 214 were committed and 119 were discharged, but the number of discharges was abnormal, because in that year girls ranging in age from 18 years upward were discharged as of age, whereas previously they had been held until 21, and thus an accumulation had been formed which was discharged all at once. In 1904 there were only 72 discharges, with 213 commitments, and in 1905, 117 discharges, with 250 commitments.

Some concern has been expressed because the number of wards under the guardianship of the Board appears to be large in proportion to the population of the District, but a consideration of the circumstances in which these wards are placed will aid to allay this concern. Children who are committed to the guardianship of the Board remain wards and are to be kept on the rolls until they are 18 years of age if girls or 21 years of age if boys, unless they are discharged by death, marriage, adoption, or otherwise.

Wards, however, who are placed on indenture or apprenticeship in private homes are not maintained at public expense, except expense for supervision, so that the number who can properly be considered public dependents is much smaller than at first would appear. The following table shows that nearly three-fourths of the wards of the Board are thus maintained without public expenditure:

Total and percentage of wards on expense and not on expense for maintenance.

Fiscal year.	Total wards.			Per cent on expense.	Per cent not on expense.
	Number.	On expense.	Not on expense.		
1894.....	175	85	90	48.57	51.43
1895.....	255	103	152	40.39	59.61
1896.....	312	109	203	34.94	65.06
1897.....	380	140	240	36.84	63.16
1898.....	445	194	251	43.60	56.40
1899.....	552	219	333	39.67	60.33
1900.....	634	255	379	40.22	59.78
1901.....	720	247	473	34.31	65.69
1902.....	898	286	612	31.85	68.15
1903.....	993	293	700	29.51	70.49
1904.....	1,134	389	745	24.31	75.69
1905.....	1,267	349	918	27.55	72.45
1906.....	1,364	287	1,077	21.84	78.96

Corresponding figures separating white from colored wards are available for recent years, as follows:

Fiscal year.	White wards.					Colored wards.				
	Number.	On expense.	Not on expense.	Per cent on expense.	Per cent not on expense.	Number.	On expense.	Not on expense.	Per cent on expense.	Per cent not on expense.
1902.....	334	86	248	25.75	74.25	564	200	364	35.46	64.54
1903.....	349	90	259	25.79	74.21	644	203	441	31.52	68.48
1904.....	400	125	275	31.25	68.75	734	264	470	35.97	64.03
1905.....	436	109	327	25	75	831	240	591	28.88	71.12
1906.....	486	112	374	23.04	76.96	878	175	703	19.92	80.08

The aggregate number of days that wards of the Board were held under guardianship was 479,368, making an average of 1,313 for every day of the year. The Board gave, moreover, 3,826 days' temporary care to children not its wards and not feeble-minded, under authority conferred upon it by the law and the courts, and supported feeble-minded children 20,762 days.

No board was paid for temporary support of the 313 children dealt with by the probation officer under the act of March 3, 1901. The number of days these children were held under probation was 33,166, an average of 105.9 days' care to each.

The number of days' care of wards increased 38,024; that of children under temporary care increased 222; that of the support of feeble-minded children decreased 603.

The increase in average number of wards was 177; that of children under temporary care was 1, and that of feeble-minded children decreased 1.

The aggregate cost of board and care, clothing, and medical attendance of wards and temporary charges not feeble-minded, including cost of administration and supervision, was \$58,326.74.

On a basis of 483,194 days' care given to these children, excluding care of children held on probation, the administrative expenditures were at the rate of 2.22 cents per diem, or \$8.10 per annum per capita, and the administrative and maintenance expenditures together were at the rate of 12.07 cents per diem, or \$44.06 per annum per capita.

The cost of administration was 10 cents less than the combined cost of administration, and maintenance was \$8.50 less per capita per annum than in the preceding year, on the basis above stated.

If, however, the administrative expenditures be reckoned to cover the 33,166 days' care given to children under probation, the rate of these expenditures per capita per diem is 2.08 cents and per annum is \$7.58.

The cost of maintaining feeble-minded children was \$212.43 per capita per annum, a decrease in rate of \$3.17 as compared with the preceding year.

The following tables, brought up and continued from former years, show the amounts and rates of expenditures for maintenance, administration, and supervision from several other points of view.

Per capita cost.

MAINTENANCE.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Average number in boarding homes.....	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.7	113.7	144.6	119.6	121.92	132.32	143.91	130.29	175.56	160.66
Expense of maintenance in boarding home.....	\$3,203.30	\$6,426.44	\$8,145.98	\$9,019.02	\$12,985.36	\$16,119.16	\$13,406.12	\$12,724.16	\$13,039.53	\$16,011.91	\$14,583.78	\$19,033.21	\$17,166.41
Per capita cost.....	\$155.20	\$134.40	\$115.17	\$113.16	\$114.20	\$111.46	\$112.23	\$104.36	\$98.54	\$111.26	\$111.16	\$108.41	\$106.84
Average number of wards in institutions.....	43.35	59.23	51.83	46.89	61.7	88.9	116.01	141.94	158.29	134.41	205.93	231.08	209.2
Expense of maintenance in institutions.....	\$4,738.00	\$6,173.59	\$5,821.72	\$6,192.09	\$9,229.78	\$12,792.47	\$17,555.52	\$23,261.12	\$26,836.27	\$20,073.88	\$32,028.51	\$35,049.21	\$30,232.23
Per capita cost.....	\$109.06	\$104.23	\$112.32	\$132.05	\$149.59	\$143.89	\$151.31	\$163.87	\$169.54	\$149.34	\$155.53	\$151.67	\$141.51
Average number in boarding homes and institutions.....	63.99	107.02	122.56	126.61	175.4	233.5	235.46	263.86	290.61	278.32	336.22	406.64	369.86
Whole expense of maintenance.....	\$7,941.30	\$12,600.03	\$13,967.70	\$15,211.11	\$22,215.14	\$28,911.63	\$30,961.64	\$35,985.28	\$39,875.80	\$36,085.79	\$46,612.29	\$54,082.42	\$47,398.64
Per capita cost, based on whole number on expense...	\$124.10	\$118.66	\$113.15	\$120.14	\$126.67	\$123.81	\$131.49	\$136.38	\$137.21	\$129.65	\$138.63	\$132.99	\$128.15

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION.

Average number in free homes.	46.24	114.38	164.66	200.19	209	252	331.52	400.85	475.64	622.49	671.37	755.5	909.88
Average number in boarding homes.....	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.7	113.7	144.6	119.45	121.92	132.32	143.91	130.29	175.56	160.66
Total average number subject to supervision.	66.88	162.12	235.39	279.89	322.7	396.6	450.97	522.77	607.96	766.40	801.66	931.06	1,070.54
Total expense of administration and supervision.....	\$3,933.72	\$3,706.66	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,587.85	\$5,659.51	\$5,966.00	\$6,713.17	\$7,406.67	\$8,594.87	\$8,600.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,720.00
Administrative per capita based on number subject to supervision.....	\$58.80	\$22.87	\$16.99	\$14.29	\$14.21	\$14.26	\$13.22	\$12.84	\$12.18	\$11.21	\$10.72	\$10.74	\$10.01
Total average number of wards	110.23	221.4	287.22	342.22	423.31	519.2	608.8	664.71	766.25	900.81	1,007.59	1,162.14	1,279.74
Total expenses.....	\$11,875.02	\$16,306.69	\$17,967.70	\$19,211.11	\$26,802.99	\$34,571.14	\$36,927.64	\$42,698.45	\$47,282.47	\$44,680.66	\$55,212.29	\$64,082.42	\$58,118.64
General per capita.....	\$107.72	\$73.65	\$62.55	\$56.13	\$63.31	\$66.58	\$60.65	\$64.23	\$61.71	\$49.60	\$54.79	\$55.14	\$45.41

An examination of this table shows the progressively diminishing per capita cost of administration and supervision from \$58.80 in 1894 to \$9.34 in 1906. It is well understood that with a complete plant and a small population the fixed charges assume an excessive proportion, and thus it was that in the first year of the Board's work this per capita cost was \$58.80, while in the second year it was \$22.87, and in the third year \$16.99. At this time it began to be impracticable for the agent and the assistants provided for him to comply with the terms of the law in regard to the visitation of children, and such difficulty has existed ever since, becoming aggravated as time went on. While the number of children placed out in free homes who have not been visited as often as once in a year has not been large, the number of those who have not been visited as often as they should be has increased, and the obvious impracticability of making the number of visits that would have been imperative if more of the children of the character who need the most supervision had been placed out has made it necessary to keep these children in institutions or at board. This is poor economy, and when the advantages to the children of being removed from institutions to free family homes are considered it is a great injustice.

The pressure to care for the children in the best manner has resulted in the diversion of so much of the available resources of the board from the performance of other duties imposed by law and good practice that the records have fallen far in arrears, and it has been impossible to make such investigations to serve as a basis for action and record as should be made.

A fair measure of the amount of money that should be expended in administrative work may be obtained by maintaining a per capita rate of expenditure above the minimum that existed at the time the work began to suffer because of insufficient provision. Placing this minimum at \$17 and considering that 1,147 children on the average were under supervision during the year 1906, it is seen that \$20,000 would not be an extravagant amount to expend in administration during the following year. It is confidently expected that such an enlargement of the administrative resources of the Board would make it possible to place in free homes and to visit adequately nearly enough additional wards of the Board to reduce the expense for maintenance by \$20,000, and as this would be an increase of less than \$10,000 above the present administrative appropriation it would be a manifest economy.

HART FARM SCHOOL.

Dissatisfaction with the care of the children placed at the Hart Farm School continued during the year, but as the retention of 60 wards at that school was mandatory and the conditions beyond the authority of the Board to prescribe the quota was kept filled as nearly as circumstances would permit in view of the occasional absconding of a ward or his relegation to a hospital for temporary care. In March, 1906, Mr. Hart went into bankruptcy, and arrangements were made with the trustee to continue the wards at the school until the close of the year. On the 29th and 30th of June all were removed and 27 of them placed with parents or friends, free of expense, 19 of them placed at the Children's Temporary Home, and 4 otherwise distributed.

PROBATION WORK.

The act of March 19, 1906, creating a juvenile court, included provisions for the appointment by that court of two probation officers to the care of the chief of whom children might be paroled under the jurisdiction of that court, for such period and subject to such reasonable rules and regulations touching the welfare of the child as may be prescribed by the court. Such probation officers shall perform such duties and be governed by such regulations as may be prescribed by the presiding judge.

The act of March 3, 1901, to enlarge the powers of the courts, etc., provided:

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of aiding the court in a proper disposition of aiding cases referred to in section one the Board of Children's Guardians is hereby authorized and directed to designate one of its employees a probation officer, whose duty shall be to make such investigation in cases involving children under seventeen years of age as the court may direct, to be present in court in order to represent the interests of the child when the case is heard, to furnish the court such information and assistance as the judge may require, and to take charge of any child before and after trial as may be directed by the court.

These provisions for probation officers appear to be conflicting if not inconsistent, and to the extent to which they are inconsistent the earlier provision is repealed; but that it was not intended by the later act to terminate entirely the probationary work under the jurisdiction of the Board is shown by the provision of the later act for the commitment of children to the care of the Board "for a limited period on probation." The Congress, however, which had provided a position and salary for a probation officer of the Board in the appropriation act for 1906 omitted such provision from the act for 1907, which was subsequent to the act of March 19, 1906, whence it may be held that all probation work of the Board was intended to terminate June 30, 1906.

In the spring of 1905 Miss Lucy C. Bartlett, a member of the committee of the Howard Association of London, England, made a personal inquiry into the working of the probation system in the United States, in visiting Washington, New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Boston, Cambridge, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver, and Indianapolis, with the special design of obtaining information likely to be useful in the establishment of a probation system in Italy, where she resides during the greater part of the year. Her report was published by the Howard Association in December, 1905.

The following extract relates to the work of the probation officer of the Board of Children's Guardians:

In Washington the probation system has as yet been little developed, but it was one of the places where what there was appeared to me to be most real. There is no separate for children, but there is a separate session, which, if not all sufficing, seems to be the most important point. Though in Washington they have yet no specially appointed judge and no very developed machinery, they have yet a very special probation officer. As I sat in Mr. Copp's office and heard the cases coming in for help (cases not required to come, all of them, but coming because they obviously looked upon him as a friend and counselor), I saw probation as much "alive" as in any other part of America. Everything is in the spirit; and this is the more evidenced because Washington offers some peculiar difficulties in probation. There is the color question. In Washington two-thirds of the boys who come under probation are colored, and it is often extremely difficult to get work for them. A white boy will always be preferred; also, it is harder to get legislation for Washington than any other place, because Congress is supposed to attend to the affairs of the

capital, and Congress is too busy for local matters. Yet despite such serious and special obstacles, probation is alive in Washington. Last year it saved \$15,000. But better proof of its success is given in the unbidden visitors who troop into the probation office.

Miss Bartlett passes judgment on the plans of probation work in the several cities visited, stating that—

In the Indianapolis juvenile court, or the Marion County juvenile court, as it is called, we find for the first time what can be called a complete system, and it is for this reason that the Indianapolis court deserves to be placed before any other in the United States. In other places we find one or other of the necessary elements, but only in Indianapolis do we find all the elements combined. And what we feel is that the strength lies in this combination, more even than in the excellence of the individuals who fill the different posts, good as all are. There is an enormous strength in cohesion, and the Indianapolis court is the only one which has attained cohesion. This is the distinctive feature of the Indianapolis court—that it appears to understand itself—it understands that various elements are necessary to make completeness, and it omits none of them. There is an excellent judge, who gives his whole time and thought to the juvenile court. There is a uniquely fitted chief probation officer, who knows all that goes on, and through whom others can gain equal knowledge. There are two more paid probation officers, one a man and one a woman, specially detailed for investigation work. There is last, but not least, a large and highly efficient band of volunteer probation officers.

This last is the principal feature of the Indianapolis court, and more must be said of it. Not one of these posts mentioned can be left unfilled if a perfect probation system is desired. There is a prejudice throughout America against volunteer probation officers. It is felt that they are not suited to the work. A visit to the Indianapolis court is all that is needed to destroy this idea. Two precautions only are necessary. First, that the volunteer officers should be very carefully chosen, unsuitable people being rejected. Secondly, that, having been thus carefully chosen, they should then be endowed with the same powers as the paid officer, this alone giving them proper authority with their charges. In Indianapolis this has been done, and the result has been entirely satisfactory. The volunteer corps at present number 125, and there is a reserve list of 100 more which can be drawn upon when necessary. When you consider that the town of Indianapolis only numbers 210,000 inhabitants some idea is gained of the different amount of supervision possible by this enrollment of volunteers. In Indianapolis rarely more than three cases are confided to any man or woman, some times only one. And, through having so large a staff of volunteers to choose from, it is possible to consign a child always to an officer of its own religion, and one likely in other ways to understand it.

How much better is this than being obliged to allot the child simply to the officer who lives in its particular district? It is the work of the chief probation officer, Mrs. Rogers, to know all the volunteer officers, to hear each case, as it is brought in, and then to suggest to the judge the volunteer officer best fitted to take charge of it. The volunteers also make monthly reports to Mrs. Rogers, and their charges make weekly reports to them. The supervision is very much closer than anywhere else, the large staff of officers making it possible. And the gain is not only in the quantity of supervisions, but in the quality. These men and women who have offered themselves as volunteer officers are from the best people of Indianapolis. They are in great part men; of the 125, only 12 are women. They are doctors, lawyers, ministers, and men of business. They are all busy people, but not too busy to give a portion of their time to this work. And the children know that they are doing it for love, and they undoubtedly feel towards them as they would not do towards a paid officer.

Speaking of the Hudson County court, Miss Bartlett says:

This court, situated at Hoboken, though small, deserves special notice. It represents what can be done when disinterested effort is thrown into probation work. A year ago this court was suffering from all the corrupting influences which affect New York, of which Hoboken is a suburb. Politics were mixed with probation work, and things were about as unhopeful as they could be. Then Mr. Richard Stevens and his sister, Mrs. Alexander, wealthy and well-born people with no axe to grind, were induced to take up the work. Mr. Stevens became probation officer to the court, and Mrs. Alexander assistant probation officer. With their salaries, which of course they did not require, they paid two assistants, a man and a woman, to help them in their work. These two people, of course, understand that they are dependent on no one but Mr. Stevens, and it is accordingly impossible to put political or

other pressure upon them. Mr. Stevens and his sister are, of course, equally unapproachable. In one short year the difference has been enormous. It is an illustration of how eminently necessary voluntary work is in probation and how much it can effect.

Miss Bartlett mentions as one of the objections to the methods of the Boston municipal court that—

The probation officer states the case against the prisoner. However leniently he may do it, he is bound to give all the facts, and his appearing thus in the light of an accuser makes it much more difficult for the prisoner subsequently to regard him as a friend.

In the Middlesex County court it is the district attorney who prosecutes; the probation officer never speaks against the prisoner.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The number of feeble-minded children under the charge of the Board June 30, 1906, was 54, of whom 35 were at the Pennsylvania Training School, at Elwyn, Pa., and 19 at the Virginia Home and Training School, at Falls Church, Va., at a total cost of \$12,000. Continued efforts to find a school or institution to which colored feeble-minded children may be sent have not succeeded. Hopes which were entertained that means might be found to support the establishment of a training school for the purpose have thus far been frustrated. Appropriations of \$14,000 for the year 1907 were asked, with the expectation that the amount would be needed for the care of white children for whom placement could be found. An appropriation of \$16,000 was made with a view to the placement of colored children also, but the margin was insufficient to induce any person to undertake the establishment of a school for the proposed purpose. For this reason a much larger amount is asked for the following year. A corresponding amount, if made immediately available, might secure the establishment of a school the present year.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1907, made by the District of Columbia appropriations act approved June 27, 1906, are as follows:

CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.

Board of Children's Guardians: For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the Act approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, namely: For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, city directory, and all office and sundry expenses, three thousand one hundred dollars;

For agent, one thousand eight hundred dollars; executive clerk, one thousand and eighty dollars; placing officer, nine hundred dollars; placing officer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; investigating clerk, seven hundred and twenty dollars; record clerk, six hundred and sixty dollars; visiting inspector, four hundred and eighty dollars; messenger, three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For maintenance of feeble-minded children, sixteen thousand dollars;

For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said Board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than one thousand five hundred dollars to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control and not more than three hundred dollars for burial of children dying while under charge of the Board, fifty-four thousand dollars;

In all, for Board of Children's Guardians, eighty-one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

ESTIMATES FOR 1908.

The following estimates for the next year's needs were forwarded August 31, 1906:

AUGUST 31, 1906.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SIRS: In accordance with section 7 of the act of July 26, 1892, creating the Board of Children's Guardians, which provided that it shall be the duty of the superintendent of charities (to whom your Board succeeds) to recommend annually the appropriations which, in his judgment, are necessary to the carrying on of the work of the Board of Children's Guardians, I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information the estimates which the Board of Children's Guardians has authorized to be made for the purpose, and to ask for a hearing thereon before your Board.

"For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, namely:

"For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, purchase of city directory, and other books needed for office use, and all other office and sundry expenses, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars;

"For salary of agent, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two clerks at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; clerk, who shall also serve as messenger, six hundred dollars; in all, for salaries, twelve thousand six hundred and forty dollars;

"For maintenance of feeble-minded children, twenty-two thousand dollars;

"For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said Board by the courts of the District, for burial of children dying while under charge of the Board, and for temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than one thousand five hundred dollars to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, fifty-four thousand dollars;

"In all, for Board of Children's Guardians, ninety-one thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars.

"The said Board of Children's Guardians is authorized to accept voluntary aid in the placement and supervision of children under its care and to defray from the appropriation for administrative expenses the actual and necessary expenses incident to such voluntary aid.

"Such part of the foregoing sums appropriated for the Board of Children's Guardians as is appropriated for administrative expenses and salaries and for the maintenance of feeble-minded children shall be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, who is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, sums of money not exceeding two hundred dollars at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the Board, and for office and sundry expenses, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved."

Very respectfully,

B. PICKMAN MANN,

President Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia.

A hearing having been accorded the representatives of the Board by the Board of Charities, October 9, 1906, and a request made for a different form of estimates in part, the following addition was made to the statement of estimates:

OCTOBER 9, 1906.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SIRS: Following a suggestion made at the hearing given by you to-day to the representatives of the Board of Children's Guardians that it was desirable to have distinctive and significant titles applied to the several employees, present and prospective, of said Board, I submit herewith a list of titles in conformity, so far as it goes, with the titles heretofore applied. As to another suggestion to the effect that the rates of salaries stated in the estimates depart so far from the prior rates as not to offer practical hope of acceptance in their entirety by the Congress, I must say that the responsibility for reducing these rates, if they be reduced, should not fall upon the Board of Children's Guardians, which presents them sincerely in the belief

that they are reasonable. As I understood at the hearing your Board did not consider them unreasonable, but demurred solely on the ground of expectancy. The Board of Children's Guardians has yielded formerly to this consideration, and perhaps unwisely so, for it has then been confronted before committees of Congress with the statement that it was precluded from asking for increases not set forth in its estimates. The efficient reason for the present considerable departure from former rates is to be found in the great unreasonableness of the former rates when the importance of the work of the employees of the Board is considered.

As, however, you gave reason to anticipate that you will not recommend the estimates as presented, I should say that the Board needs most to have an additional number of employees, the present force being entirely unable to keep up with the work that should be done.

If there must be a reduction it should rather be in the direction of inadequate pay than in lessening of the personnel.

As regards comparative inadequacy of present rates of salary those of the investigating clerk and the messenger are worthy of special mention. The investigating clerk prepares cases for presentation to court and presents them; the messenger is a stenographer and typewriter, and is engaged much of the time in clerical duties.

The suggested titles and estimated salaries are as follows:

	Rate in 1906-7.	Rate proposed.
Agent.....	\$1,800	\$1,800
Supervising clerk.....	New.	1,500
Executive clerk.....	1,080	1,200
Placing officer.....	900	1,200
Investigating clerk.....	720	1,000
Financial clerk.....	New.	1,000
Placing officer.....	720	1,000
Record clerk.....	660	900
Visiting inspector.....	480	900
Placing officer.....	New.	720
Report clerk.....	New.	720
Messenger-clerk.....	360	600

The agent has general control of all the work of the Board under the direction of the Board itself, and presents reports of current work at each regular meeting of the Board and of its executive committee. He directs the other employees. His work extends both within and outside of the office.

The supervising clerk (for lack of a more appropriate title) should be available as the principal officer, especially in the field work, to adjust the difficulties which may arise from time to time in the relations of children to their foster homes and in other ways fulfilling the functions of a superior placing officer abroad and investigating clerk at home.

The executive clerk remains in the office at all times and receives and attends generally to the first calls of the visiting public and applicants. She takes account of the daily transfer and placement of the wards of the Board and prepares the record thereof, prepares the pay rolls, and distributes the disbursing officer's checks. In the absence of the agent she has charge of the office.

The several placing officers are charged with the investigation of the homes and characters of applicants who wish to take wards of the Board on indenture, apprenticeship, or otherwise, and with the placement of and supervisory visitation of such homes. They are the principal means of keeping the expenditures of the Board within moderate limits by obtaining free homes for the children who would otherwise have to be kept on expense. The greater their number the less is the cost of the work of the Board and the more efficient the care taken of its wards placed out in homes.

The investigating clerk is charged with the investigation of applications to have children taken under the care of the Board, and presents to the court the cases recommended for such disposition.

The financial clerk is needed to keep books of account of moneys received and paid out, the number of private accounts for maintenance of children not even wards of the Board, as well as of wards, under the compulsory support laws increasing constantly and exceeding the capacity of the present employees to attend to them.

The record clerk enters in the several books of permanent record the reports of the placing officers, investigating clerk, visiting inspector, and others of the results of their activity.

The visiting inspector makes a constant round of visitations to homes of nurses in the District who have in their charge the infant wards of the board.

The report clerk (for lack of better title) is needed to keep the records of the acts

of the Board, to perform general clerical work, which has already fallen several years in arrears and forms a mass of indigested memoranda, and to collect the data needed for annual, quarterly, and other reports as needed from time to time.

The messenger-clerk combines with his function as bearer of messages between the office and the members of the Board and other persons, the duties of a stenographer, typewriter, and clerk in the office.

The designations of functions as above are not to be considered as exclusive or exhaustive, the agent being vested with authority to vary the requirements of service as occasion may demand.

Very respectfully,

President, Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia.

Further details as to the reception and distribution of children with whom the Board has had to deal will be found in the appended reports of the agent and probation officer, which also contain much interesting and valuable general information and discussion relating to the subjects of dependency and delinquency and remedies therefor. The work of these and of other employees of the Board has been commendable. The agent's report includes a statement of receipts and disbursements of moneys which have passed through his hands as disbursing officer. The physician, who has been called upon in most cases requiring medical attention during the past year as during former years, presents a brief report, which is also appended.

Respectfully submitted.

B: PICKMAN MANN, *President.*

ELIZA A. BABSON, *Secretary.*

TO THE BOARD OF CHARITIES, District of Columbia.

AGENT'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS:

Once more do I have the honor of submitting to you some of the detailed workings of your administrative office for the past year. Two hundred children were committed to the care and custody of the Board during their minority. Of these, 89 are white and 111 colored—42 white females, 41 colored females; 47 white males and 70 colored males. At the beginning of July, 1905, your wards numbered 1,267; 103 were dropped during the year and 200 added, leaving on June 30, 1906, 1,364 wards. Of these, 880 are boys, 484 girls—486 white and 878 colored.

Of the 1,364 wards, but 287, or about one-fifth, were on expense for board and care. They were, on the last day of the fiscal year, distributed as follows:

White:

Industrial Home School.....	42	
St. Mary's Industrial School.....	2	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	1	
St. Joseph's Asylum.....	2	
Junior Republic.....	12	
House of the Good Shepherd.....	10	
Bruen Home.....	19	
		88
Boarding homes.....		24
		112
Total white on expense.....		196
Trial with relatives or friends.....	16	
Trial for indenture.....	15	
Trial for adoption.....	98	
Indentured.....	30	
Apprenticed.....	13	
Absconders.....	3	
Hospitals.....	3	
Free institutions.....		374
		486

Colored:

Children's Temporary Home.....	68	
St. Paul's Industrial School	1	
House of the Good Shepherd	8	
		77
Boarding homes.....		98
Total colored on expense.....		175
Trfal with relatives or friends	295	
Trial for indenture	55	
Trial for adoption	45	
Indentured	230	
Apprenticed	28	
Absconders	46	
Hospitals	4	
		703
		878
		1,364

Geographical distribution of children June 30, 1906.

District of Columbia:

Trial for indenture.....	16	
Trial for adoption.....	42	
Trial with relatives.....	424	
Indentured	111	
Apprenticed	38	
		631

New Jersey:

Trial with relatives.....	10	
Trial for adoption.....	1	
Apprenticed	6	
		17

Maryland:

Trial for indenture.....	11	
Trial for adoption	5	
Trial with relatives.....	14	
Indentured	60	
Apprenticed	7	
		97

Virginia:

Trial for indenture	39	
Trial for adoption.....	11	
Trial with relatives.....	25	
Indentured	138	
Apprenticed	2	
		215

Pennsylvania:

Trial with relatives.....	7	
Trial for indenture.....	1	
Trial for adoption.....	0	
Indentured	5	
Apprenticed	1	
		14

Delaware :

Trial with relatives.....	2	
Trial for indenture	1	
Trial for adoption	0	
Indentured	5	
Apprenticed	2	
		10

New York :

Trial with relatives.....	3	
Trial for indenture	0	
Trial for adoption	0	
Indentured	0	
Apprenticed	0	
		3

Massachusetts:		
Trial for indenture	1	
Indentured	1	
	—	2
West Virginia:		
Trial with relatives	0	
Trial for indenture	2	
Trial for adoption	0	
Indentured	4	
Apprenticed	1	
	—	7
Maine: Trial with relatives		2
North Carolina:		
Trial with relatives	1	
Indentured	1	
	—	2
Colorado:		
Trial with relatives	1	
Trial for adoption	1	
	—	2
Tennessee: Trial with relatives		1
Connecticut: Apprenticed		1
Illinois: Indentured		1
California:		
Trial with relatives	1	
Indentured	1	
	—	2
Cuba: Indentured		1
Absconders		59
In institutions:		
In District of Columbia	152	
Outside of District	23	
	—	175
Boarding homes:		
In District of Columbia	115	
Outside of District—		
Maryland	4	
Virginia	3	
	—	7
	—	122
		1,364

While there has been a steadily increasing amount of money expended for a steadily growing number of wards of the Board, it appears to me that perhaps the maximum of annual expenditures has been reached and that there should be in future a slightly decreasing scale of annual expenditures. In fact, there was nearly \$6,000 less expended the past year than for that preceding. The administrative fund ought to increase in order that better supervision of wards may obtain. The fund for feeble-minded ought to liberally grow, so that all of this unfortunate class may be promptly provided for. The special appropriation for Hart Farm School has fortunately been discontinued. The general fund for maintenance ought to grow less, because (1) the newly created juvenile court, officered and equipped for probation work, will place more and more children on probation in their homes and less and less children will be committed to the board of children's guardians, and (2) the newly established industrial school for colored children, specially provided for in the appropriations, will take many of the children now formerly committed to the board, and (3) a larger administrative force will place more children in free homes, so there will be less in homes and institutions on expense. One thousand three hundred and sixty-four children under guardianship seems a large number for the comparatively small area of the District of Columbia. As mentioned above, but 287 of these were on expense for maintenance. Why are there so many dependent children here? Are our methods bad or are the methods all right, but badly administered, or are both the theories and practices all right and the situation due to conditions beyond control?

Your agent made some investigations last year as to child dependency in the District of Columbia. The superintendents or other administrative heads of our child-caring institutions reported to me their exact population on November 1, 1905, and it may be pertinent information for an annual report like this. In our public child-caring institutions there were on the date referred to above 456 children, in our subsidized institutions 374 children, and in our private institutions, not accounted for above, there were 717 children, a total of 1,547 children, presumably normal. There is not included in this small army the delinquents in our two reform schools, or the feeble-minded or blind or sick or crippled supported at public expense in various institutions. There is expended annually to care for these children about \$90,000 from public funds by strictly public institutions or agencies, \$26,000 from public funds to subsidized institutions, which supplement this amount by about \$23,000, and about \$73,000 by the strictly private institutions; or, in other words, about \$116,000 from public, as against \$96,000 from private charity. The police census taken in April, 1905, showed a population of 323,123. There would appear therefore to be a dependent, supported wholly or in part by charity, to each 208 of the population. Of the 1,547 children referred to above, 482 are colored and 1,065 are white. The colored population, according to the last police census, was 95,311 and the white 227,812. This would show 1 colored dependent child to each 197 of the colored population and 1 white dependent child to each 213 of the white population, a comparison not so unfavorable to the colored people as many have thought. I can not find any State or Territory with so high a rate of child dependency. As near as I can learn the ratio is approximately 1 to each 1,000 of the population in Indiana; 1 to each 1,400 of the population in Michigan; 1 to each 300 in Massachusetts; 1 to each 225 in New York State; and in the city of Baltimore 1 to each 350 of the population.

A special census report on benevolent institutions, 1904, issued in 1905, devotes considerable space to "Orphanages and children's homes." In rank, the District of Columbia was, on December 31, 1904, No. 1 in the number of children in its orphanages and homes, being 321.4 to each 100,000 of population; New York State, No. 2, with 317.3; California, No. 3, with 290.8, followed by New Hampshire, Delaware, Connecticut, Ohio, Maryland, etc. So it would seem that the fact is established that there is a very high ratio of child dependency in the District of Columbia. What are some of the causes which may reasonably be given as contributing to this condition? I would say at the outset that the same high ratio obtains as to number of inmates of all our benevolent institutions. The same census report referred to gives the "number of inmates on December 31, 1904, per 100,000 of population," in the District of Columbia, No. 1, 1,313.5; No. 2, California, 882.2; No. 3, New York, 773.4; No. 4, Ohio, 574.4, etc. So that whatever may be said as to the causes for a high ratio of child dependency would equally apply as to the high ratio of adult dependency. (1) Similar conditions obtain in all great national capitals. They draw the poorer classes from various causes. (2) Having drawn them, the economic conditions prevailing in the District of Columbia are not such as to promote thrift and independence. (3) The numerous private charities are administered so loosely and disconnectedly as to make easy the path to dependence. (4) The kind-hearted people of the District of Columbia still linger to a certain extent in the shadow of sentiment instead of sense in the practical administration of their charity. The multiplying of institutions and the zeal displayed in keeping up the numbers therein regardless of the needs of the community, the thoughtless and unrelated giving and doing for—all tend to keep numerically high beneficiaries of charitable institutions. (5) As affecting children, there is too little emphasis put upon the home-finding phase of child-caring work. The institutions themselves are not equipped for this work, and they do not seek to connect themselves with agencies like the Board of Children's Guardians, which are thus empowered and equipped. I venture the assertion that a half dozen child-caring institutions in this District could be emptied of their population within a year's time if a vigorous campaign for private home placements was systematically prosecuted, and this, too, for the highest good of the children involved.

In stating above some of the reasons for the high ratio of dependency in the District, I have hinted at some of the possible remedies, viz: (1) less zeal on behalf of institutions as institutions and more for their inhabitants; (2) the wide dissemination of modern scientific information regarding the wisest methods of charity administration; (3) a more complete correlation of the public with the private charities, and (4) more home seeking and home placing for the dependent children both in our private and public institutions. I might add (5) a more complete centralization of the public work for child dependents. There are now several independent agencies, which fact tends to promote duplication of work and confusion leading to imposition and fraud.

What I have said thus far has reference to the entire field of dependency in the District of Columbia. It is well for us to get on the hilltop occasionally and get the view therefrom. But have we answered the question as to why the Board of Children's Guardians has so many new wards committed each year, why so many in all, and why a constantly increasing annual expenditure?

The responsibility for commitments rests with the courts. This office can and does investigate and recommend, but guardianship until majority can only be assumed by the Board of Children's Guardians on the order of a competent court; so that in the cases of 200 children last year, the courts thought that such conditions existed as warranted commitments during majority. In cases of 132 children only out of the 200 did the petitions asking the courts for commitments originate in this office. The Board has been receiving wards for thirteen years. Not enough have passed from control annually to equal the new ones received, so that necessarily the total number of wards has increased.

The amount annually expended has increased, (1) because of the steady accumulation of unplaceable children—children afflicted, diseased, or dwarfed or deficient in some way—who will always be charges upon the community; (2) because of inadequate administrative equipment all the placeable children have not been provided with private homes as soon as they were available; those added to the expense list have exceeded in numbers those taken from such list; (3) the rate of payment at many of the institutions and homes has become higher than formerly, and (4) the board is expending more money for board of more wards and in doing more things for the benefit of its wards, giving them better medical attention, better educational advantages (one young lady completed a course in the Business High School this year and is now earning \$5 per week, this being made possible by the expenditure of some money from the Board's appropriation), etc.

I think the Board of Children's Guardians has no apologies to offer for the showing it has made and is making. With enlarged and improved facilities, it might make a more creditable showing. It must always be borne in mind that in a public charitable organization the criterion for good work is not in the number of dollars and cents saved to the public, but in the number of young lives touched for their permanent uplift.

Temporary work.

On rolls July 1, 1905.....	6
Added during year.....	109
	115
Total to be accounted.....	115
Returned to relatives or friends.....	75
Permanently committed.....	15
Died.....	3
Absconded and not recovered.....	1
Committed to Reform School.....	2
On rolls July 1, 1906.....	19
	115

Temporary wards.

	Days on expense.	Cost.
In institutions.....	1,745	\$712.54
In boarding homes.....	2,081	601.03
For transportation.....		48.75
Total.....	3,826	1,362.32

INFANTS.

There were 19 deaths among all the board wards. Of these, 11 deaths were among children under 2 years of age—two of them were children committed during the fiscal year and 9 were committed prior to July 1, 1905. Twenty children under 2 years of age were received during the year and 50 children under 2 years of age were brought forward from previous years, making 70 children dealt with, among whom were 11 deaths.

540 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The total number of children under 2 years of age dealt with each year and the percentage of deaths to number dealt with are shown below:

Year.	Number of infants.	Percent-age.	Year.	Number of infants.	Percent-age.
1894.....	42	21.95	1901.....	56	19.64
1895.....	52	25.00	1902.....	59	18.64
1896.....	52	26.73	1903.....	55	20.00
1897.....	42	28.57	1904.....	63	9.5
1898.....	62	16.12	1905.....	77	14.28
1899.....	79	18.98	1906.....	70	15.71
1900.....	75	21.33			

PLACING OUT AND VISITATION.

During the year 399 children were placed in free homes. Most of these were placed either in the District of Columbia, Maryland, or Virginia. All placed-out children have been visited some several times, by some representative of the office. Of course the most of the visiting is done by Mr. Falck or Mr. Picket. Mrs. Babson, member of the Board, and Mrs. Barlow, city visiting inspector, made an unannounced visit to the homes of about 25 of the wards in Culpeper County, Va., last May. They were enthusiastic in regard to the character of the homes and the advantages offered our wards therein.

Financial exhibit, year ending June 30, 1906.

APPROPRIATIONS.

For maintenance (including burial of wards).....	\$40,000.00
For care of feeble-minded children (salaries, \$7,620).....	12,000.00
For administration (office and sundry, \$3,100).....	10,720.00
For care of children at Hart Farm School.....	12,000.00
Total.....	74,720.00

EXPENDITURES.

Administration:	
Salaries.....	\$7,620.00
Rent.....	540.00
Printing.....	252.70
Postage.....	165.00
Telephone.....	135.70
Office equipment.....	253.08
Janitor service.....	94.50
Towel service.....	9.00
Travel and transportation.....	1,660.02
	<u>\$10,720.00</u>
Feeble minded:	
Elwyn, Pa., Training School.....	7,880.02
Virginia Training School, Falls Church.....	4,319.98
	<u>12,000.00</u>
Maintenance:	
District institutions.....	15,445.77
Other.....	2,163.05
Private boarding homes.....	15,697.06
Medical attendance and supplies.....	1,469.35
Clothing.....	1,134.66
	<u>35,909.89</u>
Hart Farm School.....	11,488.75
Burial of wards.....	208.10
	<u>70,326.74</u>
Returned to the United States Treasurer.....	4,393.26

This surplus is from the following funds:

Hart Farm School.....	\$511. 25
Burial of wards	91. 90
Maintenance	3, 790. 11
Total	4, 393. 26
Total expenditures for year ending June 30, 1905, not including deficiency \$830.68	76, 195. 72
Total expenditures for year ending June 30, 1906.....	70, 326. 34
Total decrease.....	5, 869. 18

Decreases:

To District of Columbia institutions	\$3, 867. 83
To other	1, 493. 04
To boarding homes	1, 929. 15
To Hart Training School.....	449. 38
Salaries.....	230. 00
	7, 969. 40

Increases:

Rent	17. 50
Stationery and printing	11. 16
Traveling and transportation.....	589. 09
Postage	157. 00
Sundry office.....	175. 25
Medical attendance.....	62. 35
Clothing	993. 27
Burial of wards	94. 60
	2, 100. 22
	5, 869. 18

The institutions with which the Board had contracts the past year, the actual amounts paid, and the amounts due such institutions, the annual contract rate, the average number of children maintained therein, and number of days' board furnished are here given.

	Amount paid.	Amount due.	Annual rate.	Average number of children.	Days' board.
Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children	\$7, 680. 02	\$90. 32	\$225	34. 13	13, 368
Virginia Home and Training School for Feeble-Minded Children.....	4, 319. 98		225	19. 19	7, 074
Hart Farm School.....	11, 488. 75		200	57. 44	21, 016
Children's Temporary Home.....	7, 881. 14		156	50. 52	19, 633
National Junior Republic.....	1, 798. 92		150	11. 99	4, 615
Industrial Home School	4, 809. 35		150	32. 06	11, 694
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....		206. 91	100	2. 06	.....
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum.....	199. 92	131. 38	100	1. 99	736
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.....	66. 61	15. 77	100	. 66	282
St. Mary's Industrial School.....	49. 98	111. 00	100	. 49	184
St. Rose Industrial School.....		8. 51	100	. 08	.....
St. Francis Academy.....	11. 45		100	. 11	70
House of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, Washington.....	453. 90	356. 82	100	4. 56	1, 304
House of Good Shepherd, Baltimore, for colored girls	220. 30	274. 93	100	2. 20	811
Bruen Home	2, 029. 40		96	21. 13	7, 925
St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va.....	82. 40		96	. 85	365
House of Mercy.....	2. 45		100	. 02	9
Total	41, 097. 57	1, 195. 64			90, 008

As will be seen from the above table, there is due the so-called sectarian institutions on a per capita basis of service rendered at the annual rate of \$100, the sum of \$1,106.32 and to the Elwyn institution for feeble-minded children \$90.32, or together \$1,196.64. I recommend that Congress be asked for this deficiency. In addition to

the public appropriation, \$1,266.41 was paid in by relatives or friends of children, all of which was applied directly for their maintenance. Of the amount mentioned \$537.50 was for children of the feeble-minded class.

For your information I have arranged in table form, as an appendix, a list of all the public and private institutions within the District of Columbia dealing with children, and added also a few statistical facts which may be of interest.

I acknowledge most gratefully the many courtesies received at the hands of the Board officially, as well as those from the individual members personally.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. DOUGLASS,
Agent of Board of Children's Guardians.

REPORT OF PROBATION OFFICER.

The BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS:

As probation officer, I submit herewith my annual report of the probation work for the year ending June 30, 1906. The number of children received from the court was 221. Of these, 45 were white (39 boys and 6 girls), and 176 were colored (157 boys and 19 girls). There were 92 children under active supervision at the close of the last report. These, added to those received, make a total of 313 children, which are accounted for as follows:

Served full probation (six months).....	158
Committed to a reformatory	19
Committed to the Board of Children's Guardians.....	19
Again placed on probation	2
Paid fines.....	3
Reached the age of 17 years.....	1
Sent to friends outside the District	18
Enlisted in the Navy	1
Personal bonds.....	1
Married	1
Total dispositions	223
Under active supervision June 30, 1906	90
Total number accounted for.....	313

The average age—12.9 years—is the lowest yet reached in our work.

The number at different ages is:

Seven years	1	Twelve years.....	21
Eight years	4	Thirteen years	38
Nine years	19	Fourteen years	36
Ten years.....	12	Fifteen years.....	35
Eleven years	25	Sixteen years	30

Age of transition.—A study of the previous statistics in connection with like statistics of other years leads to the conclusion that the period of transition from dependent childhood to assertive youth is from the age of 9 to 16, and that the age of 13 is the crucial time when children are most liable to err. Previous to that age they are more or less timid (according to heredity and environment and increasing age), feeling the need of protection by parents or elders, and after that age they begin to grow wiser and listen more attentively as well as retentively to good counsel as they grow older, looking forward to the estate of independent manhood when they must fight life's battles alone.

Causes of commitment.—The offenses for which the children were committed are as follows:

Larceny	117	Vagrancy	3
Assault	23	Discharging firearms.....	1
Disorderly	20	Fast driving.....	1
Incorrigibility.....	13	Jumping cars	4
Destroying property	14	False-alarm fire	4
Playing craps	9	Concealed weapon.....	3
Throwing stones	8	Unlicensed bar.....	1

Larcenies, assaults, disorderlies, and incorrigibilities continue to take the lead in offenses, as heretofore in other years. The cause is not far away nor hard to find in our city with its large population of domestics who, in many cases, must leave the younger children in care of an older child during the day and often well into the night. Then, too, the line between dependency and independency in many of the homes is so indistinct that the children feel that they must get their childish luxuries and satisfy their desires for pleasures by stealth. Lack of parental responsibility and moral training helps greatly to augment the totals.

Remedies needed.—The needs—crying needs of the hour—are day nurseries for the children of the working mother; summer vacation with farmers for boys of working age; cooperative stores for working people; illustrated lectures to tenement dwellers on sanitation, economy, parental duties, and moral responsibilities, and stereopticon lectures on character building to the inmates of reform school, workhouse, jail, and penitentiary.

The most powerful agencies producing crime in juveniles are the sensational and sensual theaters, two of which are notorious as places to corrupt morals, and are frequented in large numbers by juveniles. It is a burning shame that the moral tone of the community is so low as to make possible the operation of these places, but it is a disgrace to the better element that no law has as yet been placed on the statute books prohibiting the attendance of the young thereat.

The blood and thunder novel ranks next in the list of destructive agencies. It does its deadly work quietly and unobserved until some overt act shows the diseased condition of the mind. Runaways, and "gang" robberies are almost always traced to this source or to the theater. A law should be enacted prohibiting the sale of such literature, and make the reading of it a misdemeanor.

The next producer of crime and the most general (connived at by parents and guardians) is the unrestrained liberty of the street throughout the day and well into the night. Fully 90 per cent of the lighter offenses originate from this source, and it is the "Pandora Box" of juvenile trouble. From it springs about 75 per cent of all juvenile crime as correlated with the theater and the pool room. A law should be passed regulating the hours when children should be allowed upon the streets at night time, when not accompanied by parents or guardians, or discharging some lawful duty.

Miscellaneous statistics—Some miscellaneous information relative to the probation cases during the year is given in the following table:

First offenders	161	Whereabouts of father unknown.....	43
Full orphans	4	Born in District of Columbia.....	164
Half orphans.....	68	Born in States.....	54
Mother in service	53	Employed	42
Attended school.....	115	Total weekly wage	\$278
Attended church.....	182	Cases investigated	799
Poor home.....	24	Visits to children.....	856
Fair home	149	Reports by children	1, 809
Good home	46	Born in foreign land.....	3

Reform of homes.—One of the astonishing things in the above enumeration is the low per cent of good homes. This leads us to reiterate what we advocated in a former report, that "A reform of first magnitude is the organizing of a society whose object shall be to employ persons who shall make a thorough and frequent canvass of all the houses in the courts and alleys and such other sections as it may deem proper, with a view of promoting the physical, mental, moral, material, and spiritual welfare of the people. The dwellers in these sections are of the most illiterate, depraved, and poverty-stricken class. They are an easy prey to disease, crime, and want. Their struggle against appetite, adversity, ignorance, and lack of opportunity is heroic in action but heartrending in end. For their own sake and the sake of their children they need the counsel and guidance of persistent, hopeful, faithful friends." The wealth of the nation is not in its treasury, but in its citizens, and any condition retarding the growth and development of the humblest must react upon the most exalted, therefore those in authority should seek, by innovations if necessary, to effect a radical cure of the conditions producing crime, want, and misery.

School attendance.—The large number out of school is accounted for by the slender margin of means available at the opening of the school year. This becomes a deficit as the winter increases with its lessening opportunity for work and its increasing demands for outlay. The first line of retrenchment is the child. He is not provided with another suit, or shoes, etc., as the case may be, so that he can continue in school. To obviate this a fund should be placed at the disposal of the probation officer out of which to provide shoes and sometimes clothing for cases which are kept from school

and divine services because of a lack of such things. The parent in almost every such case is a mother whose husband, whether common law or legal, is dead or has deserted her. The mother-love prompts her to slave and sacrifice for the sake of home, and her brave battle against fearful odds merits commendation and practical help. Out of this same fund fugitives apprehended here whose parents refuse to send for them should be returned to their homes.

Employment.—One of the greatest perplexities to your probation officer is the question of securing employment for the colored boy. Nine-tenths of the avocations seem closed to him, owing largely to race distinction. His aspirations are kindled and his ambitions aroused to climb to the top of the ladder of success by drinking at the fountain of education, but when he essays to do so he finds the way to the upper reaches closed by the flaming sword of prejudice.

Trade schools needed.—To meet the condition most helpfully there needs to be added to the curriculum of the public schools the trades for boys and domestics for the girls. Indeed, if apprenticeships continue to be restricted by unionism, it will be necessary to open trade schools where the youth may learn the profession best suited to him without let or hindrance from any.

Protection of youth.—A reform of great importance is the imposing of long sentences on chronic adult offenders. The evil effect upon the youth from the old rounders as they strut about, loud-mouthed, after serving a brief sentence is such as to measurably prepare the child to follow a criminal course. It certainly would seem the duty of the State to be as zealous in protecting against moral contagion as against contagious diseases.

Methods of work.—Some methods of conducting the work are better than others. The general line that has produced the best results is, first of all, to assure the child of friendly, loving intent. Let him know that unhesitating and absolute obedience is expected from him because it is for his welfare. The two destinies from which he must choose, with its physical, mental, moral, and social relation, should be clearly marked out. Then, as the sculptor fashions his block, or the potter forms his clay, so should the probation officer personally seek to bend the energies under him to reach a high ideal. The home of the child must be carefully looked into, and its deficiencies corrected by frequent visits and judicious advice. Each child is a treasure in which is hidden the power of a useful life. Often this golden vein lies deep beneath an accumulation of poor heredity and adverse environment, but it is there. The first requisite to self-discovery is to make the child know his own true value. Then counsel, aid, and advise until the character desired is deep rooted and healthy. The old will gradually atrophy, and finally disappear as the new develops. A few lapses toward reversion to type should not be discouraging as long as the general tendency is toward the ideal. This thought should ever be uppermost. The child will become an adult, either to bear or to be borne, and will positively grow into just what it wants to become.

Plant culture.—The Department of Agriculture again furnished your probation officer flowering bulbs and flower and vegetable seeds to be used by the children. The experiment was a decided success in every way. The vegetables produced were a great help materially, and the care of the plant was a good lesson morally.

Monthly conferences.—Monthly meetings were continued throughout the year, held on the first Sunday, at which some simple truth in character building was strikingly presented by object lesson. They were well attended, the behavior was model, and lasting impressions seem to have been made.

New legislation.—The passage of the Juvenile Court law and the compulsory education law are events that mark the onward march of improvement along the line of child-saving agencies. The small number of officers to supervise the cases arising under these laws will do much to cripple their effectual operation. No court can dispense discretionary justice without a full corps of intelligent probation officers to furnish it with side lights on the cases arising before it. Nor can it maintain its reputation long without faithful supervision of its wards at home. It is to be hoped that the weakness of the law in that respect will be fully and amply met in the near future by the appointment of at least two additional officers.

Acknowledgments.—The past year's association with the employees of your Board, as well as the years past, has been one of great pleasure and privilege. Your probation officer treasures up the years of his service under the direction of your honorable Board as the richest of his life.

Respectfully submitted.

ZED H. COPP, Probation Officer.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

The BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS:

My annual report for medical and surgical service to the wards of the Board for the year ending June 30, 1906, is hereby submitted:

Three hundred and ten wards have been treated during the year. The number of separate cases requiring care was 472, and the number of visits made in attendance upon them aggregated 1,487. The work of the year has been strenuous, but encouraging. The duties present a call to the noblest qualities belonging to the profession, and also demand an apprehension of the highest standard in morals. Perhaps the healing of the body is the least essential of the requirements of my position. The conditions encountered are elemental. To go into a well-ordered home, deal with a patient in the midst of hygienic environment, and to give suggestions to a skillful trained nurse is to be free from most of the responsibilities and anxieties of the physician of our Board. Our work must begin with primary instructions in cleanliness, in the preparation of food, in the proper care of clothing, bedding, utensils, bandages, and all articles for the use of the patient, and not uncommonly your physician must actually perform not only the duties of a nurse but of a servant to insure the speediest recovery of your wards. That this is done faithfully and without respect of persons is perhaps best demonstrated by our very small mortality in dealing with so many neglected, oftimes abandoned, sick children.

Very respectfully, JULIA R. HALL, M. D.

Public institutions in the District of Columbia dealing with children.

	Public appropriations.	Total expenditures June 30, 1905.	Daily average number.	Per capita cost.	Actual number November 1, 1905.			
					White.	Colored	On expense.	No expense.
Delinquents:								
Boys' Reform School ^a ..	\$43,552.00	\$50,764.57	304	\$156.35	^b 96	^c 167	263	.....
Girls' Reform School ...	18,405.00	17,902.64	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	61,957.00	68,667.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dependents:								
Industrial Home School.	19,530.00	25,642.76	127	195.25	112	.....	112	.....
Board of Children's Guardians	66,330.68	65,026.60	1,209	55.14	455	847	365	937
Total	85,860.68	90,669.36	1,336	.....	567	847	477	.....

^aThis institution has since been transferred to the Federal Government, the District contracting on a per capita basis for the care of its boys committed there by the local courts.
^bDistrict of Columbia, 44.
^cDistrict of Columbia, 152.

Subsidized institutions in the District of Columbia for destitute and neglected children.

	Public appropriations.	Private revenue.	Total expenditures June 30, 1905.	Daily average number.	Per capita cost.	Actual number November 1, 1905.	
						White.	Colored.
National Colored Home.	\$9,900.00	\$549.55	\$10,449.55	93	\$112.36	.....	^a 98 ^b 2
Working Boys' Home ...	1,000.00	4,784.06	5,784.06	37	156.32	31	.....
Washington Hospital for Foundlings	6,000.00	1,299.48	7,299.48	35	208.55	34	.....
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	5,400.00	4,225.08	9,625.08	131	73.47	113	.....
German Orphan Asylum.	1,800.00	5,716.26	7,516.26	45	167.02	51	.....
Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.....	2,000.00	6,193.23	8,193.23	^c 118	69.43	53	.....
Total	26,100.00	22,767.66	48,867.66	76 ¹ / ₂	.....	282	^d 100

^a Children. ^b Women. ^c Women and children. ^d Eight women,

Private institutions for care of destitute children in the District of Columbia.

	Total ex- penditures for a year.	Daily average number.	Per capita cost.	Actual number November 1, 1905.	
				White.	Colored.
St. John's Orphanage	\$3,888.07	.....	.....	80	.....
House of Mercy	a 4,597.47	.....	.....	b 18	.....
The Bell Home.....	d 2,874.64	.....	.....	c 13	.....
St. Agnes Industrial Home	e 2,000.00	.....	.....	27	.....
St. Joseph's Orphanage	d 6,794.62	115	\$59.08	8	.....
St. Vincent's Orphanage	13,675.57	.....	.....	105	.....
St. Rose Industrial School.....	9,267.00	57	.....	147	.....
Home of the Good Shepherd	e 7,250.00	.....	.....	67	.....
Bruen Home	5,847.99	85	.....	73	.....
Home for Friendless Colored Girls.....	900.00	20	.....	e 52	.....
Washington City Orphanage.....	d 15,484.74	163	90.58	f 23	25
Total	72,380.10	.....	.....	736	25

a Year ending January 31, 1905.

b Girls.

c Children.

d Year ending December 31, 1904.

e Approximate.

f Adults.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

The trustees of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

The following is a list of the officers and members of the board of trustees as of June 30, 1906:

OFFICERS.

President, J. Ormond Wilson, No. 1439 Massachusetts avenue NW.; vice-president, Bernard T. Janney, No. 1671 Thirty-first street NW.; secretary, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse, No. 2823 Q street NW.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
Miss Ella Moore.....	1906
Mrs. Lucia E. Blount.....	1906
Walter C. Clephane.....	1906
William B. Gurley.....	1907
Bernard T. Janney.....	1907
James B. Nourse.....	1907
Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.....	1908
J. B. T. Tupper.....	1908
J. Ormond Wilson.....	1908

COMMITTEES.

Buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.—William B. Gurley, chairman; James B. Nourse, J. Ormond Wilson.

Employees, education, and industries.—Bernard T. Janney, chairman; Walter C. Clephane, Mrs. Lucia E. Blount.

Admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.—J. B. T. Tupper, chairman; Miss Ella Moore, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Rev. Charles W. Skinner, at the home, No. 2525 to 2575 Wisconsin avenue NW.

The following regular officers and employees were upon the salary list of the home on June 30, 1906, at the rates of compensation set opposite their respective names:

	Annual salary.
Charles W. Skinner, superintendent.....	\$1, 200
Mrs. Fannie P. Skinner, matron.....	480
Elizabeth L. Risdon, matron.....	360
Layceye C. Haycock, matron.....	360
Bertha Thorpe, assistant matron.....	300
Lelah Davis, assistant matron.....	300
Ellen D. McLoughlin, housekeeper.....	360
Annie M. Stidham, sewing teacher.....	360
Lewis A. Blundon, manual-training teacher.....	540
Irving Miller, florist.....	600
Robert L. Haycock, supervisor ^a	80

^a Mr. Haycock is the principal of the public school on the grounds, and is paid from the public school funds. In return for his board, washing, and lodging, however, he has been acting outside of school hours as boys' supervisor during the school months. During the summer months, when he is not paid as a public school teacher, he has been put upon the temporary pay roll for two months, during which time he has devoted his entire time to caring for the boys.

	Annual salary.
Daniel W. Mills, farmer.....	\$360
Margaret Donovan, nurse.....	300
Ella Lee, laundress.....	240
Lucy Anthony, cook.....	216
Henrietta Diggs, housemaid.....	144
Marie Bell, housemaid.....	144
Christopher Eckert, engineer.....	600

All the employees of the home receive their board, washing, and lodging in addition to the salaries named.

Estimated value of property owned by Industrial Home School.

Real estate without improvements.....	\$187, 000
Buildings.....	150, 000
Furniture and carpets.....	1, 250
Bedding, clothing, equipments, etc.....	1, 000
Household utensils and medicines.....	150
Groceries and provisions.....	100
Typewriters and stands.....	50
Tools, etc.....	430
Live stock.....	175
Carriages, wagons, and harness.....	175
Books.....	200
Greenhouse plants.....	1, 500
Growing crops.....	200
Total.....	342, 230

There are no endowment funds at the disposition of this institution. There is no outstanding indebtedness.

Report of produce raised and consumed on farm from June 30, 1905, to June 30, 1906, and additional work performed.

Beets.....	{bunches.. 382	Potatoes, sweet.....	bushels.. 36
	{bushels.. 6	Parsley.....	bunches.. 1, 100
Beans.....	do.. 27	Peppers.....	pods.. 1, 155
Beans, lima.....	quarts.. 82	Parsnips.....	bushels.. 16
Cabbage.....	heads.. 694	Peas.....	do.. 17
Corn.....	dozen ears.. 659	Pumpkins.....	135
Cucumbers.....	995	Radishes.....	bunches.. 1, 442
Celery.....	stalks.. 1, 300	Squashes.....	161
Chicken.....	pounds.. 147	Strawberries.....	quarts.. 62
Eggs.....	dozen.. 284	Tomatoes.....	bushels.. 213
Eggplants.....	169	Turnips.....	do.. 35
Kale.....	barrels.. 19		
Lettuce.....	heads.. 1, 197	Manure.....	loads hauled.. 50
Oyster plants.....	bushels.. 10	Street sweepings.....	do.. 91
Onions.....	bunches.. 850	Brick hauled.....	8, 500
Potatoes.....	bushels.. 177		

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1906:

RECEIPTS.

Maintenance account:	
Balance of school fund.....	\$1, 638. 04
Appropriation for maintenance.....	9, 676. 00
Receipts from greenhouse sales.....	2, 844. 63
Receipts from shop sales.....	7. 50
Receipts from farm sales.....	171. 25
Receipts from board of children.....	500. 28
Receipts from Board of Children's Guardians.....	4, 973. 93
	19, 811. 63

EXPENSES.

Maintenance expenses:

Bread.....	\$1, 538. 64
Books, periodicals, stationery, and printing.....	190. 98
Dry goods.....	1, 772. 78
Dentist's bill.....	121. 50
Electricity.....	165. 24
Farm tools, seeds, etc.....	142. 19
Forage.....	320. 94
Fresh meats and fish.....	1, 113. 53
Fuel.....	1, 629. 10
Gas.....	474. 46
Greenhouse supplies, seeds, tools, plants, etc.....	739. 14
Groceries, provisions, etc.....	3, 511. 14
Horseshoeing.....	59. 75
House furnishings.....	910. 52
Ice.....	177. 31
Medical attendance and drugs.....	265. 48
Milk.....	1, 554. 76
Playground supplies.....	128. 88
Shoes.....	728. 14
Shoe repairs.....	524. 10
Traveling expenses.....	210. 21

Total expenditures for maintenance.....\$16, 278. 79

Balance in school fund.....3, 532. 84

The amounts appropriated for salaries for the year ending June 30, 1906,
were—

Temporary labor.....400. 00

Expended:

Boys' supervisor during the summer.....	\$91. 99
Teacher.....	50. 00
Supply matron.....	113. 18
Supply engineer.....	33. 33
Supply farmer.....	19. 50
Military instructor.....	25. 00
House cleaning, whitewashing, etc.....	67. 00

400. 00

Salaries.....6, 924. 00

Superintendent.....	1, 200. 00
Matron.....	480. 00
Two matrons, at \$360.....	720. 00
Two assistant matrons, at \$300.....	600. 00
Housekeeper.....	360. 00
Sewing teacher.....	360. 00
Nurse.....	300. 00
Manual-training teacher.....	600. 00
Engineer.....	600. 00
Florist.....	600. 00
Farmer.....	360. 00
Laundress.....	240. 00
1 housemaid.....	144. 00
1 housemaid.....	132. 40
Cook.....	210. 80

6, 907. 20

Balance.....16. 80

Appropriation for operating sewage-pumping plant.....550. 00

For electric current.....351. 90

For repairs to motor and pump.....193. 34

545. 24

Balance.....4. 76

Amount appropriated for repairs and improvements of buildings and grounds was		\$2, 000. 00
Amounts expended:		
Installing new boiler.....	\$892. 00	
Retubing 1 boiler.....	168. 21	
Draining grounds.....	95. 47	
Lumber in repairing greenhouse, etc.....	219. 62	
Repairs to roof, and plumbing.....	266. 12	
Paints, glass, oil, etc.....	348. 49	
Total.....	1, 989. 91	
Balance.....	10. 09	
		<u>2, 000. 00</u>

Total of all expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1906	25, 122. 14
Total number of days attendance was.....	46, 431
The per capita cost of maintenance	\$197. 48

NOTE.—It will be observed that the per capita cost of maintenance as disclosed in this report is slightly in excess of last year. This is due mainly to the fact that in making the computation for the last annual report the funds for repairs to buildings and grounds and pumping plant were not taken into consideration. This year those expenses and every other expense connected with the institution entered into the computation.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907.

The following appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1907, were made by act of Congress approved June 27, 1906:

For the Industrial Home School:

Superintendent.....	\$1, 200	
Matron.....	480	
Two matrons, at \$360 each.....	720	
Two assistant matrons, at \$300 each.....	600	
Housekeeper.....	360	
Sewing teacher.....	360	
Nurse.....	300	
Manual-training teacher.....	600	
Engineer.....	600	
Florist.....	600	
Farmer.....	480	
Cook.....	240	
Laundress.....	240	
Two housemaids, at \$144 each.....	288	
Temporary labor not to exceed.....	400	
		<u>\$7, 468</u>
Maintenance, including purchase and care of horse, wagon, and harness.....	9, 676	
		<u>\$17, 144</u>
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....	1, 000	
Cost of operating pumping plant to dispose of sewage.....	550	
Erection of suitable fire escape.....	200	
Total.....		<u>18, 894</u>

ESTIMATES.

The following are the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1908:

For the Industrial Home School:

Superintendent.....	\$1, 500	
Assistant superintendent and matron ^a	480	
Two matrons, at \$360 each.....	720	
Two assistant matrons, at \$300 each	600	
Housekeeper	360	
Assistant housekeeper.....	300	
Sewing teacher	360	
Nurse.....	300	
Manual-training teacher.....	600	
Florist.....	720	
Engineer.....	600	
Farmer.....	480	
Cook.....	240	
Laundress.....	240	
Two housemaids, at \$144 each.....	288	
Temporary labor not to exceed	800	
		\$8, 588
Maintenance.....	9, 412	
		\$18, 000
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, including rebuild- ing of greenhouses.....		3, 000
New building for manual training, laundry, and nursery.....		50, 000
Cost of operating pumping plant to dispose of sewage.....		550
Total.....		71, 550

Report of admissions and discharges for the year ending June 30, 1906.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of children in the school June 30, 1906.....	77	37	114
Number received from Board of Children's Guardians.....	49	23	72
Number received from other sources.....	39	15	54
Total.....	165	75	240
Returned to parents or friends.....	14	5	19
Provided with situations or homes.....	7	4	11
Returned to Board of Guardians.....	47	20	67
Absconded.....	4		4
Number present June 30, 1906.....	93	46	139
Total.....	165	75	240

Daily average number of children cared for.....	127
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	46, 431
Highest number of inmates in institution at any one time.....	141
Lowest number of inmates in institution at any one time.....	112
Normal capacity of institution.....	140
Number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....	6, 675
Number of days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees.....	829

Twenty-two admissions reported above were readmissions.

^a The officer referred to under this designation is not a new officer, but it is proposed to change the title of the head matron so as to vest in her the power of the superintendent during his temporary absence at any time.

BUILDINGS.

In the last annual report a short historical review of the institution was given, together with a copy of the charter and a list of the buildings owned by it. Since then, altho attention was then called to the imperative need of rebuilding the greenhouses and the erection of a new building for a nursery, no appropriation has been made for either purpose, and the buildings remain as they then were, with such current repairs as have been feasible.

It is impossible to foresee what action, if any, Congress will take looking to the purchase of the home school property for the purposes of the Naval Observatory. In this connection it may be of interest to note that a bill, a copy of which is appended to this report, has been introduced into the Senate, having for its object the purchase of a portion and the lease of other portions of our grounds for observatory purposes, and appropriating \$184,404 for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings for the home school in another location. If such action is not to be taken by Congress, then your board urgently repeats its assertion, as contained in the last annual report, to the effect that a new building should be at once erected to accommodate the manual training department, the laundry, and the nursery, and again we ask an appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose.

We must also again bring to your attention the needs of the greenhouses. They are now, under the very efficient superintendence of our florist, Mr. Irving Miller, one of the principal sources of revenue to the school. A comparison of the report of last year, wherein the proceeds from the greenhouses were shown to be \$708.50, with that of this year, showing receipts from that source of \$2,844.63, is indicative of the importance of properly providing for this branch of our work, and is also an evidence of the intelligent and faithful supervision given to this department by the florist, who has labored night and day, even foregoing his annual vacation, to develop and maintain the horticultural work, where so many of our children receive their instruction in a trade which will be a source of future livelihood for them. But it is too much to expect that the ancient and worn-out structures in which this industry is now carried on will hold together very much longer unless practically rebuilt. If it lay in the power of your board to pay the florist an increased compensation out of the revenue he has produced, this would most cheerfully be done; but as your board is not permitted by law to do this, we feel it only just to ask that his salary be increased from \$600 per annum, the present compensation, to \$720. Otherwise we are in danger of losing the services of one of the best florists in the District of Columbia.

The pumping plant for the disposal of sewage has been a continual source of trouble. Your board has heretofore recommended the purchase of a reserve motor in order to provide for such contingencies as the breaking down of the present inadequate one, something which is continually happening, with all its attendant nuisance and annoyance. The appropriation made for the pumping plant not being sufficient to provide for the purchase of a new motor, it has been hoped that some other appropriation may be found available for this purpose. As the results, from a hygienic standpoint, of the motor not operating are apt to be so serious, your board feels that there should at all times be two motors in good condition and ready for use.

CONDITION OF CHILDREN.

The health of the children has been excellent. Indeed, it is a matter of congratulation that with so many inmates there should be so little demand upon the hospital. Twenty-three of the wards of the institution are now placed out in private families, and a regular system of visitation is now pursued in order to keep in touch with these children and be assured that they are receiving proper treatment and surrounded by good influences.

The industrial features of our home are receiving constant attention. Aside from the horticultural work heretofore alluded to, the boys have, under the direction of the florist and manual training teacher, made such repairs to the greenhouses as they have been able to accomplish. They have painted the main building from the cellar to the garret and are about to do the same thing with the cottage; they have, under the direction of a bricklayer, laid a brick walk 4 feet wide for a distance of 500 feet along the north edge of our grounds from the gate to the cottage, and done the usual amount of shop work and ordinary repairs. The girls are showing continual improvement in the housekeeping branches to which they are assigned.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

The instruction in military tactics and discipline continues to produce good results. In the competitive drill, which was this year held in the month of June, Company B was the winner.

Your board has authorized the purchase of musical instruments in order to organize among the boys a full band. The success of the drum and bugle corps has been so marked that it was felt that a little money expended in extending the musical features of the military work, thus encouraging the boys in their efforts to become proficient musicians, would be money well spent.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR THE GIRLS.

The results of the military drill in improving the bearing and physique of the boys have been so gratifying that it was determined to do kindred work for the girls. Accordingly the board accepted the service so kindly proffered by Miss Alice Grosvenor, and she has for some months past had all the girls under instruction in physical culture, and as an incident to her work has organized among them a basket-ball team, which is becoming quite proficient. Miss Grosvenor is performing this work entirely without compensation.

SPECIAL EVENTS.

The superintendent continues to provide proper entertainment for the children on the various holidays, giving it such form as will teach them the meaning of the days and their relation to them.

Special mention should, however, be made of the manner in which Decoration Day was celebrated. At the request of the Grand Army of the Republic the children were permitted to assist in the exercises at Oak Hill Cemetery. The drum and bugle corps of the battalion led the line of march and furnished the instrumental music, the

cadets paraded, and all the children sang. The music was so good and the marching so praiseworthy as to elicit universal favorable comment. Shortly after the superintendent received the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS GEO. W. MORRIS POST, No. 19,
DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC, G. A. R.,
Georgetown, D. C., June 18, 1906.

Rev. C. W. SKINNER, Mr. HAYCOCK, and
CHILDREN OF THE HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL:

At a regular meeting of this post a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded you for your participation in the memorial services on May 30 last.

The members of this post were not only pleased but delighted at your performance and tender you their highest praise and congratulations.

Requesting that this be read to the children of your school, yours, respectfully,

R. E. DUVAL, *Adjutant*.

COURTESIES EXTENDED.

The board of trustees desires to make publicly a grateful acknowledgment of the receipt of a gift of 200 books, which have been added to the library.

The thanks of the board have been extended both to the Washington Railway and Electric Company and to Capt. E. S. Randall, of the Potomac River Line, who furnished free transportation to River View and return during the summer for all the children of the school, thus enabling them to enjoy another of the series of outings, which have become recognized as among the most enjoyable events of the year.

The estate of the late John W. Thompson has continued its permission, so kindly extended some years ago, to use its grounds adjoining the home for purposes of drill and recreation.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The officers and employees of the home have almost without exception performed their duties with a high regard for the proper standards.

The superintendent continues to labor with his accustomed energy and skill. Your board feels that his record has been such as to justly warrant it in recommending an increase in his salary from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum.

An assistant housekeeper is greatly needed to keep in order and care for the extensive plant of the institution.

During the past year Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, who has been a member of our board of trustees almost from the organization of the school, has been forced to resign because of removal from the city. During her connection with the home she has been an earnest worker for its welfare, and as its secretary for many years much of the work has fallen upon her shoulders. The good results are so plainly apparent to every member of the board that the severance of our pleasant relations causes the very deepest regret. We are convinced that the Commissioners have found in Miss Ella Moore a worthy successor to Mrs. Blackford as a member of our board.

JUVENILE COURT.

The "act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia," approved March 19, 1906, which went into effect July 1, 1906, affects the functions of the board's work in respect to the admission and discharge of children. To what extent the character of our work will be changed or modified can not be determined until operations under the new law have been carried on a sufficient length of time.

CONCLUSION.

Transmitted herewith is a list of all children received into and discharged from the institution during the year. Your board earnestly recommends that this list should not be published, as has been the practise in former years.

Your board feel it only right to conclude this report with a grateful allusion to the kindly assistance afforded them by the Board of Charities, the Board of Children's Guardians, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER C. CLEPHANE,
For Board of Trustees.

[S. 5873, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session.]

A BILL To provide for the transfer to naval control of that portion of the Industrial Home School property lying within the limits of the Naval Observatory Circle, and the establishment of the Industrial Home School upon a new site to be selected by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and are hereby, authorized to transfer and convey to the United States, for the use of the Naval Observatory, title to so much of that certain plot of ground known as the Industrial Home School property, as is situated within the Naval Observatory Circle, amounting to six and seven hundred and sixty-four one-thousandths acres, more or less, together with all buildings in whole or in part on said plot; and to lease to the Secretary of the Navy for the use of the United States that portion of said Industrial Home School property described as follows: Beginning on the Observatory Circle where it intersects the north boundary of the Industrial Home School grounds; thence south seventy-nine degrees twenty-eight minutes west along said boundary a distance of two hundred and eighty-five feet; thence south two hundred and seventy-five feet; thence east about one hundred and sixty feet to said Observatory Circle; thence northeasterly along said Observatory Circle to place of beginning; together with buildings thereon; said lease to continue until such time as said Commissioners may deem it expedient to use any portion of said leased land for street purposes.

SEC. 2. That for and in consideration of said transfer and lease the sum of one hundred and eighty-four thousand four hundred and four dollars is appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, for the purchase or condemnation of land and the erection of necessary buildings and appurtenances for the Industrial Home School.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTI-
TUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Report of admissions and discharges.

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1905	62	37	8	107
Admitted during year (new)	9	2	.....	11
Readmitted during year ^a .....	.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	71	43	8	122
Returned to friends.....	3	2	.....	5
Homes found for.....	5	8	.....	13
Returned to Hampton	1	.....	.....	1
Present June 30, 1906.....	62	33	8	103
Total.....	71	43	8	122
Days' board.....	21,087	12,059	2,920	.....
Daily average.....	57	33	8	.....
Highest number at any one time during year	62	37	8	.....
Lowest number at any one time during year.....	54	31	8	.....
Capacity	75	75	10	.....

^aTwo girls readmitted since 1904.

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 5,484.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

From appropriation	\$9,900
Receipts from board of inmates:	
July, 1905	\$790.28
August, 1905	790.28
September, 1905.....	774.57
October, 1905	789.72
November, 1905.....	792.28
December, 1905	813.72
January, 1906.....	806.57
February, 1906.....	728.00
March, 1906.....	797.14
April, 1906.....	771.43
May, 1906	804.00
June, 1906	809.43
Total	9,467.42
Expenditures:	
Salaries.....	3,186.71
Current expenses.....	120.00
Gas and oil	101.98
Food	4,072.33
Laundry	210.59
Clothing	525.86
Telephone	36.00
Repairs	173.29
Household goods	21.01
Christmas money.....	25.00
Printing	35.50
Coal.....	751.95
Drugs	45.78
Total	9,306.00
Balance on hand	161.42
Balance in United States Treasury.....	432.58
	9,900

IDA D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE WORKING BOYS' HOME AND CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

Board of trustees.—Commander F. A. Miller, U. S. Navy, president; Mrs. C. A. Atwater, Mrs. Andrew C. Bradley, Mrs. W. A. De Caidry, Mrs. C. M. Foulke, E. M. Gallaudet, Mrs. Hendricks, Nicholas Luquer, H. B. F. Macfarland, Mrs. I. F. Macfarland, Crosby O. Noyes, Mrs. Charles Parrish, Mrs. J. C. Poor, Rev. R. Cotton Smith, D. D., Thomas F. Walsh, Mrs. M. E. Wilbur.

Officers.—President, Mrs. William Ker, 1226 Seventeenth street; honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles J. Bell, Mrs. Andrew C. Bradley, Mrs. Thomas S. Childs, Mrs. Teunis Hamlin, Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard, Mrs. H. B. F. Macfarland, Mrs. Frederick A. Miller, Mrs. Henry Y. Satterlee, Mrs. William Taft, Mrs. H. M. Teller; vice-presidents, Mrs. C. M. Foulke, Mrs. J. C. Heald, Mrs. S. N. D. North; secretary, Miss Gannett; treasurer, Miss F. G. Childs; auditors, Mrs. A. H. Brooks, Mrs. L. M. Prindle; superintendent, Miss M. D. Stuart; attending physician, Dr. E. M. Morse.

Board of managers.—Mrs. William Ker, president; Mrs. R. H. Atwater, Mrs. Vernon Bailey, Mrs. G. W. Baird, Mrs. Arthur H. Brooks, Miss F. G. Childs, Mrs. J. C. Heald, Miss A. M. Morford, Mrs. S. N. D. North, Mrs. L. M. Prindle, Mrs. Jesse Ramsburgh, Mrs. LeRoy Tuttle, Mrs. Henry Wells.

Junior committee.—President, Mrs. James Mitchell; vice-president, Miss Edith Miller; secretary, Miss Weightman; treasurer, Miss Julia Jackson.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

This home, located at 230 C street NW., is for working boys and children, and, I may say, for young men also, as it has aided quite a number who were over 18 years of age by providing them with home and employment. The members of this household are classified as follows; working boys or the lads and schoolboys.

WORKING BOYS OR THE LADS.

This class includes those boys who are earning their own living and go to school only in the evenings. These pay a board proportionate to the wages earned; wages varying with the service rendered and the capability of the lad. Average wage, \$3 per week. When \$5 is reached it is considered such a rise in the financial world that some can be placed in the bank and upon this is built the hope of becoming one of the prosperous men of the future.

The home strongly advocates the learning of a trade, and urges this, when practicable, upon the lad. To accomplish this, however, is as a rule a difficult task, for the average boy lacks stick-at-it-iveness, and feels that the four or six years required for the trade is robbing him of time and money that will never be made up to him. He either fails to see or wont see that a finished workman is always in demand and receives the highest price for his work. Through the appointment, however, of two of the home lads to positions realizing, the one \$1,500 per annum, the other \$800, they have been stimulated to see for themselves the result of patience and perseverance. It may be of interest

to know the work in which some of our boys have been and still are engaged during the day, for the working boy leaves the home after an early breakfast and does not return before 6 p. m., at which time dinner is served and the home life practically begins.

Stenography, typewriting, printing, mattress making, paper hanging and decorating, sign painting, plumbing, metal working, photographing, carpentering, messengers in telephone, express, and contractors' offices, clerks in men's furnishing houses, dry-goods stores and confectioners, drivers, assistants in barber shops; in fact, I think every trade and business has been represented at 230 C street NW.

These lads have each their own little room in a building designated the "lads' building" which is separated from the administration building by a court. This building also contains the gymnasium, assembly hall, manual training department, lavatories, and bath.

No boy has ever been refused admittance to this home. Has he employment and can pay his way, all well and good; if not and no prospect of any, it matters not; the home, with all its privileges, is his. Here he finds food, shelter, clothing; employment also is found him; if not at once, in a few days, when he is literally set upon his feet, for he is helped to help himself. If he is a worthy fellow, not a sponger or a loafer, but really desirous of getting his bread by the sweat of his brow, he takes advantage of the many chances he soon recognizes as surrounding him, and his improvement morally, mentally, and physically is not only observant to those in charge of him, but his companions will be heard commenting upon it; this, then, stimulates them to rise higher, and the newcomer is a strong factor in the betterment of the city. Does he prove to be the opposite fellow and show traits which would be a hindrance to others, he is admonished and warned that he will lose the privilege of remaining; does he disregard what he is told, there remains but one course to pursue, however painful it may be to those in charge, for is he not the bad apple in the barrel? The one apple had better be lost than the whole barrel be fit for nothing. At the time of discharging him he is made to understand that when he makes up his mind to leave off the old ways he will find the string of the latch on the outside of the door of the home, and all he has to do is to pull it and enter. Some have profited and done well. If a second home could be opened under a loving, wise, but firm housemother, what a boon to these poor fellows during this probation period—what glorious work might be done in gathering up the fragments of good which are still to be found in these offsprings of degenerates.

The working boys contributed in the one year toward their support \$919.07.

THE SCHOOLBOYS.

This class, now numbering 24, ranges in age from the kindergartner of 5½ years to the high-school boy of 15.

These boys come not through the courts, but on personal application of parent or guardian. They are mostly the children of those in private or public service and who are so situated as to make it impossible to give the child proper care or training; in fact, to have the child with them at all. Board is charged according to the ability of the parent or guardian, the usual price being \$5 per month.

In this class, as in that of the lads, there is always a place for the homeless waif, who shares with his companions all the benefits of the home, and in a very short while feels himself to be "as good a man as any man."

The boys attend the public schools. As the home is nonsectarian, they can attend the church and Sunday school of their parents' or guardian's choice. Under the supervision and training of the matron and housekeeper, these boys are taught all kinds of household work, and in the hour between breakfast and school a busier or more hustling body of workers could nowhere be found. They also have an hour for darning and mending.

The manual training department has added the mending of shoes to its list, and the instruction is given by an experienced shoemaker. In the carpentry class much interest is shown, and some excellent work has been done. Useful as well as ornamental articles have been made, the list including tables, stools, sleds, book racks, clothes-trees, picture frames, match cases, and one quite large bookcase. This is not only a busy class of boys, but an exceedingly interesting and encouraging one. Healthy, mentally and physically, they are keenly alive and quick to respond to all around them. Entering the home at the most important time of their lives, the formative period, lessons and habits of obedience, virtue, industry, cleanliness, and self-reliance can be more readily instilled and acquired than when attempted later in life; therefore what a responsibility is ours. Is it not yours to see that the work is not hampered for want of means?

Believing that "all work and no play will make Jack a dull boy," a club was organized last winter for the purpose of giving these boys a good time. This is known as the Rambling Club. All are eligible who can show on Saturday afternoon a fair report of the week's deportment and work. The report includes both school and home life. To forfeit the ramble is a great privation. It is the loss not only of the outing, but a delightful visit to some place of interest, where a nice story is heard and pleasant people are met, for this is a bright and happy club, and its members are frequently questioned as to where they are from and whither bound.

The joy of the year, however, comes when at the close of school the house in the city is closed and the entire family adjourn to the woods, there to live for three delightful months in the little white tents plainly seen from the Chevy Chase car line, about a mile from Cleveland Park. This summer home is known as Camp Maulsby, in honor and loving memory of the generous donor of the city home. The camp is sufficiently near the city to enable the working boys to go to their respective working places and return in the evening, to be refreshed and strengthened for the duties of the next day. It would be impossible to estimate the value of this out-of-door life to these boys. It is a mental, moral, and physical stimulus that nothing else could take the place of; a time of observation and invention. It is not putting it too strong to say that both working boys and schoolboys receive during this camp life a benefit to the inner and outer man that would take years in the city to acquire; in fact, it would not be gotten at all. As I draw to a conclusion my report of the working boys and schoolboys, there comes before me a little army, none the less interesting, none the less susceptible to those influences which will either make or mar the future citizen.

Who are these—many of whom are unkempt and to all appearances uncared for? They are the street boys who flick each evening to “the gym.” Here for two hours they can be warm and have the benefit of gymnastics and directed play. Some idea of the number reached in this department, offering such a field for work among the children and youth of this city can be formed from the following: From the 16th of October, 1905, to November 1, there were in attendance 567; the month of November shows 980; December, 901; January, 1906, 928; February, 1,126; March, 978; April, 932; May, at which time the gymnasium was closed, 486. The home would gladly welcome and be grateful for volunteer workers to assist in reaching and caring for these boys, assisting thereby in carrying out in a measure the first intent of the home, as incorporated in January, 1886, Newsboys and Children’s Aid Association.

Think you there is need of this home in your city,—for it is the only one of its kind,—that the work is necessary and commendable? If so, accept the invitation extended you to visit it, to see for yourself its needs and wants? Talk with its little democracy, hear its hopes and aspirations.

Will this not be an appeal to you which none other could outweigh? Yes, I am confident that did the good people of Washington City know more of what has been done and is still being done by the “Working Boys’ Home and Children’s Aid Association,” money, time, and talent would be given in full measure.

MARTHA DABNEY STUART,
Superintendent.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

Number of boys in institution June 30, 1905.....	34
Number admitted during the year (new)	34
Number readmitted	11
Total	79
Returned to relatives or friends	33
Provided with situations or homes.....	9
Otherwise provided for	11
Number remaining June 30, 1906.....	26
Total	79
Daily average number of inmates.....	34
Total number of days’ maintenance furnished inmates	12,450
Highest number in institution at any one time	39
Lowest number in institution at any one time.....	30
Normal capacity of institution.....	40
Total number of days’ maintenance furnished employees	1,770

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLINGS.

Officials.—Z. T. Sowers, president; A. B. Browne, vice-president; Mrs. L. M. Smithe, secretary; Alex. Britton, treasurer.

Directors.—Z. T. Sowers, A. B. Browne, Alex. Britton, M. M. Parker, J. B. Larner, Mrs. L. M. Smithe, Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson, Mrs. W. H. Bayly, Mrs. J. C. Pennie, Mrs. W. H. Hoeke.

Medical staff.—Chief, Z. T. Sowers, M. D.; ophthalmologist, D. K. Shute, M. D.; laryngologist, C. W. Richardson, M. D.; general diseases, M. F. Cuthbert, M. D., S. S. Adams, M. D., V. B. Jackson, M. D., J. S. Wall, M. D.; dermatologist, R. B. Carmichael, M. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: The board of directors of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings have the honor to transmit to you the annual report of that institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Remaining in hospital June 30, 1905.....	47
Received during the year	11
Readmitted	8
Total	66
Adoptions during the year.....	13
Returned to relatives or friends	3
Transferred to other institutions.....	1
Died	15
Total	32
Remaining June 30, 1906	34
Daily average during the year.....	36

DEATHS.

1905—July.....	6
August	4
September	1
October.....	1
1906—January	1
April	1
May.....	1
Total	15

Of this number 11 were under 6 months of age, 1 at 9 months, 2 over 1 year, and 1 was 3 years of age.

Physician's report.

Diagnosis.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.	Diagnosis.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.
Abscess.....	3	.....	.....	3	Icterus.....	1	.....	.....	1
Adenitis, cervical.....	1	.....	.....	1	Impetigo contagiosa.....	1	2	.....	3
Anæmia.....	.....	1	.....	1	Malnutrition.....	.....	.....	3	3
Anorexia.....	2	.....	.....	2	Marasmus.....	1	1	5	7
Bronchitis.....	2	.....	.....	2	Measles.....	32	.....	.....	32
Constipation.....	3	1	.....	4	Meningitis.....	.....	.....	1	1
Convulsions.....	1	.....	.....	1	Otitis media.....	1	.....	.....	1
Croup.....	6	.....	.....	6	Poisoning, rhus.....	1	.....	.....	1
Diarrhea.....	3	.....	.....	3	Syphilis, congenital.....	1	.....	2	3
Eczema.....	10	.....	.....	10	Tongue tie.....	1	.....	.....	1
Enteritis.....	30	4	.....	34	Wound, incised, of head.....	2	.....	.....	2
Entero-colitis.....	.....	1	2	3	Wound, lacerated, of cheek.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fever, thermic.....	.....	.....	1	1					
Furunculosis.....	4	.....	.....	4	Total.....	108	10	15	133
Gastritis, catarrhal.....	1	.....	1	2					

Admissions and discharges, year ending June 30, 1906.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Inmates in institution June 30, 1905.....	30	17	47
Admitted during year (new).....	4	7	11
Readmitted.....	6	2	8
Total.....	40	26	66
Returned to relatives or friends.....	2	1	3
Number for whom new homes were found.....	4	9	13
Transferred to other institutions.....	1	.....	1
Died.....	8	7	15
Inmates remaining June 30, 1906.....	25	9	34
Total.....	40	26	66
Daily average number of inmates.....	23+	13—	36
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	8,429	4,718	13,147
Highest number of inmates at any one time.....	.....	.....	47
Lowest number of inmates at any one time.....	.....	.....	32
Normal capacity of institution.....	.....	.....	50
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....	.....	.....	6,499

FINANCIAL STATEMENT..

[ALEX. BRITTON, Treasurer.]

Receipts and expenditures from June 30, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$140,000
Estimated value of personal property (consisting of furniture, equipment, and supplies on hand).....	1,000
Total assets.....	141,000
Net assets.....	141,000

GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION.

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1906.

Receipts:	
Appropriation.....	\$6,000.00
Expenditures:	
Salaries and wages.....	3,250.29
Medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments.....	74.08
Current repairs to maintain property.....	18.12
General maintenance not included above.....	2,657.51
Total expenditures.....	6,000.00

PRIVATE FUNDS.

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1906.

Receipts:

Balance June 30, 1905	\$521. 26
Sale of products.....	25. 14
All other sources	1, 099. 17
Total receipts	1, 645. 57

Expenditures:

Current repairs to maintain property	173. 09
General maintenance not included above.....	1, 366. 97
Total expenditures	1, 540. 06
Total expenditures from Government and private funds.....	7, 540. 06
Balance in bank June 30, 1906.....	105. 51
Total balance	105. 51
Estimate for appropriation for 1908.....	6, 000. 00

In addition to the above-mentioned receipts and expenditures the Board of Lady Visitors expended during the year in question, exclusive of the \$200 above referred to, for the repair and maintenance of the institution, \$553.87, while the Pierce Guild, another auxilliary organization, expended during the same time, exclusive of the \$100 above referred to, a total of \$1,388.32, made up of the following items:

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.....	\$84. 25
Printing	28. 00
Miscellaneous	56. 00
Shoes, dry goods, etc	107. 93
Household supplies.....	338. 98
Maintenance of summer home	773. 16

It thus appears that, while the institution received \$6,000 from the Board of Charities, it has expended in the care of the children and maintenance of the institution \$9,482.25.

The board is again forced by lack of funds to ask that your invaluable assistance may be given us in obtaining the continuance of the annual appropriation of \$6,000 for the coming year.

Our expenses average nearly \$8,000 yearly, and in order to meet them we are dependent (aside from the Congressional appropriation, which is used solely for maintenance) upon the yearly dues of the members of the different boards and upon donations from friends of the charity, as we have no endowment fund.

Since the hospital was opened in 1887 there have been 264 little ones adopted into happy homes, where they will be trained to become useful men and women. This we consider to be our best and most satisfactory work.

We thank you for the kindly sympathy and helping hand which you have hitherto given these abandoned and friendless babies, and trust you will recommend that the appropriation for 1907-8 be given us.

Respectfully submitted by the board of directors.

Z. T. SOWERS, *President.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Estimated value of property.....	\$100,000.00
Furniture.....	950.00
Total.....	100,950.00
Daily average number of children:	
Male.....	71
Female.....	54
Total.....	125
Total number of days' board of inmates.....	18,992
Highest number at one time:	
Male.....	75
Female.....	59
Total.....	134
Lowest:	
Male.....	66
Female.....	47
Total.....	113

REPORT OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Officers.—President, Fred. Imhof; vice-president, Wm. Kettler; secretary, Wm. F. Meyers; treasurer, Chas. G. Rogier.

Board of directors.—Jac. J. Appich, Geo. J. Bessler, C. A. Didden, Chas. Graff, John A. Griesbauer, A. Gude, Fred. Imhof, Jacob Jose, Louis Kettler, Wm. Kettler, Werner Koch, Theo. Plitt, Chas. G. Rogier, Andrew Löffler, John F. Schneider, John Walter, M. D., W. F. Kahlert (Simon Wolf, Chr. Heurich, Geo. J. Seufferle, and Wm. Kettler, honorary); Jacob Gerstenberg, superintendent; Mrs. Margaretha Gerstenberg, matron.

Delegates.—Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. R. Botsch; Ladies' Sewing Society, Mrs. Kathrine Löffler; Arminius Lodge, No. 25, F. A. A. M., H. Rothschild; Germania Maennerchor, Leon Lohmann; Washington Saengerbund, John Waldmann.

Ladies' Aid Society.—President, Mrs. R. Botsch; first vice-president, Mrs. J. G. Barthel; second vice-president, Mrs. Pauline Walther; recording secretary, Mrs. R. Kettler; financial secretary, Mrs. M. Boettcher; treasurer, Mrs. C. Schaefer.

Ladies' Sewing Society.—Honorary president, Mrs. Emma Poesche; president, Mrs. Kathrine Löffler; first vice-president, Mrs. Clara Marx; second vice-president, Mrs. Lizzie Wetzel; recording secretary, Mrs. R. Sanders; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Emma Thomfordt; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Klakring.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request of the 14th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the German Orphan Asylum for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, together with a financial statement covering the same period.

We are again able to report a most satisfactory result of our year's work. The members of the board of trustees, as well as the two ladies' societies, have worked harmoniously under the able direction of the presiding officer, Mr. Friedrich Imhof.

The attendance at the monthly board meetings and at the extra meetings has been very good.

The health of the orphans has been very good. Only a few cases of so-called children's diseases occurred, and took a very satisfactory course.

The conduct of the children, as well as their progress in learning, has been very satisfactory.

It appears only just to acknowledge here the public spirit and beneficent charity of a great many citizens, who have furnished the institution with clothing and food and donated so liberally to the cause of the orphans.

During the past year the home has been kept in good repair; the roads have been graveled and the farm generally improved.

The number of the inmates at the beginning of the fiscal year was 45, 25 boys and 20 girls.

The number at the end of the fiscal year is 53, 29 boys and 24 girls. Twenty-one children were admitted and 13 discharged during the year.

Of the 13 discharged 8 were returned to guardians and 5 were placed to learn a trade or profession.

All the children of school age attended the school at Good Hope, D. C.

I also submit a list of officers, directors, and delegates, and in the name and by direction of the board of directors respectfully solicit continuance of your recommendation of an appropriation of \$900 for maintenance and support of our institution.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. MEYERS, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the thirteenth annual report of the Municipal Lodging House, June 30, 1906, being the end of the fiscal year.

There were 5,830 different persons cared for in this institution during the year, which was a decrease of 375 men as compared with the preceding year, and is accounted for by the mildness of last winter in part and because of various improvements in progress about the city throughout the year.

I have made a full year's test of the new system which I desired to put in operation here at the lodging house, and which desire was granted me, in buying and selling the wood which is sawed and split by the inmates; also the handling of the same with "task-rack measures" and half and quarter cord "selling measures"; also a hand-power elevator, all of which increased the possibilities of the wood business, which speaks for itself, as seen by the following comparison.

The year ending June 30, 1903, the net profit on the wood business was \$33.63.

The net profit for the year ending June 30, 1906, was \$493.50, which is nearly fifteen times as much, or over 1,400 per cent improvement; \$441.50 of the above sum was turned over to the collector of taxes, and the remainder, \$52, was expended in improvements made in the wood yard and in incidental expenses in connection with running the same.

For two years after fumigating with chemicals, recommended by the Department of Agriculture, insect life did not make its appearance.

During the year I have placed rubber blankets on each of the beds, which keep the mattress beneath perfectly clean and sanitary.

I wish to renew my recommendation for steam fumigation, as the men's clothes would be put in splendid condition thereby, leaving them dry and free from odor; whereas fumigation by sulphur, while it also frees the clothing from vermin and disease germs, yet it causes the poor fellows to smell so badly as they go out in search of work. Moreover, sulphur fumigation does not dry their clothing, and sometimes discolors them when the clothing is damp.

The total number of persons cared for during the year was 5,830. There were 13,965 meals served and 6,802 lodgings furnished.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1906..... \$4,500.00
Expenses:

Provisions	\$825. 18
Fuel	132. 00
Laundry	71. 56
Gas	96. 60
Miscellaneous	237. 27
Stationery and printing	15. 20
Repairs	157. 97
Rent	30. 00
Electric current	34. 37

Expenses—Continued.

Phone.....	\$60.00
Salaries.....	2,640.00
	<u>\$4,300.15</u>
Balance unexpended	<u>199.85</u>

Single men cared for.....	5,686
Married men cared for.....	144
Decrease under last year.....	375
Secured employment.....	89
Sent to hospital	18

Statement of men furnished meals and lodgings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	Out of work.	Sick or crip- pled.	Total.	Nationality.	Out of work.	Sick or crip- pled.	Total
NATIVE BORN.				Honolulu.....	1		1
White.....	5,102	57	5,159	Hungary	3		3
Colored	287	20	307	Ireland	80	16	96
FOREIGN BORN.				Italy.....	13		13
Africa.....	2		2	Jamaica	2		2
Austria	7	3	10	Norway.....	4		4
Bohemia.....	3		3	Nova Scotia	1		1
Canada	10		10	Poland	1		1
Chile.....	2		2	Porto Rico.....	1		1
Denmark	8	3	11	Roumania		2	2
East Indies	1		1	Russia.....	2	5	7
England	44	15	59	Scotland.....	28		28
Finland.....	4	1	5	Spain	1		1
France.....	2	3	5	Sweden.....	8		8
Germany.....	51	23	74	Switzerland	6	1	7
Holland.....	4		4	Wales.....	3		3
				Total	5,681	149	5,830

Very respectfully,

The BOARD OF CHARITIES,
District of Columbia.

A. H. TYSON, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF TEMPORARY HOME FOR EX-UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 31, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, located at No. 106 Third street NW., this city.

The officers and members of the board of management are: President, B. F. Chase; vice-president, Edward R. Campbell; secretary, Israel W. Stone; chaplain, Rev. J. H. Bradford; Newton Ferree, A. J. Gunning, Richard Bennett, T. D. Yeager, James E. McCabe, Calvin Farnsworth, Thomas S. Hopkins, J. E. Clifford, S. W. Bunyea, J. Tyler Powell, James H. Barnes, H. M. Allen, H. W. Burns, C. H. Worden, Thomas H. Jenks, John W. Freeman. Representing the United Spanish War Veterans: J. Walter Mitchell, William Peacock, and Thomas A. Green.

The appropriation for the present fiscal year is \$5,500, which sum we shall require for the fiscal year 1908.

Inmates present June 30, 1905.....	28
Admitted during the year.....	622
Total	650
Discharged during the year	619
Died during the year	1
Remaining June 30, 1906.....	30
Total	650
Daily average number of inmates.....	41
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	15,235
Number of positions secured for inmates	24
Highest number of inmates in home at any one time.....	52
Lowest number of inmates in home at any one time.....	16
Normal capacity of the home.....	40
Number of inmates who were residents of the District of Columbia one year before admission	81
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....	1,095

During the past two years efforts have been made to secure from the Congress an appropriation for better and more sanitary quarters for the home, which is so badly needed because of the increasing infirmities of the veterans who need our aid. These efforts are to be continued during the present session of Congress, and we hope with better success, because we shall ask for but half the amount requested last session, and we hope the honorable Board of Charities will second our efforts in this direction.

Respectfully submitted.

B. F. CHASE,
President Board of Management.

Mr. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Groceries and provisions.....	\$1,151.04	Furniture, dishes, and tools..	\$122.35
Rent	600.00	Extraordinary repairs	37.78
Salaries.....	1,920.00	Stationery	11.87
Fresh meats.....	427.16	Postage stamps.....	4.00
Vegetables.....	223.33	Street-car tickets	15.00
Fuel.....	210.11	Milk	170.00
Gas	137.50	Ice	73.92
Laundry.....	38.32	Paints and oils	23.09
Medical attendance.....	90.00	Removing ashes.....	9.02
Telephone	60.00	Miscellaneous	25.09
Medicine	52.24		
Hardware	16.22	Total	5,418.04

The above is a correct report of the amount paid out for the maintenance of the Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

A. A. MAXIM, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

National officers.—Charles N. Crittenton, president; Kate Waller Barrett, general superintendent; Emma L. Robertson, secretary; Franklin B. Waterman, treasurer.

Local officers.—James T. Petty, president; Thomas E. Robertson, treasurer; Alfred Wood, secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 13, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: We beg leave to submit to you herewith the eighteenth annual report of the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission for the year 1905-6.

In presenting this report we beg to express our gratitude to the Board of Charities for its practical and far-sighted policy in cooperating with this organization. To this cooperation is due much of the success which has attended our efforts during the past year, during which time we have put into effect several hitherto untried plans. While protective and preventive work has always been an important part of the work of this association, during the past year we have added to our equipment another commodious building, 307 C street NW., into which the rescue department has been removed and where mothers with their children are cared for, leaving the building at 218 Third street NW. for preventive and protective work and as a training school for those who desire to fit themselves for a specific vocation.

The statistics accompanying this report, showing 660 cases cared for, are but the meager outlines of the great work which has been accomplished. Young and betrayed girls have been returned to forgiving families; deserted wives and children who have been turned into the streets because they could not pay the rent have been cared for until openings could be found for them. Young girls, about to become mothers under the most embarrassing and painful circumstances, have been kept through this trying period of their lives and until they have been trained to earn a living for themselves and their fatherless babes. Some of these are the victims of deception and coercion, many have fallen because of the overwhelming power of their affection, others through small wages, while numberless have come to grief through a lack of technical training, who, without the protection of home and friends, have followed the line of least resistance and have gone into sin in order to earn a living.

We have been particularly fortunate in finding homes for mothers with children, both in the country and in the city, and, contrary to the usual opinion, we have found that these cases thus placed give almost universal satisfaction.

At the present time our work is entirely out of debt except the mortgage of \$4,000 on the new building, purchased at a cost of \$8,000 in September, 1905.

We have no endowment of any kind, and the only certain aid which we receive is the per capita sum which comes to us through the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia. Without this cooperation it

would have been impossible for the work to be carried on, but this leaves a much larger sum for current expenses than we can raise, and each year kind friends have had to come forward and help us to pay our deficit.

Because of the lack of funds to conduct our work as it really should be conducted the progress of the work is retarded, and we earnestly hope, in making up the forthcoming appropriations for the charities of the District, that your honorable body will be as generous to us as possible.

By a strict accounting and examination of the cases under our charge it has been proved to your satisfaction that we have more than earned the amount that has been allowed to us and that the cost to the District of those cases which have been under our charge, considering the surroundings in which they have been placed, has been much less than it would have been under any other circumstances.

Again we wish to thank you for the wise and fair spirit in which your representatives have dealt with all the cases which have been handled.

Faithfully, yours, I. H. N.,

KATE WALLER BARRETT,
General Superintendent.

GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

From treasurer's account.

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	\$1, 050. 00	
Medicines	519. 23	
Repairs.....	786. 95	
Purchase of property	4, 000. 00	
Interest on deed trust	90. 00	
Training school	450. 00	
Other expenses	7, 208. 58	
		\$14, 104. 76

RECEIPTS.

Balance June 30, 1905	\$66. 14	
Earnings	5, 418. 97	
Board of Charities, District of Columbia	2, 000. 00	
Donations	5, 681. 74	
Churches and societies.....	229. 69	
Miscellaneous	670. 00	
		14, 066. 54

Deficiency June 30, 1906.....	38. 22
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Donations in cash, not shown in treasurer's report, from National Florence Crittenton Mission.....	1, 525. 00
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries additional workers	\$875. 00
Clothing and expenses, inmates	50. 00
Traveling expenses	75. 00
Expenses maternity department.....	450. 00
Repairs.....	75. 00
Total	1, 525. 00

CONTRIBUTIONS (IN KIND).

Provisions	\$1, 910. 75
Groceries, ice, milk, and bread	115. 00
Miscellaneous	300. 00
Total	2, 325. 75

TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES.

Total receipts, cash	\$15, 629. 54
Contributions (in kind)	2, 325. 75
Total	17, 955. 29

ASSETS.

Estimated value, real estate (307 C street NW.)	\$12, 000. 00
Estimated value, personal property (furniture, equipment, etc.)	2, 500. 00
Mortgage	2, 000. 00
	16, 500. 00

LIABILITIES.

Deed of trust on 307 C street NW	\$4, 000. 00
Net assets	12, 500. 00

EMMA L. ROBERTSON,
Chairman, *House Committee.*

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Remaining June 30, 1905	44	57	101
Admitted during year	327	185	512
Born in institution		47	47
Total	371	289	660
Returned to families	138	105	243
Homes found for, or transferred	124	83	207
Otherwise provided for (temporary)	57	47	104
Died	1	20	21
Remaining June 30, 1906	50	35	85
Total	370	290	660
Daily average	31	24	55
In Washington more than one year	98	30	128
Highest number inmates at any one time			179
Lowest number inmates at any one time			123
Total number days' maintenance furnished employees			2, 190
Total number days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees			143

**REPORT OF THE AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The Aid Association for the Blind, organized in December, 1897, and incorporated April 13, 1899, has for its object the following:

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia in said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind; to aid the needy, dependent blind, and to help them to become self-supporting.

On October 13, 1899, the Association was given its present home at 915 E street NW., subject, however, to this condition, that of the two mortgages upon the premises the first, for \$4,500, was to be paid within four years from date of gift before the property could be deeded to the Association.

Payments have been made at regular intervals upon this mortgage, until now the Association has but \$900 to pay to secure title to the property.

There is also a second mortgage on it for \$8,000, and an indebtedness to the endowment fund of \$1,700.

The house 915 E street NW. is large, roomy, and comfortable. It was originally well built and handsomely finished inside, evidently at one time a private dwelling of some importance, but owing to the years that have past and the vicissitudes of its life since that time it had become sadly out of repair, necessitating, when the Association took it, an outlay of about \$1,100 to date to make it habitable. It is now in a fairly good condition, altho the outgo of money is constant to keep it so.

It is completely furnished thruout, almost entirely by donations from various sources. The Legion of Loyal Women, the Twentieth Century Club, The Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's Church, the Methodist Protestant Church of Georgetown, the Mothers' Meeting of St. John's Church of Georgetown, Miss Eliza Bowie, Mrs. Julia E. Pond and friends have each furnished a room. Other contributions for this purpose are continually coming in, so that the expense to the Association of furnishing is but slight. The property is fully protected by insurance policies and provided with fire extinguishers.

There is a workshop in the rear, heated, lighted, and reasonably well equipped, where the men cane chairs and make brooms and mattresses. There are usually five blind men at work. Of these two come in from outside for day's work. The shop pays for itself in material used and in wages for the men, each man getting a per cent of the profit of his work, the rest going to the Home. Altho the men work at a disadvantage, owing to their blindness and to the fact that much of such work as they can do is superseded by outside skilled labor and by

machine work, they nevertheless show surprisingly good results at the end of the year in money returns to the Home. The amount contributed to its treasury at the close of the present year from the workshops was \$262.85. (See report.)

The members of the board of directors feel that great credit is due these men for their industry and perseverance.

The women do such work as they are capable of, and for which there is a sale, as knitting shawls, slippers, and wash cloths, making bags and aprons, and, out of their limited resources, take great pride in contributing whatever is possible to the maintenance of the Home.

The health of the inmates is uniformly good; due attention is given to their comfort and pleasure in the way of daily readings, weekly Sunday services in the parlors of the Home, car rides, musicales, and all observances of the regular national holidays.

The income of the Association is derived from entertainments, membership fees, and voluntary contributions, with a per capita allowance from the Board of Charities each month for five inmates, these subject to the investigation and approval of said Board. There is no appropriation from Congress and but a small endowment fund of \$1,700 to date. During the past year several hundred dollars were raised by the members of the Board thru "once-a-week" euchres, large evening euchres, a Christmas bazaar, a February pound party, a dance on Washington's birthday, and a refreshment booth at the May fete at Friendship.

By continued effort the Association is able to meet promptly all expenses of the Home thru such means as before referred to.

There are at present nine inmates, with one temporarily away. During the past year two of those cared for died and one was dismissed.

The board of directors gratefully acknowledges its debt to the matron, Mrs. E. C. Gittings, now beginning her seventh year of gratuitous service as the head of the Home, and feels that without her daily efficient supervision of its affairs the Home would not now be on its present successful basis.

Thanking you for the kindly interest you have always shown in this institution and the help that you have been to it, I remain,

Respectfully, yours,

MARTHA M. HILLEBRAND,
Recording and Corresponding Secretary.

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of the Treasurer to the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1906:

Receipts:	
Balance per last report.....	\$178. 71
Rent, 915 E street NW., store	285. 00
Workshop	262. 85
Board	842. 66
Donations	912. 78
Entertainments	635. 33
Dues	119. 70
Certified check (returned)	100. 00
Christmas bulletin	851. 88
Housework	16. 00
Industrial Committee.....	9. 00
Tithing wheel.....	28. 70
Sale mattresses.....	50. 00
Total	\$4, 292. 61
Disbursements:	
Interest payments, 915 E street NW	611. 89
Principal, interest payments, 915 E street NW.....	1, 100. 00
Insurance.....	33. 15
Secretary	40. 00
Federation women's clubs.....	5. 00
Fuel.....	188. 35
Material shops	201. 38
Repairs, groceries, help, telephone, etc.....	1, 574. 56
Total	3, 754. 33
Balance	538. 28
Balance endowment donation, 1905.....	1, 000. 00
Receipts, endowment donation, 1906	700. 00
Total	1, 700. 00

Report of admissions and discharges for year ending June 30, 1906.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of inmates June 30, 1905.....	5	4			9
Number admitted during year		4			4
Total					13
Discharged during year.....		1			1
Died		2			2
Number remaining June 30, 1906.....					10
Total					13
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....					4, 015
Daily average number of inmates.....					11
Highest number in institution at any one time during year					13
Lowest number in institution at any one time during year					9
Normal capacity of institution					20
Number of inmates who were residents of the District of Columbia one year before admission					9
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....					1, 825
Total number of days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees					90

DONATIONS.

MONEY.

Mrs. J. W. Babcock, Mrs. Richard S. Ely, Señor Don Emilio Joubert, Señor Don Jorge Murtoz, Mr. J. N. Leger, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Mrs. M. J. Hunt, Mr. Eki Hioki, Mrs. C. C. Willard, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. M. W. Beveridge, J. William McKinly, Mr. Chase, Mrs. William Eustis, T. Morris Murray, Señor Don Gonzala de Quesada, Mr. John Wilkie, Señor Don Diego Mendoza, Señor Don J. Domingo de Obaldia, Mr. Leo Vogel, Phyra Apharai Varadhara, Don Ignacio Calderon, Mrs. Nicholas Luguer, Mr. George A. King, Mrs. Cleveland Perkins, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Baron Moncheur, Señor Don Joaquin Walker-Martinez, Mr. M. M. Parker, Mr. Rudolph Kaufman, Mr. Daniel Fraser, Mr. Thomas Hyde, Heurich Brewing Company, Boston Baking Company, Barber & Ross, Miss Grace M. Thomas, W. B. Moses, G. Taylor Wade, R. S. and A. B. Lacy, James G. Bowen, Mrs. Mary Scott Townsend, Mrs. Samuel Hill, Mrs. B. H. Warder, Mrs. John S. Ward, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mrs. F. C. Stevens, Mrs. A. S. Worthington, Mrs. L. Tuckerman, Hon. M. W. Fuller, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Hon. H. C. Lodge, Hon. John Dalzell, Mrs. James McMillan, Miss Acosta, Col. George Truesdell, Mrs. T. M. Chatard, George E. Hamilton, Señor Don Juaquín D. Casasús, Senator Wetmore, Havenner Baking Company, Hubbard Heating Company, Mr. Clarence F. Norment, Hon. J. E. Reyburn, Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Mrs. Coffey, Mr. T. R. Jones, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Joseph E. Thropp, Mrs. D. C. Phillips, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. Elizabeth Stauffer Moore, Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, Mrs. John Kean, Mrs. N. L. Anderson, Frederick A. Miller, U. S. Navy, Mrs. Richard A. Harlow, Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, Mrs. James G. Gordon, Mrs. Alfred Clifford Barney, Mrs. Henrietta B. Huff, Mrs. E. A. Hitchcock, Mrs. T. T. Gaff, Mrs. B. H. Buckingham, Mrs. John A. Johnston, Mrs. Margaret A. Gale, Mrs. John Hay, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Anson Mills, Col. Henry May, Mrs. R. A. Alger, Mrs. Robert Portner, Mrs. George Shiras, Hon. Nathan B. Scott, Mrs. C. A. Munn, Mr. Beale R. Howard, Mr. J. J. Jusserand, Mr. Ladislaus Hengenmüller von Hengervar, Mr. Larz Anderson, Mr. E. Berliner, Mrs. W. O. Cunningham, Littlefield, Alvord & Co., Mrs. C. E. Bates, Mrs. George P. Wetmore, Miss Bradley, Mrs. Gordon Cumming, Mrs. Hernen Jennings, Mrs. C. Peyton Russell, Miss Blunt, Baron Rosen, Joaquin Nabuco, the Right Hon. Sir H. M. Durand, Freiherr Speck von Sternberg, Mr. W. P. Eno, Mrs. S. G. W. Benjamin, Mrs. J. L. Jacobs, Mrs. Auerbach, Miss Garner, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Thomas, Daughters of the King, St. Stephen's Chapter, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Jerome Hubbard, Miss McNeir, Mrs. A. E. Spurgeon, William Galt & Co., Mr. David, Miss Marbury.

MEATS, CHICKENS, PROVISIONS, AND GROCERIES.

Fruit and Flower Guild, Mrs. Smith, Berkley Springs, Va., Mrs. Noble, Mr. Walter Brown, Mrs. John R. Galloway, Mrs. Hillebrand, Mrs. A. E. Spurgeon, Miss Cooper, William Galt & Co., Mrs. A. S. Chery, Mr. C. L. Moore, Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. Auerbach, Mrs. Vandegrift, Mrs. Alfred Wood, Ladies of Charity St. Patrick's Church, Mrs. Springer, Mrs. G. Warfield Simpson, Almas Temple, Mrs. Calver, Miss Annie A. Dries, Miss Shultz, Mrs. L. M. Porter.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.

Mrs. A. S. Bartlett, Mrs. Springer, Mrs. Hillebrand, Mother's Club of Georgetown.

WOOD, COAL, AND COKE.

Kann & Sons, B. A. Dougherty D. M. Woodward.

FLOWERS.

The Flower and Fruit Guild.

CLOTHING.

Mrs. Main, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Auerbach, Miss Nellie Lawrence, District Branch Sewing Guild, Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. Springer, Miss Adelaide J. Brown, Miss Hattie Wood.

ICE CREAM, CAKES, AND CONFECTIONERY.

B. A. Dougherty, Miss Stully, Mrs. Hillebrand, D. M. Woodward, J. J. Shafer.

ICE.

American Ice Company; daily.

[Incorporated April 13, 1899.]

Home for the Blind,
915 E STREET NW.

OBJECT.

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia in the said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind, and to aid the needy, dependent blind, and help them to become self-supporting.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—*Name.*

The Association shall be called "The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia."

ARTICLE II.—*Object.*

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia in the said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind, and to aid the needy dependent blind and help them to become self-supporting.

ARTICLE III.—*Membership.*

The payment of one dollar (\$1) or more annually shall constitute a membership in the Association; twenty-five (\$25) dollars at one time a life membership; one hundred (\$100) dollars at one time a benefactor, and five hundred (\$500) dollars a patron.

ARTICLE IV.—*Officers.*

SECTION 1. The officers shall be a president, four vice-presidents, a recording and corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, attorney, and honorary vice-presidents.

SEC. 2. The board of directors shall be composed of thirty (30) members, consisting of the first eight officers, viz: President, four vice-presidents, two secretaries and the treasurer, and twenty-two other members of the Association elected by the body for that office.

SEC. 3. The board of directors shall have power to fill vacancies for unexpired terms.

ARTICLE V.—*Meetings.*

SECTION 1. The annual meeting shall occur the third Thursday in April of each year; the election of officers shall be held biennially.

Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be held on the call of the president or five (5) members of the Association.

ARTICLE VI.—*Amendments.*

The constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting of the Association, provided that notice of such amendment has been given in writing at a meeting of the board of directors of the Aid Association for the Blind on or before the regular meeting in March.

BY-LAWS.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

President.—To preside at meetings and appoint committees.

Vice-Presidents.—In absence of the president to assume her duties.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary.—To keep minutes of all meetings; to attend to correspondence; send notices of meetings; report to the board of directors monthly, and to the Association at every meeting, and prepare annual reports.

Treasurer.—To have charge of the funds of the Association and deposit the same as treasurer in a banking institution; to report monthly to the board of directors and to the Association at each meeting, and at other times when requested by the president or the board of directors. The treasurer shall give a bond, to be approved by the president, in the sum of \$2,500, which may be increased as required by the board of directors.

Attorney.—To act as attorney at law and counselor for the Association.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Admission.
House.
Industries.

Printing.
Advisory.
Ways and Means.

Auditing.
Outside Visiting.

Regular meetings of the board of directors shall be held monthly.

Annual membership fees shall be due on January 1 of each year, and if not paid within one year, two notices having been sent, membership shall lapse.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Minutes of last meeting; reports of committees; new business; reports of officers; unfinished business.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, term expires 1908.
JAMES T. DU BOIS, term expires 1908.
R. ROSS PERRY, term expires 1908.
THEODORE W. NOYES, term expires 1910.
CHARLES J. BELL, term expires 1910.
RUFUS H. THAYER, term expires 1910.
SAMUEL W. WOODWARD, term expires 1912.
BRAINARD H. WARNER, term expires 1912.
JOHN B. LARNER, term expires 1912.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

THEODORE W. NOYES, *President*.
BRAINARD H. WARNER, *Vice-President*.
RUFUS H. THAYER, *Secretary*.
GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian, Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary*.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

BOOKS.	BUILDING.
AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, <i>Chairman</i> . RUFUS H. THAYER. SAMUEL W. WOODWARD.	BRAINARD H. WARNER, <i>Chairman</i> . JAMES T. DU BOIS. RUFUS H. THAYER.
EMPLOYEES.	FINANCE.
JAMES T. DU BOIS, <i>Chairman</i> . SAMUEL W. WOODWARD. BRAINARD H. WARNER.	JOHN B. LARNER, <i>Chairman</i> . CHARLES J. BELL. R. ROSS PERRY.
RULES.	BOOKBINDING, ETC.
R. ROSS PERRY, <i>Chairman</i> . AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD. JOHN B. LARNER.	RUFUS H. THAYER, <i>Chairman</i> . AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD. JOHN B. LARNER.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

LEGISLATION.	DONATIONS.
THEODORE W. NOYES, <i>Chairman</i> . BRAINARD H. WARNER. RUFUS H. THAYER.	SAMUEL W. WOODWARD, <i>Chairman</i> . BRAINARD H. WARNER. CHARLES J. BELL.

BRANCH LIBRARIES.

CHARLES J. BELL, *Chairman*.
BRAINARD H. WARNER.
R. ROSS PERRY.

The president is ex officio a member of all committees.

REPORT.

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: The year which ended June 30, 1906, the period covered by this report, has been marked by a steady development in every branch of the library work. The number of volumes in the library has increased from 73,045 to 84,668, or about 15 per cent. The circulation, measuring the activity and usefulness of the books, has increased in even larger percentage, the gain being 22 per cent. The total circulation of books during the year was 433,096, marking a gain of 79,600. The average monthly home circulation was 36,023, to be compared with 29,426 last year. The average daily home circulation was 1,359, to be compared with 1,146 last year. In the reference room the readers increased from 74,296 last year to 114,428 this year, a gain of 54 per cent. The average daily attendance in the reading room for week days was 337; for Sunday (part of day only) 173.

DECREASED USE OF FICTION.

Not only has there been increase in the number of books in the library, in registered borrowers, in the activity and usefulness of the library as indicated by circulation, and in readers at the library as well as in home users, but there has also been a distinct improvement in the character of the books read. The percentage of fiction circulation, which was 83.7 per cent in 1904 and 71.8 per cent last year, is 68 per cent this year. In other words, in the last two years only about one-third of the great increase of total circulation has been in fiction. The librarian in his report to the trustees, which accompanies this report, expresses the opinion that the percentage of fiction now used in the library's total circulation is not excessive.

OPEN SHELVES, CHILDREN'S ROOM AND SUBSTATIONS.

A gratifying development is noted in the characteristic features of the library which distinguish its functions from those of the Library of Congress, such as the open-shelf facilities, the children's room, and circulating stations in social settlements. Non-fiction as well as fiction has been systematically made available by liberal extensions of the open-shelf privileges with such good results that the librarian suggests the use of the present large reading room as an open-shelf room in which perhaps 20,000 of the best books may be always accessible, and adds that it may even be advisable to so modify the building that the public may be admitted to the first floor, at least, of the book stack.

In the children's room the circulation increased 19 per cent over that of last year and 85 per cent over that of two years ago. The recorded attendance for the year was 91,135. The proportion of fiction read was reduced 16 per cent last year and 5 per cent this year, and now stands at 62 per cent of the entire juvenile circulation, a satisfactory and very creditable showing.

In the five library stations in operation in social settlements there was during the year a total home circulation of 8,265 in spite of the fact that one station was open only five months and one less than two months; that the weekly hours of opening were very limited, and that all have been conducted by volunteers.

THE LIBRARY'S NEEDS.

The vital needs of the main library are more books and more assistants, and the recommendations of last year in this regard must be repeated:

(1) Endowments or donations to buy certain classes of books are much needed. For example, the library is endeavoring to collect Washingtoniana, i. e., everything pertaining to the national capital and the ten miles square. Donations not only of books of this sort, but of money to create a fund for the purchase of such books would be heartily welcomed.

(2) The appropriation for books should be made \$15,000 annually. The special book appropriation is exhausted. The desk-fund resources will soon be drained. The enlargement of the open-shelf facilities will call for more books. The rapid increase in general circulation, the demand for extensive duplications, the increase in the cost of nearly all books, and the desirability of extending the periodical and newspaper list, are all factors in the demonstration that this appropriation is essential.

(3) More books should be secured under existing law from miscellaneous circulating volumes in the Government departmental collections, and also from duplicates in the Library of Congress. In this connection the Public Library is heavily indebted to the Librarian of Congress, Mr. Herbert Putnam, both in securing the enactment of the desired legislation on the subject, and in liberally and beneficially interpreting and applying it.

THE LIBRARY'S WORKING FORCE.

Since due consideration has now been given to salary increases among other municipal workers, like the policemen, firemen, and teachers in the public schools, this seems to be the fitting time to meet the needs of the underpaid employees in "the people's university," the supplement of the public educational system of the District.

The trustees urge favorable action upon the estimates for library service for the reasons suggested in the notes accompanying the estimates.

In this connection the trustees earnestly recommend that the salary of the librarian be increased to a figure commensurate with the intelligent and efficient services rendered and with the compensation received by successful librarians in other cities of Washington's size.

BRANCH LIBRARIES.

The trustees appeal for hearty public cooperation in a vigorous effort to pass in the House at the approaching session of Congress the bill, already approved by the Senate, which involves the acceptance by Congress of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's effort to donate what-

ever money may be required from time to time to build all necessary branch libraries in the District of Columbia, on the usual maintenance terms upon which his gifts are conditioned and which makes present use of \$30,000 of the proposed donation in the erection of a branch library building at Takoma Park.

Until the central library is adequately developed and sustained, the work of establishing branches will proceed slowly, since it is clearly unwise at this time, and will be in the immediate future, to drain strength from the central building for the sake of outlying branches. It is highly desirable, however, that prompt action be taken to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer and to make a practical beginning in the branch library work, to the end that the necessary funds may be set apart to meet the cost of building these branches, whenever from time to time in the future they may be needed.

Takoma Park was selected as the location of the first branch library (1) on account of its remoteness from the central library and (2) on account of the excellent site for a library building which public-spirited citizens of the suburb have bought and donated for this public use.

The bill as enacted by the Senate June 18, 1906, reads as follows:

AN ACT To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept donations of money and land for the establishment of a branch library in the District of Columbia, to establish a commission to supervise the erection of a branch library building in said District, and to provide for the suitable maintenance of said branch.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to accept from Andrew Carnegie a donation not exceeding thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a suitable branch library building at Takoma Park, subject to the approval of the Commissioners and the public library trustees, and to accept conveyance of unencumbered land considered suitable by the said Commissioners and library trustees as a site for a branch library for Takoma Park. And authority is hereby conferred upon a commission, to consist of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the chairman of the committee on branch libraries of the library trustees, and the librarian of the Washington Public Library to supervise the erection of said branch library building: *Provided*, That such branch library building shall not be opened for public use until Congress shall hereafter provide for the necessary expenses of maintaining said branch library when the same shall be completed and ready for such use.

OUTFITTING THE LIBRARY BUILDING.

The original gift of \$350,000 by Mr. Carnegie was entirely expended in the construction of the building, which was practically finished in December, 1902. Soon after that time Mr. Carnegie gave a supplemental sum of \$25,000 for equipment, interior decoration, and minor additions to the apparatus which had necessarily been made somewhat less ample and complete than was desirable in the original construction.

The first of these was the addition of two tiers to the book stack and the electric lighting thereof, thus filling the stack room, costing -- \$12,389.50
Another important item was the interior decorative painting of walls and ceilings, for ----- 6,385.00

Following these from time to time down to the date of the annual report of 1905 were the items named below:

Additional slop sinks and a complete system of cold-water drinking fountains, with filter-----	1,008.16
Outfitting of the bindery-----	409.11

Inclosing rear basement stairs-----	\$270. 00
Dumb-waiter for bookstack-----	110. 00
Book shelving and furniture-----	682. 01
Numerous minor items, amounting to-----	700. 68
	21, 954. 46

leaving a balance of \$3,045.54.

During the past year the following expenditures have been made :

1,000 book supports for stack shelving-----	\$170. 00	
69 wire screens for basement windows-----	190. 00	
20 2-light electric standards wired to reading tables and miscellaneous additional lights-----	344. 55	
Damp proofing in basement-----	129. 95	
12 steel lockers-----	78. 00	
2 long oak bookcases and racks-----	192. 15	
5 special exhibition cases in oak and glass-----	925. 00	
Miscellaneous contingent expenses-----	26. 00	
		2, 055. 65
An intercommunicating telephone system of 20 telephones is being installed, at a cost of-----	446. 00	
Alteration is being made in the drainage at the east em- ployees' entrance, at an estimated cost of-----	60. 00	
		526. 00
		24, 536. 11
Leaving an available balance of about-----		463. 89
		25, 000. 00

IMPROVEMENT OF MOUNT VERNON SQUARE.

While the building itself has thus been constructed and well equipped, the proper arrangement and curbing of the surrounding grounds and walks therein have remained incomplete and at a standstill ever since the expenditure three years ago of the half appropriation granted by Congress for that purpose. Congress has not yet appropriated the remainder of the money, \$13,000, needed for the completion of this work, and the square therefore remains naked, without a park border, and with dead-ended walks awaiting needed extensions. The estimate for this appropriation has been repeated in the general estimates of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds for the fiscal year 1908, and the trustees urge vigorous cooperation with Colonel Bromwell in securing the passage of this item of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

LIBRARY ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

The Public Library estimates for 1907-8, as submitted by the library trustees to the Commissioners of the District, are as follows:

	Appropriation, 1906-7.	Estimates, 1907-8.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE.		
Librarian ----- NOTE.—The further increase is required to make the salary commensurate with the services rendered and to put it on a par with the salaries paid to chief librarians of other municipal libraries of equal rank.	\$3, 000	\$4, 000
Assistant librarian ----- NOTE.—The estimated sum is required in order to secure and retain an officer of sufficient ability to perform the administrative duties of this position.	1, 200	1, 800
Librarian's secretary ----- NOTE.—A business officer, a chief clerk, is required to give practically full time to requisitions, accounts, records of employees, etc.		1, 000

	Appropriation, 1906-7.	Estimates, 1907-8.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE—continued.		
Chief of circulating department.....		\$1,500
NOTE.—This position requires, with the great bulk of home circulation and the number of assistants in the department, a strong administrative head. This is a crying need.		
Children's librarian.....	\$1,000	1,000
Reference librarian.....		1,000
NOTE.—The rapid increase in the reference work has shown the necessity for an adequately paid chief.		
Chief of order department.....		1,000
NOTE.—The volume and complexity of the order department work require an adequately paid chief having business ability and knowledge of books, their prices, etc.		
Assistant.....	900	
Two assistants, at \$900 each.....		1,800
NOTE.—A new assistant at this grade is needed to be first assistant in the circulating department. As the hours during which that department is open are long, the first assistant must approximate the chief in administrative ability.		
Four assistants, at \$720 each.....	2,880	
Five assistants, at \$720 each.....		3,600
NOTE.—The new assistant of this grade is needed to take charge, under the children's librarian, of the work for schools and other outside agencies.		
Two assistants, at \$600 each.....	1,200	
Four assistants, at \$600 each.....		2,400
NOTE.—These new assistants are needed, one for greatly increased responsible work in the children's department and one in the circulating department.		
Three assistants, at \$540 each.....	1,620	1,620
Copyists.....	480	480
Chief, catalogue department.....		1,500
NOTE.—The volume and grade of work that is being done require an officer of high technical skill and good administrative ability to cope with it. At least 15 cataloguers holding subordinate positions in local libraries receive as much as or more than the estimated salary.		
Cataloguer.....	900	900
Do.....	720	
Two cataloguers, at \$720 each.....		1,440
NOTE.—In order to keep current cataloguing up to date and to issue printed bulletins and class catalogues this increase in the catalogue force is required.		
Cataloguer.....	600	600
Three temporary cataloguers, at \$540 each.....	1,620	
Three cataloguers, at \$540 each.....		1,620
NOTE.—To cut these cataloguers out because called "temporary" would demoralize the work of the library. There is no prospect that they can be spared, and they should appear in the appropriation as a part of the permanent force.		
Stenographer and typewriter.....	720	720
Two assistants, at \$480 each.....		960
NOTE.—Clerical assistants of this grade are needed, one in the order department to save the time of more highly paid employees and one in the catalogue department for marking books for the same reason.		
Three attendants, at \$540 each.....		1,620
NOTE.—Two of these attendants are needed in the circulating department and one in the children's department. The rapid increase in circulation requires and justifies these additions.		
Three attendants, at \$480 each.....	1,440	
Five attendants, at \$480 each.....		2,400
NOTE.—To open the larger children's room will require these two additional attendants.		
Five attendants, at \$360 each.....	1,800	1,800
Collator.....	360	360
Two messengers, at \$360 each.....	720	
Three messengers, at \$480 each.....		1,440
NOTE.—One more messenger is greatly needed to give his entire time to the work of the librarian's office. The librarian's messenger now has to devote much time to the collection of unreturned books. It has been found impossible to retain trustworthy and intelligent messengers in the service at the lower salary.		
Ten pages, at \$240 each.....	2,400	
Eleven pages, at \$360 each.....		3,960
NOTE.—One additional page is needed for service in the order department. It has been found practically impossible to retain satisfactory boys, after they are taught to be useful, at the lower salary.		
Two janitors, at \$480 each.....	960	960
Engineer.....	900	1,000
NOTE.—In view of the larger salaries paid for similar work in Government and commercial establishments, the salary of the library's competent engineer should be increased.		
Fireman.....	540	720
NOTE.—This officer is really night engineer. It has been found impossible to retain a competent man long at the present salary.		
Workman.....	480	480

	Appropriation, 1906-7.	Estimates, 1907-8.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE—continued.		
Library guard.....		\$720
NOTE.—A special officer for police duty is greatly needed to preserve order in and around the building, especially at rush hours, and to protect library property. It has been found impracticable to secure a detail from the Metropolitan police force.		
Two cloak-room attendants, at \$360 each.....	\$720	720
Five charwomen, at \$180 each.....	900	.....
Six charwomen, at \$180 each.....		1,080
NOTE.—The present force of charwomen is still inadequate. The additional rooms on the second floor and basement now being put into use require at least one more.		
BOOKS, BINDING, CONTINGENT, ETC.		
For keeping the library open 52 Sundays, 2 to 10 p. m., 5 holidays, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., and for extra service three hours on Saturday afternoons in July, August, and September.....	1,700	1,700
For purchase of books.....	7,500	15,000
NOTE.—The regular annual book fund should not be less than the recommended sum. This is shown by the rapid increase in circulation, the need for extensive duplication, the increase in the cost of books through the operation of the net-price system, the need for buying many technical books, the desirability of extending the periodical list, and the demand for newspapers.		
For binding.....	3,000	4,000
NOTE.—The rapid increase in circulation, the increasingly poor quality of publishers' bindings, and the growing repair work paid for from this fund call for its being increased.		
For fuel, lighting, fitting up building, and other contingent expenses.....	7,000	7,000
Total.....	47,260	73,900

New officers asked for :

Librarian's secretary.....	\$1,000
Chief of circulating department.....	1,500
Reference librarian.....	1,000
Chief of order department.....	1,000
Assistant.....	900
Assistant.....	720
2 assistants, at \$600 each.....	1,200
Chief of catalogue department.....	1,500
Cataloguer.....	720
2 assistants, at \$480 each.....	960
3 attendants, at \$540 each.....	1,620
2 attendants, at \$480 each.....	960
Messenger.....	480
Page.....	360
Library guard.....	720
Charwoman.....	180
	\$14,820

Increases of salaries asked for :

Librarian.....	1,000
Assistant librarian.....	600
2 messengers, at \$120 each.....	240
10 pages, at \$120 each.....	1,200
Engineer.....	100
Fireman.....	180
	3,320

Other increases asked for :

Book fund.....	7,500
Binding.....	1,000

Total increase asked for..... 26,640

THEODORE W. NOYES,
President of Library Trustees.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

WASHINGTON, *September 14, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: The librarian has the honor to submit his report for the year ended June 30, 1906, covering the second year of his service.

The report shows large quantitative gains over the previous year in all branches of library work, paralleling the similar large gains shown in the last annual report. It is also believed that the library has taken several strides forward in intensive work, or improvements in the quality of its service. These results have been possible partly because of the intelligence, devotion, and self-sacrifice of an enthusiastic staff and in spite of the inadequacy of its numbers.

In accordance with the plan of last year's report, extracts at least from the more detailed statements of heads of departments are appended to the report of the librarian and form a part of it. Several matters of library practice will therefore be treated only in these departmental reports. For other matters not covered in the reports of the librarian or heads of departments, reference is made to the report of last year, in which will be found treatment of matters which are not covered in repetition in this report.

HOME CIRCULATION.

In the division of labor among the libraries of the District of Columbia practically all of the work of circulating books into the homes of the people falls to the lot of this library. As this work forms the bulk of the service rendered to the community the first place should be given to it in the annual report.

The total circulation of books was 433,096 volumes. Of this number 424,154 volumes were sent out from the central library, 8,265 from five social settlements, and 677 from the high schools. A comparison of the total circulation with that of 1904-5 (353,496) shows an increase of 79,600 volumes, or a gain of 22 per cent. The figures of 1904-5 showed a gain in circulation of 75,308 volumes over 1903-4 (278,188). The library's home circulation has therefore increased 154,908 in two years and is now 55 per cent greater than the circulation of 1903-4.

The library was open for home circulation 312 days (including 5 holidays). The average daily circulation was 1,359, as against 1,146 the previous year. The average monthly circulation was 36,023, compared with 29,426 in 1904-5. The largest circulation of any one day was on Saturday, February 10, when 2,505 books were given out; but in January, February, March, and April there were many days on which the circulation considerably exceeded 2,000.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF FICTION PERCENTAGE.

The progressive application of the same methods that made it possible last year to report a reduction in the percentage of fiction circulation from 83.7 per cent in 1903-4 to 71.8 per cent in 1904-5 has still further reduced the percentage of fiction circulated to 68 per cent last year. In other words, only about one-third of the great increase of the total circulation of the last two years has been in the form of fiction. Comparison shows that the circulation of English prose fiction at the central library was, in 1903-4, 192,828; in 1904-5, 201,183, and in 1905-6, 233,341; of juvenile fiction, in 1903-4, 40,351; in 1904-5, 49,840, and in 1905-6, 55,094. A computation from these figures will show that out of a total increase of circulation of about 155,000 in two years about 100,000 volumes comprised books other than fiction.

The means taken to bring about this reduction have simply been so to arrange, display, and advertise the resources of the library that books other than fiction will be made approximately as conspicuous as fiction. In publishers' advertisements, so-called book reviews, etc., the novel is put forward so much more clamorously than other literature that the library should do something to readjust the balance in order to prevent the unreflecting person from thinking that the novel is the only class of literature worth his attention. This library, therefore, although continuing to display an abundance of new and standard fiction on open shelves, has also continued the plan of placing in rotation on open shelves the various other classes of the collection. During the year all classes of nonfiction works except history and a few foreign books have at some time been available for free access during a considerable period. New nonfiction accessions, regularly listed in Saturday editions of the local newspapers, are likewise displayed on open shelves.

The importance of open access to the books is shown by the fact that readers frequently plainly indicate by their questions their conviction that the only books possessed by the library are those on the open shelves. To many users of a public library a book not to be handled without the use of a call slip is practically nonexistent, and no pains taken to perfect a card catalogue seems to convince them that the contrary is true. In the face of this widespread opinion existing in a community so cultivated as Washington, it is believed that no one thing is so important in order to improve the quality of the reading as greatly to increase the number of books directly accessible to readers. It is therefore highly desirable that the library force be so increased that the present large reading room may be occupied as an open-shelf room in which 15,000 to 20,000 of the best books may be always available; or it may even be advisable so to modify the building that the public may be admitted to at least the first floor of the book stack.

The circulation has also been favorably influenced by the fact that larger expenditures for books have made more frequent duplications of important nonfiction works possible. By the use of so-called "always out" slips, on which readers are invited to notify the library of their repeated failures to secure desired books, the library has been able to satisfy individual needs that would often otherwise

have been overlooked. There has also been a successful effort to encourage greater use of the ten-book privilege on the part of the teachers. Special-privilege cards, granting increased numbers of books to those who can use them wisely, have also been issued to many other readers.

FICTION CIRCULATION DEFENDED.

It must not be thought from the foregoing statement that the library seeks in any way to apologize for its fiction circulation or regards it an unworthy part of its work. On the contrary, if out of the increase in circulation of 155,000 in the last two years the proportion of fiction had been smaller than it has been, there would almost be ground for thinking that there is something abnormal about this community. The normal individual, whether adult or child, requires imaginative literature either in the form of poetry, drama, or tale. Just now the dominant form of literary expression is the novel, and practically all the great tragedies and comedies of life (as well as the smaller ones) have been or are being embodied in fiction. As the librarian has said elsewhere:

Fiction has the most universal appeal; it supplies education in kindness, gentleness, good manners; it teaches history and geography, ethics and esthetics, sociology and religion. It is read with avidity, whereas the solid book taken from the library no doubt often lies idle and unread until it is time to bring it back. It affords rest and refreshment to the overdriven men of to-day. * * * To be sure, it must be good fiction, excluding machine-made sensations as far as possible, but, on the other hand, not confining the books offered to such writers as Mrs. Ward, Mr. James, and Mrs. Wharton—books whose appeal is chiefly to readers having considerable cultivation.

* * * * *

One reason for supplying fiction which does not come up to classic standards is that thus indirectly the library is able to reach the children. It is worth while to bring to the library the woman who wants books by E. P. Roe and Rosa N. Carey—for her own sake. But especially is it important to get her to come and bring her children in order that the library may begin early to influence them, mold their tastes, and win them to be lifelong library users.

REGISTRATION.

At the beginning of the year under review 38,779 persons were registered as library borrowers. Many of the cards issued in such great numbers at the time the new building was opened, in January, 1903, had never been used. These expired during the past year. The registration of the year reached 12,885 (as against 10,614 in 1904-5), and the total number of cards in force at the end of the year was 39,800.

In this connection it should be noted that the 40,000 persons registered as borrowers number about one-eighth of the population of the District. Examination of the library files last winter showed that as many as 40 per cent of these borrowers are Federal Government employees and their families. As the governmental population is usually reckoned at 75,000 (including young children), our records would indicate that nearly 22 per cent of them use the library. As they are among the best-educated users of the library and demand many technical and other expensive books, it is safe to say that at least 40 per cent and probably more of the library appropriation is expended for the benefit of United States Government employees.

The home circulation of 433,000 volumes when taken alone seems large; but when these figures are compared with the total registration of 39,800 it will be seen that the average home use by those entitled to library privileges is less than 11. Comparison of the home use with the total population of the District of Columbia (326,000 by the police census of 1906) gives only an annual circulation per capita of $1\frac{1}{3}$. Although the progress in the use of the library during the eight years of its history gives cause for satisfaction when compared with the condition of practical inaccessibility of libraries to the people which prevailed before, yet when the present book use of this community is compared with that which could without doubt easily be shown if more adequate library facilities were provided, it is not strange that those to whom public library work here has been committed and who have faith in its ultimate development should be impatient at the tardy progress now being made.

If library facilities could be made sufficient for every citizen by the establishment of the branch library system for which Mr. Carnegie has offered the buildings; if distributing centers could be placed in every engine house, police station, every large factory, department store, Sunday school, parochial school, and social settlement; if cooperation with the schools becomes universal, with library visitors to make school work effective by extending an invitation to every child; if so-called home libraries could be distributed widely to minister to groups of families not otherwise reached; if anywhere and everywhere in the District of Columbia library facilities could be so offered as to make access to books easy and the library universal and omnipresent—if these things could only be done here, the home circulation shown by future reports would speedily reach 1,000,000, with from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 easily obtainable. The last figure would even then allow only 31 books a year for every inhabitant.

THE READERS' ASSISTANT.

It is now possible to report on a full year's work of the readers' assistant in charge of the information desk. No statistical statement can be presented to show the amount of work accomplished. At the same time it is true that no one feature among the new ones introduced during the last two years has done more to help make the library acceptable and helpful to the public than the one of having in attendance in the circulating department a tactful woman whose duty it is to act as hostess and guide to all, and especially to first visitors to the library. As her judgment directs, she relieves the uninitiated from the necessity of using the card catalogue or makes its supposed mysteries plain; she ventures shrewd guesses as to the wants of readers whose ideas are hazy; and supplies to the aimless reader the books believed to be suited to his mental, moral, or social needs and capacities, without neglecting possible opportunities to improve the quality of reading or to supplant good books by better books.

During the past year it has been possible to assign but one person to this work, with the result that the desk has been occupied, in addition to the daily hours, only one evening a week. During the coming season, however, it is hoped that it will be possible to have a readers' adviser in attendance whenever the circulating department is open.

Many of the most serious readers come in the evening and for lack of assistance in obtaining the necessary books become discouraged and cease to visit the library.

REFERENCE WORK AND PERIODICALS.

Although this is not primarily a reference library, yet it is well equipped for reference work of the more popular character. The rapid increase in the use of its resources during the last two years indicates that it is very acceptable to an ever-enlarging number of general readers, study-club women, teachers and students of schools and colleges, newspaper writers, Government employees, etc. The readers who visited the room during the year numbered 114,428 (including 8,966 on Sundays), as compared with 74,296 in 1904-5 and 43,799 in 1903-4. This shows an increase in attendance of 54 per cent during the past year and one of 261 per cent in two years. During the same period the use of books, other than the extensive but unrecorded reading of works shelved in the room for direct access, increased from 4,850 in 1903-4 to 16,338 in 1904-5 and to 23,273 in 1905-6. This represents a gain of 41 per cent in the last year and is nearly five times as great as that of 1903-4. These figures do not express either the increased extent or quality of the work accomplished. The list of periodicals is constantly being improved, recurrent wants are being better satisfied by the purchase of new reference books and by additions to the collection of general literature shelved in the reference room. The throwing open of a study room for club purposes and of a teachers' reference room has also stimulated reference work.

It has thus far been impossible to open a separate room for periodicals. The current magazines are therefore still kept in the reference room and form a part of the reference material. Although periodicals and reference material proper must now trespass on space needed for the proper display of other material, yet such large reference use is made of bound and current periodical literature through the means of the various indexes that there are certain advantages in having both kinds of material together. The library has so recently published a list of current periodicals regularly in file that only lists of such serials as are received as gifts will be printed elsewhere in this report, and these by way of acknowledgment.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY OPENING.

In response to repeated demands through the press, an appropriation was secured enabling the library to be kept open last year on Sundays for reference use and on holidays for reference use and home circulation. The library is therefore open on every day in the year except July 4 and December 25. On Sundays all of the public parts of the library are open with the exception of the circulation department. An assistant is in attendance at the registration desk and many persons who visit the library only on Sunday have taken out cards on which members of their families draw books for them on week days.

There were 8,966 visitors to the reference room on Sundays, who used 1,725 books other than those on open shelves. The average

daily attendance on Sundays, when the library is open from 2 to 10 p. m., was 173, compared with a week-day average of 337, with the library open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. The visitors to the children's room on Sundays (2 to 8 p. m.) numbered 7,400, or a daily average of 143, as compared with an average recorded week-day attendance of 292 (hours 12 m. to 8 p. m.).

Although the foregoing figures are not large, they are sufficient to justify the continuance of the plan. The Congress has continued the appropriation for the present year, and the item should again be carried in the estimates.

Mention should be made of the fact that so far as possible the pay of Sunday and holiday employees is 50 per cent greater than their week-day pay; also that it is never designed to allow regular assistants to work oftener than on alternate Sundays. This special force is made up of volunteers from the regular staff.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

The past year showed a still further increase in the extent and quality of the work of the children's department. Comparative figures for the last three years of the total circulation of juvenile literature from the main library are as follows: In 1903-4, 48,278; in 1904-5, 73,933, and in 1905-6, 88,520. The percentages of increase were therefore 53 in 1904 and 19 in 1905-6, or an increase of 85 per cent over the figures of two years ago. During the same period the proportion of fiction was reduced 16 per cent in 1904-5 and 5 per cent in 1905-6 and now stands at 62 per cent of the entire juvenile circulation. It should again be pointed out that, contrary to the custom of most libraries, fairy tales are in these circulation statistics classified as fiction and not as folklore.

The recorded attendance of visitors to the children's room was 91,135 for the year. These figures should undoubtedly be increased by at least 25 per cent (to 114,000), inasmuch as at the rush hours the attendant is striving to meet the wants of readers and of necessity fails to secure a complete attendance count.

Although these results are undoubtedly cause for satisfaction when taken by themselves, yet here again it should be mentioned that the library has made little more than a beginning at the work possible in this field. Considering the question simply from the point of view of the main library, it is true that the work is definitely limited by the size of the room which may be occupied, by an insufficiency of force, and by the paucity of books. Almost indefinite expansion of this work would be possible by the building of branches in widely scattered centers of population and by the development of a school duplicate system for the distribution of books through schools, playgrounds, and Sunday schools.

It is a pleasure to report the removal of the age limit, so that now any child who can satisfactorily fill out an application blank may become a borrower.

WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

Measures of cooperation on the part of the library with the public school system during the past year have included the establishment of a teachers' reference library, open daily including Sundays, the

publication of a monthly educational bulletin, and the constant urging of greater use of the ten-book privilege by the teachers.

The teachers' library referred to is contained in a study room especially fitted up for the use of teachers. First there were bought cyclopedias, dictionaries, and books on psychology and pedagogy included in a list prepared by a committee of teachers. Then the publishers having educational lists gave, in response to requests, about 1,500 volumes of text-books and general publications. The foregoing, together with bound sets of educational periodicals and about 20 current pedagogical magazines, are reserved for reference. Circulating books in the class education are also shelved in this room. Although the use of this collection has not been so large as was expected, yet many earnest teachers have been frequent visitors and are most cordial in their expressions of commendation of the plan. This room has also been frequently used as a meeting place for teachers' clubs and committees.

The monthly educational bulletin has consisted of current pedagogical accessions, educational articles in current periodicals (other than professional journals), together with notes and announcements. These bulletins have been printed by the mimeograph process and have been distributed to the principals of all public and private schools of the District, with a request that they be posted on bulletin boards. Nine numbers were issued.

Copies of an extensive approved list of books suited to children, entitled "A Children's Library," were distributed to school principals, with the suggestion that the list might prove useful in choosing books to be borrowed from the library for school use. To meet the expected demands considerable duplication was of course necessary. The teachers who have registered for the ten-book privilege now number 410.

The plan was repeated this year of lending several copies each of books on American history to the Central, Eastern, Western, and M Street high schools. The total recorded home circulation of these books was only 637, but from each school came the report that the unrecorded school reference use of the books was many times greater than the home use.

At the invitation of the principals the librarian addressed the pupils of the Eastern and Western high schools, speaking in each case on the subject of "Books and Reading."

It must again be pointed out that the limitations of force and of book funds prevent the library from taking up anything but the most meager part of the work with schools, which forms such a large and effective part of the activities of many other municipal public libraries.

SETTLEMENT STATIONS.

In view of the postponement of the establishment of branch libraries the extension of the system of library stations in social settlements has continued to prove an inexpensive means of distributing books to persons, mostly children, living in crowded districts remote from the central library and for the most part unable to afford car fare with which to come to it. The close of the year saw five of these stations in operation and the books ordered for a sixth. Probably not one of these stations ever had more than 300 library

books at a time; one station was open only about five months and one less than two months; only one of them has been open as much as five and one-half hours a week, and all have been conducted by volunteers. In spite of all these drawbacks there was a total home circulation of 8,265 from these stations. Some little idea of the good they are doing may be gained from the detailed reports printed elsewhere. From these reports the following is gleaned:

1. The Neighborhood House station (468 N street SW.), now in its third year, circulated 2,416 books. It was again conducted by Miss Emily A. Spilman, of the regular Public Library staff. She was assisted by Misses Finney, Buynitzky, and Stoek, all of whom did this volunteer work in addition to their duties at the central library. Miss Spilman has drawn up a set of rules governing settlement stations much simpler than those in use at the main library. These have also been adopted for all the stations.

2. Noel House station (1245 H street NE.) was conducted a full year and circulated 3,757 books. Owing to the fact that Miss Elizabeth A. Hyde was obliged to give up the librarianship early in the year on account of ill health, practically the entire responsibility for the work has fallen on Miss Bessie Silverthorn, of the library's own staff, who volunteered to fill the vacancy. She has been assisted part of the year by Mrs. Mary Higgins.

3. Rochefort Hall station (Eighth street and Georgia avenue SE.) was closed two months during the vacation of its librarian, Miss Sarah Ambler, and nearly two more months, due to a smallpox scare in its neighborhood. Even with such handicaps the circulation was 1,378.

4. The Georgetown station was opened on February 13 in a boys' club room (2726 M street NW.), and has a gratifying record of 692 volumes circulated in the twenty-eight and one-half hours that it has been open. The work is in charge of Miss Mary D. Wightman, formerly of the Public Library staff, but now employed at the Library of Congress. Miss Mary S. Sellers, of the home library, has also rendered volunteer service there.

5. The Social Settlement station (118 M street SW.) was open less than two months and circulated 204 volumes. This settlement is near the Neighborhood House and ministers to the colored residents of that locality. Mrs. Sarah C. Fernandis, head worker of the settlement, personally conducts the station and has the efficient assistance of Mr. Thomas Hungerford, of the janitorial staff of the central library.

6. The Rosedale station is to be opened in October in connection with the Rosedale Mission (1627 H street NE.), with Miss Katherine M. Johnson, of the central library staff, as the volunteer librarian. To show how much such work is needed it is only necessary to refer to the letter of Miss Hattie Worthington in applying for the books. She cited an instance of a boy living near the mission who is accustomed to walk to and from the central library, a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to get books.

The desire for books is also shown by the eager acceptance of the offer on the part of the library to send discarded books to the various charitable institutions under the general supervision of the District board of charities. These books, excellent in literary character, have been used until they are not worth another rebinding, but even then they are acceptable in the institutions to which the library would

prefer to send sound books if it were only possible. That the schools need books badly is shown by the fact that some of these same discarded books were sent, on the application of the supervising principal, Mr. H. M. Johnson, to the schools of Anacostia. Here again it was a matter of regret that the library did not have perfect books to send.

LECTURE HALL USE.

During the year 51 public meetings were held at the library. With the exception of the sessions of the District of Columbia Library Association, for which the children's room was found better adapted, these meetings were held in the lecture hall. The following are the public meetings conducted in the library: Twenty-six free lectures for people given under the board of education; District of Columbia Library Association, 7 meetings; League of American Pen Women, 4 meetings; Audubon Society of the District of Columbia, 4 meetings; Associated Charities, 3 meetings—devoted, respectively, to the causes of compulsory education, child labor, and wife desertion and nonsupport of the family; Potomac Literary Club, 2 meetings; Woman's National Press Association, 1 meeting; German Historical Society of the District of Columbia, 1 meeting; Washington City Kindergarten Club, 1 meeting; Washington School City Federation, 1 meeting; and one joint meeting of the Civic Center, Medical and Anthropological societies devoted to the local filtration system.

Records of attendance at these meetings are not ordinarily kept. In the case of the free lectures conducted by the board of education, however, such a record is obtainable. In order to show the use to which the lecture hall is put and the number of persons brought to the library by this means, the following record furnished by the board of education is given:

Date.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Attendance.
1905.			
Nov. 14	Rev. U. G. B. Pierce.....	Arizona Wonderland.....	319
21	Mrs. M. Landon Reed.....	Cruising in the Mediterranean.....	368
28	Mr. W. E. Curtis.....	The Japanese Side of the War.....	273
Dec. 5	Dr. H. L. Hodgkins.....	Sound	247
19	Mr. Woodworth Clum.....	Alaska	388
1906.			
Jan. 9	Dr. W. L. Davidson.....	Switzerland	384
16	Miss Mary G. Duff.....	Florence and Its Arts	^a 436
23	Dr. Hermann Schoenfeld	Russia and Poland	206
30	Mr. John Hitz, assisted by Prof. Otto Sahli.	Switzerland	^a 511
Feb. 26	Mr. Frank J. Hogan.....	From the Nation's Capital to and through the Philippines.	286
Mar. 5	Mr. Woodworth Clum.....	California	435
12	Mr. C. F. Warren.....	Porto Rico.....	428
19	Mr. Granville Hunt	China	311
26	Dr. W. L. Davidson.....	In and About Shakespeare's Home	444
Apr. 2	Col. John McElroy	Gateways of the World.....	437
9	Mr. N. Floyd Featherston	Tone and Tone-Producing Qualities	109
16	Mr. Harry C. Oberholzer	Picturesque Lake George.....	387
23	Prof. Mitchell Carroll	The Acropolis	367
30	Miss Virginia Butler.....	The Channel Islands	256
May 7	Capt. G. A. Van Smith	The Making of a Newspaper.....	182
14	Mr. Philip F. Gerry	The Influence of Robert L. Stevenson	164
21	Mr. Harry C. Oberholzer	In the Land of Rip Van Winkle.	319
28	Rev. C. H. Butler.....	From New York to Jerusalem.....	258
June 4	Prof. H. Marion	Paul Jones.....	169
11	Mr. Woodworth Clum.....	Panama	395
	Total .....	.....	8,079

^a People turned away.

STUDY ROOM USE.

During the past year the experiment has been tried, with considerable success, of assigning one of the study rooms to groups of individuals as a place for study and for the better use of the resources of the library. Fourteen organizations held 88 meetings in this room, which has been tastefully fitted up for the purpose. Among the clubs using the room were the sociology, the economic, and the art sections of the Twentieth Century Club, the Household Decoration Club, the Mission Class of the Church of the Covenant, the Legion of Loyal Women, the Woman's National Press Association, the Civic Center, and the Young People's Literary Club. The latter is conducted by the children's department of the library. By the rules governing the use of this room, printed in full in the Appendix of this report, it is provided that clubs meeting there shall not have a regular order of business on any programme not connected with the use of the books and periodicals of the library.

ORDER DEPARTMENT.

During the year 16,031 volumes were added to the library and 4,745 volumes were withdrawn as worn out. On July 1 the net strength of the collection was 84,668 volumes. The year's accessions were 4,710 greater than in 1904-5. Of these additions 13,099 came by purchase, 2,737 by gift, and 195 by binding periodicals. The total cost of book purchases was \$13,878.21. This was paid from the following funds: \$5,000 from the regular appropriation, \$8,481.51 from the accumulated desk fund, and \$396.70 by the exchange of old books and periodicals.

The plan by which two local booksellers have sent each week on approval copies of all new books thought to be of interest to the library has worked well. Such books have been promptly examined and definite orders have been placed for all that were chosen. By this method as well as by receiving certain very popular books in advance of publication the library has been better able to supply a fresh stock of the best new publications.

As long as an unexpended balance of the \$40,000 book fund appropriated by Congress (act of February 14, 1902) remained the regular annual appropriation of \$5,000 proved fairly adequate for current needs, or at least was all that could be wisely spent by a restricted order department force. With that fund eliminated at the beginning of the year under review, the \$5,000 annual appropriation would have been altogether inadequate and there would have been a serious book famine except that it was possible to draw to the extent of \$9,410.32 (\$8,481.81 for books and \$928.81 for periodicals) on the desk fund which had been accumulating during the expenditure of the \$40,000 fund. That fund had on July 1 been reduced to \$1,655.26. Judging by past experience the desk receipts will probably not exceed \$4,000 during the year. Assuming that sum is collected and that it and the unexpended balance of \$1,655 will be available for the purchase of books and periodicals, with this year's Congressional appropriation of \$7,500 the book fund will be a little more than \$13,000, whereas last year's expenditures

for books and periodicals were \$14,807.13. It is therefore quite evident that the present year's accessions must be smaller than those of last year in spite of an ever-increasing demand from the public. In order that the library may simply hold its own in supplying books, there must be a still further increase in the annual appropriation available for this purpose.

GIFTS, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, ETC.

The library received as gifts during the year 5,450 bound and 505 unbound volumes; 3,193 pamphlets; 4,167 numbers of periodicals; 3 maps; 3 broadsides; 138 pieces of music; 3 pictures; 1 set of plates, and 2 rubber plants. The usual list of donors, with the number of their gifts, is printed elsewhere in this report. Thanks is hereby extended for these gifts, all of which have also been acknowledged by letter.

The table will show that the library has received more from the Library of Congress than from any other single source, amounting in all to 774 bound and 18 unbound volumes, 38 pamphlets, and 9 periodicals. These have been received through the generous application of the law on the part of the Librarian of Congress, by which he exercises his authority to turn over to this library any suitable material received by the Library of Congress and not required by it, especially such material received from Government offices. (Act of Congress, February 25, 1903.) Among other books acquired through this source were several sets of bound periodicals, valuable for reference.

Through the courtesy of the superintendent of documents the library is now regularly receiving, shortly after publication, unbound copies of all Congressional documents. By this means the library is now practically sure of getting immediately everything printed at Government expense (except hearings). This privilege is especially valuable in the case of the many scattered and small documents which pertain to the District of Columbia. Only such documents are retained as are required by the definite needs of this library.

The library has continued regularly to receive from Mr. James T. Du Bois the interest (\$100) on the endowment fund of \$2,000 established by him in 1898. Mr. Du Bois proposes ultimately to increase this fund, known as the Henry Pastor memorial, to \$5,000. The proceeds are expended for current scientific and technical periodicals. The income of \$50 regularly derived from the Woman's Anthropological Society fund of \$1,000 is used to procure anthropological books and periodicals.

In spite of the fact that no one yet has come forward to establish an endowment fund for the purchase of material about the District of Columbia, the library has acquired considerable additions to the collections through gifts and purchases. Many of the rarer items sought by the library, however, were bought by private collectors, as the library's regular book funds are too meager to be used to pay advanced prices. If the District Public Library is to build up a collection of local material worthy of itself and of the municipality, some such special fund explicitly devoted to the purpose should be established. The plan is commended to the attention of the local historical and commercial organizations.

The library continues to be indebted to Messrs. Woodward & Lothrop for collecting from donors packages of books presented to the library and for transferring boxes of books to and from the settlement stations.

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

The year has seen 15,779 volumes classified and catalogued and practically the same number shelf listed. For them 32,282 new cards have been added to official and public catalogues, not counting shelf-list cards. The records show an increase over 1904-5 of 4,554 volumes catalogued and 8,886 cards added to the catalogues. Attention is called to the statement of the head cataloguer showing that much of the time of the catalogue force is necessarily given to the work of other departments. The work of making additions and corrections, though necessary to render any catalogue consistent, homogeneous, and workable, shows little in statistics, but takes much time.

An important undertaking begun during the year was that of regularly cataloguing for the series of printed cards of the Library of Congress all books added to this library and not contained in the National Library. It was found that the current issues of the A. L. A. Booklist were regularly containing a number of new books not received at the Library of Congress by copyright or by purchase. This library, however, wishes to acquire, as a matter of course, for its constituency everything contained in that list. This library therefore responded to the request to furnish the copy for cards to cover these books. From this beginning it has now become the custom of the Library of Congress to indicate any of the new accessions of this library for which card catalogue copy is desired. In view of the numerous cooperative advantages which this library enjoys at the hands of the Library of Congress the opportunity for reciprocity was welcomed. At the same time, it is true that the cataloguing required in the case of the books referred to is much fuller and therefore entails more labor on the cataloguing department of this library than would its own simpler methods.

For the first time in eight years a complete inventory of the book collection has been taken. It was not completed until after the close of the period covered by this report. The library has been moved once since the taking of the last complete inventory, and it is known that much unbound material, especially Government documents, was lost in the moving process. Also the fiction has always been on open shelves, by which plan a certain amount of loss is not unexpected. When all these things are taken into consideration the total losses will not be so startling. The total missing books number 3,226. These include 301 juvenile books, 1,600 adult fiction, and 1,325 books of other classes. These figures are constantly being reduced by the discovery of lost books.

BINDING AND REPAIR WORK.

No essential change has been made in the binding and repair work of the past year. The former has been done by contract in the building and the latter by direct employment. Reference is made to the detailed report. It is believed that the contract for the coming year's binding will prove much more favorable to the library. It has been made to cover, if desired, the repair work as well as binding proper.

The plan of having repairs scientifically made under the direction of a skilled foreman will be tried.

Experiments tried with the bindings of Mr. Cedric Chivers have made it seem wise to secure all needed replacements possible originally bound in his bindings, and about \$3,000 was expended in this way. Also some copies of new works of fiction that are likely to be long in demand are regularly purchased originally bound in Chivers's bindings.

Much interest was aroused in the subject of binding by the exhibition of binding materials and processes collected by Mr. J. C. Dana, librarian of the Public Library of Newark, N. J., and lent to this library for two weeks in December.

PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY.

Through the courtesy of the local press the library has throughout the year been able to make its announcements and publish lists of its chief accessions in the columns of the newspapers. The Evening Star publishes as a regular part of its Saturday book page approximately a column of library accessions and news. The Post and Times have printed the lists less regularly, but have frequently published news articles and editorials advocating more liberal appropriations for the library. Copies of all these papers have been presented to the library for binding.

The series of annotated reference lists has been continued with the following issues: No. 1 (second edition), Books on Gardening; No. 4, Interesting Biographies; No. 5, Periodicals on File; No. 6, Fine Arts. If found practicable, it is hoped to issue these lists more rapidly during the coming year. The project of starting a monthly bulletin of accessions should also be realized this year, if possible. The plan of distributing publishers' advertising leaflets has been continued, and the public has made full use of lists covering Spalding's Athletic Library, the Riverside Art Series, Macmillan's List of Books of Interest to Students of Politics and Public Affairs, Scribner's Some Recent Volumes of Essays and Letters, Scribner's Some New Volumes on Travel and Italy, and McClure, Phillips's New Volumes on Biography, History, Travel, Sociology, and Economics.

LIBRARY STAFF.

It is a pleasure again to speak in commendation of the intelligent and devoted service of an enthusiastic staff. Its work has almost without exception been characterized by an earnest zeal for the attainment, by cordial cooperation, of the purposes for which the library is conducted, and only in the rarest cases have the elements of self-seeking or of timeserving been evident. Professional spirit has been fostered by a more general reading of current literary and library literature, by increased membership in library associations, and by a spirit of emulation due to the presence throughout the year of a large apprentice class.

Extra copies of such critical journals as the Nation, the Critic, the Bookman, and such professional periodicals as the Library Journal and Public Libraries are taken for staff use. Twenty members of the staff now belong to the District of Columbia Library Association, the monthly meetings of which are regularly held at the library, and six members belong to the American Library Association. The

library was officially represented at the American Library Association meeting at Narragansett Pier, R. I., June 27-July 6, 1906, by the librarian, the assistant librarian, the head cataloguer, and the children's librarian. At that meeting the librarian presented, as chairman of the committee on bookbinding, the report of that committee. He was also chosen treasurer of the American Library Association for the present year. Last December he was honored with the election as president of the District of Columbia Library Association. During the year he has on request contributed two articles on certain phases of the work of the library to the Library Journal, and one, entitled "The Public Library of the District of Columbia as an organ of social advance," to *Charities and the Commons* for April 14, 1906. He has likewise contributed book recommendations and notes to the *A. L. A. Booklist*.

APPRENTICE CLASS.

In view of the fact that the salaries paid in this library are for the most part too small to attract the graduates of the regular library schools and that employes of this library are constantly being attracted away by better salaries paid in other local libraries, it has been found necessary in order not to fill the frequently recurring vacancies with persons altogether lacking in professional knowledge to conduct a class for training junior assistants. The discontinuance of the library school formerly conducted at the George Washington University and the natural attractiveness of library work brought no less than 46 applicants for admission to this class. That number might have been greatly increased except that applicants pledge themselves to serve a six months' apprenticeship without pay in return for the instruction. There is also an understanding with applicants that they will accept any proffered appointment in this library. Of the 17 who passed the examination, 14 completed the course; 8 of these have been appointed and 6 are now on the eligible list.

The major portion of the course consists of practical work under the close supervision of heads of departments. A certain amount of theoretical instruction has also been possible. The importance in library work of a knowledge of current affairs has been emphasized by a series of round tables at which designated members of the class have reported on recent events. Brief but systematic lectures on the great literatures of the world have been given, accompanied by syllabi, with indicated readings. By this course it is sought to give some idea of literary perspective in order to keep the young librarian from holding the idea that recent and popular books are the only ones worth attention. A considerable amount of technical literature is assigned for reading, and examinations covering the entire course are given periodically and at its close.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

For the librarian to report only what the library has attained during the last year, and not to report its failures, its shortcomings, what it still lacks to fulfill its purpose in this community, would be to neglect, for the purpose of progress, the most important items.

Although it is true that by the increase in this year's appropriation the library receives one important and ten minor assistants, an increase in the book fund of \$2,500, and one of \$1,000 in the contingent fund, yet it is also true that its necessities are still very great.

Appropriations have always been so far in arrears of needs and of growth in the use of the library, and the past two years have seen such rapid strides in that use, that this year's increase in appropriation has not made possible the opening of a single room additional to those already in use, or added one new department of work.

If it could be expected that the circulation and other use of the library would not further increase, the added appropriation would help toward making the chronic overburden of work a little less serious. But of course it is expected and hoped that the work of the library will grow and broaden. The library ought at once to be enabled to occupy the whole of its central building, to do the full amount of work possible, and to improve the quality of that work. This can not be accomplished by adding a few low-priced assistants to the staff and by slight additions to book and other appropriations.

The pay of the rank and file of the library staff doing educational work will bear a pitiable comparison with the salaries paid to Federal Government employees, whether subordinate clerical assistants or elevator men, messengers, etc. The last session of Congress saw increased salaries for the school-teachers, the policemen, and the firemen of the District. Is it too much to expect that the library branch of the District service, solely devoted to the enlightenment and the happiness of the people, shall this year have more generous and equitable treatment at the hands of Congress?

The definite needs for library development are not essentially different from those enumerated in last year's report, and may be summarized as follows:

1. Practically only one floor of the central library is occupied for public use. The children's room is cramped in quarters one-half the size ultimately to be used for it, and therefore stunted in its growth. Periodicals interfere with the regular reference work, though a large room is in readiness for their proper display. Proper development of both reference and circulation work is delayed by these defects, and all must wait for increase of force and enlargement of book funds.

2. It is unfortunate that necessity still further postpones the construction of the Carnegie branch buildings and the development of this part of the work. A bill authorizing the construction of the first branch building at Takoma Park passed the Senate at the last session and should be pushed to passage in the House with the opening of the next session. With this branch authorized, an appropriation for stocking it with books should be secured. Though it is important to secure the branch system as rapidly as possible, it should not be accomplished at the expense of proper development of the work of the central library.

3. The library should also look forward to the establishment of a system of duplicates for circulation through schools, Sunday schools, police and fire stations, institutions, department stores, etc. Some of this work, such as that of supplying books to settlements, has already been begun in a modest way and should be developed as rapidly as possible.

It is of course not recommended that an attempt should be made to occupy the whole of this field immediately; but such work should find a legitimate place here as it has in other cities, and these are the lines of development along which the library should be directed.

In the following estimates, however, the recommendations cover simply what is regarded as necessary properly to cope with the work of the central library:

Estimates for running expenses.	Recom- mended 1907-8.	Appropri- ation 1906-7.
I. Library and building force:		
1. Administration department—		
Librarian	\$4,000	\$3,000
Assistant librarian	1,800	1,200
Librarian's secretary (new)	1,000	
Stenographer and typewriter	720	720
Copyist	480	480
Messenger (new)	480	
2. Order department—		
Chief (new)	1,000	
Assistant	600	600
Do	540	540
Assistant (new)	480	
Page (new)	360	
3. Catalogue department—		
Chief (new)	1,500	
Cataloguer	900	900
Cataloguer	720	720
Cataloguer (new)	720	
Cataloguer	600	600
Three cataloguers (now called temporary cataloguers), at \$540 each	1,620	1,620
Assistant (new) for marking books	480	
4. Binding department (preparation of books)—		
Assistant	720	720
Collator	360	360
5. Reference department—		
Reference librarian (new)	1,000	
Assistant (readers' adviser)	900	900
Assistant	720	720
Assistant	540	540
Two pages, at \$360 each	720	480
6. Periodicals department—		
Assistant (new)	720	
Assistant	540	540
Page	360	240
7. Children's department, including work with schools—		
Children's librarian	1,000	1,000
Assistant	720	720
Assistant (new) for school work	720	
Assistant (new)	600	
Attendant (new)	540	
Two attendants (new), at \$480 each	960	
Two pages, at \$360	720	480
8. Circulation department—		
Chief (new)	1,500	
Assistant (new)	900	
Assistant	720	720
Assistant	600	600
Assistant (new)	600	
2 attendants (new), at \$540 each	1,080	
3 attendants, at \$480 each	1,440	1,440
5 attendants, at \$360 each	1,800	1,800
2 messengers, at \$480 each	960	720
5 pages, at \$360 each	1,800	1,200
9. Building force—		
Engineer	1,000	900
Fireman	720	540
Workman	480	480
Library guard	720	
2 cloakroom attendants, at \$360 each	720	720
2 janitors, at \$480 each	960	960
5 charwomen, at \$180 each	900	900
1 charwoman (new)	180	
II. Sunday opening	1,700	1,700
III. Purchase of books, the regular annual book fund, not less than	15,000	7,500
IV. For binding	4,000	3,000
V. For fuel, lighting, fitting up building, and other contingent expenses	7,000	7,000

Reference is made to the arguments used in the case of each recommended increase given in the estimates as contained in the report proper of the trustees. The arguments are not repeated here, though the recommendations are here given for the sake of classifying them under the necessary departments of the work. In addition to the

arguments in connection with each estimated increase, it seems proper to offer reasons in support of the general policy governing these recommendations.

It should be stated that the recommended salary roll does not represent any superfluous numbers. It is, on the other hand, a conservative estimate of the number of persons needed properly to open all departments of the work of the central library building. It will be noticed that this year practically all of the lowest-priced employees, which have formed such a large part of the estimates of former years, have been eliminated from the new recommendations. This has been done deliberately and for the following reasons: In all but the rarest cases, when Congress has heretofore added to the salary list it has been from these low-priced positions, with the result that the average salary paid to the library force has been constantly going down. This has of course been very discouraging in view of the facts that both the quantity and quality of the library work has been increasing at a rapid rate, and that in the other arm of the public educational service of the District, the public schools, the salaries have just been greatly increased.

The following table will show some particulars in which the work of the library has increased in quality and quantity in recent years and how the average salaries have gone steadily downward:

The Public Library—Four years' use and appropriations.

	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Home circulation.....	278,188	353,493	433,096	^a 502,391
Percentage of increase over preceding year.....	30	27	22	^a 16
Reading-room visitors.....	43,499	74,296	114,428	^a 161,721
Percentage of gain, reading-room visitors.....	85	70	54	^a 40
Books brought to reading room.....	4,850	16,338	23,272	^a 31,480
Total appropriation.....	\$36,280	\$35,320	\$39,120	\$47,260
Percentage increase in appropriation.....	23	-2	10	20
Appropriation for salaries.....	\$19,280	\$21,320	\$23,420	\$28,060
Percentage increase in salary fund.....	10	10	10	19
Total number employees.....	35	39	43	54
Average salary, entire force.....	\$550.85	\$546.66	\$544.65	\$519.62

^a Estimates.

Inasmuch as the recent well-deserved increases in the teachers' salaries hold out hope for betterment of the salary conditions in the library, it is perhaps not out of place to make comparisons between the two services, not, of course, in a spirit of jealousy at the improved condition of the teachers as compared with that of the library force, but with a view to pointing out the reasons for improvement in the pay of library service. For the present year the lowest salary paid to the rank and file of the teaching force is \$500 and the highest salary paid to a subordinate teacher is \$1,030. The ordinary salary paid to a library assistant is \$360 and the highest paid to other than department heads is \$720. Even some department heads get only \$720, and, outside of the librarian and assistant librarian, only three persons in the library force proper receive more than \$720—one \$1,000 and two \$900 each.

It should be further pointed out that the teachers receive their salaries for little more than nine months' service and for five days' work a week, while the library force works eleven months in a year and six days in a week. Teachers' hours in the schoolroom are

likewise shorter than the hours of library service. In order to succeed, librarians must spend just as much time in outside study as teachers must. The educational requirements for admission to the local library service are just as high as those exacted of the teachers, and the library's apprentice course is probably a fair equivalent of the local normal school course. So far as possible a full college course and a full two years' library school course are required of those seeking the higher library positions, and fully as high administrative ability is required for library department heads as for public school principals, who receive from \$1,010 to \$2,000 each.

Last winter, when the teachers' salaries were under discussion, it was often pointed out that the local public schools were constantly losing teachers, who left the city to accept better salaries. A similar condition prevails in the Public Library, except that it is generally to the other libraries of the District that Public Library employees are called by more tempting salaries. The library force is constantly changing through the loss of assistants who have been trained in its work. It would suffer still more from such changes except that most of the library employees are held in Washington by home ties or by a deep interest in public library work and by the hope that ultimately justice will be done to the library force as it has been done to the teaching force. These adventitious circumstances ought not to be used to the detriment of the library force when Congress passes upon the library estimates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Although in this report it has often seemed necessary to dwell on some of the discouraging features of the local public library situation, it must not be inferred that there is any other expectation but that the final outcome will be satisfactory. The Public Library was late in being established as compared with other municipal public libraries, and has always had a hard fight for existence, due to the fact that statistics have shown that the District of Columbia was better supplied with libraries than any similar area in the United States, and therefore—so reasoned the legislators—could not have any great needs in this direction. Gradually, however, Congress is realizing that unless and until this library has adequate support the mass of the people, including the Federal Government employees, will be without helpful library facilities. Inasmuch as this is not a theory, but an actual condition, the justice of the library's contention is sure to prevail and adequate library development can not be long postponed.

The public and the press have ever been most appreciative of the attempts to improve the library service; the Commissioners have always cordially seconded efforts in this direction; and, lastly, the trustees have at all times shown the heartiest interest and cooperation in the advancement of the local public library cause. The second year's service of the librarian, like the first, has therefore been one of satisfaction. For the continuance of the trust imposed he wishes to return cordial thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,
Librarian.

The TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Preceding the writing of the foregoing report, the heads of the various departments of the library service submitted reports, including statistical tables, covering the details of the work of the year. The following extracts cover matters not covered in the librarian's report or only briefly mentioned in it. These departmental statements therefore supplement the main report.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

The chief of the issue department, Miss Faith G. Stoek, reports as follows concerning home circulation and registration:

For the purpose of ready comparison, the details relating to some parts of the circulation in each of the last two years are here brought together.

	1904-5.	1905-6.
Total circulation (including social settlements and schools)	353,496	433,096
Circulation, central library	349,991	424,154
Circulation, social settlements	2,684	8,265
Circulation, high schools	821	677
Average daily circulation, central library	1,146	1,359
Average monthly circulation (including social settlements and schools)	29,426	36,023
Monthly increase	6,244	6,597
Yearly increase	75,308	79,600
Percentage of increase	27	22
Number of days open for circulation (including five holidays this year)	305	312

The library is open for home circulation each week day, with the exception of July 4 and December 25.

In order to encourage the use of non-fiction, additional cases have been provided in the open-shelf room for works of that character, where formerly only works of fiction were directly accessible to the public. As these books are changed at intervals, all works of non-fiction, with the exception of class "F" (history) and a few foreign books, have at some time during the year been on open shelves. Selections from the new accessions, locally called "bulletin books," and from at least two foreign languages, are always kept in the lobby. These are changed every few days.

For the convenience of teachers, circulating books on pedagogy and education in general have been placed in the teachers' room, together with a separate collection of books on all subjects of use to teachers, which are for reference only. Books drawn on teachers' cards need not be renewed at the end of two weeks, but may be retained four weeks if desired, subject to recall at the end of two weeks in case a reserve is left for the same. This, of course, does not extend the usual time limit on such books.

During the summer all persons leaving town for their vacation may draw six books with the privilege of retaining them for four weeks, subject to recall at the end of two weeks.

The experiment of adding "pay" periodicals to the duplicates collection was not a success. The free copies of the same magazines, one of which may be drawn in addition to a book, have a good circulation. We now take ten "pay" copies of the Century, Harper's, Scribner's, and five of the Review of Reviews and the World's Work. The circulation of these "pay" copies in the past year does not warrant subscribing for so many "pay" copies another year. Five copies where we now take ten and two instead of five will supply the demand.

In the following estimates, however, the recommendations cover simply what is regarded as necessary properly to cope with the work of the central library:

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Librarian's secretary (new)	1,000		
Stenographer and typewriter.....	720	720	
Copyist	480	480	
Messenger (new)	480		
2. Order department—			
Chief (new)	1,000		
Assistant.....	600	600	
Do	540	540	
Assistant (new).....	480		
Page (new)	360		
3. Catalogue department—			
Chief (new)	1,500		
Cataloguer.....	900	900	
Cataloguer.....	720	720	
Cataloguer (new).....	720		
Cataloguer.....	600	600	
Three cataloguers (now called temporary cataloguers), at \$540 each.....	1,620	1,620	
Assistant (new) for marking books.....	480		
4. Binding department (preparation of books)—			
Assistant.....	720	720	
Collator.....	360	360	
5. Reference department—			
Reference librarian (new).....	1,000		
Assistant (readers' adviser).....	900	900	
Assistant.....	720	720	
Assistant.....	540	540	
Two pages, at \$360 each.....	720	480	
6. Periodicals department—			
Assistant (new).....	720		
Assistant.....	540	540	
Page.....	360	240	
7. Children's department, including work with schools—			
Children's librarian.....	1,000	1,000	
Assistant.....	720	720	
Assistant (new) for school work.....	720		
Assistant (new).....	600		
Attendant (new).....	540		
Two attendants (new), at \$480 each	960		
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Inasmuch as the recent well-deserved increases in the teachers' salaries hold out hope for betterment of the salary conditions in the library, it is perhaps not out of place to make comparisons between the two services, not, of course, in a spirit of jealousy at the improved condition of the teachers as compared with that of the library force, but with a view to pointing out the reasons for improvement in the pay of library service. For the present year the lowest salary paid to the rank and file of the teaching force is \$500 and the highest salary paid to a subordinate teacher is \$1,030. The ordinary salary paid to a library assistant is \$360 and the highest paid to other than department heads is \$720. Even some department heads get only \$720, and, outside of the librarian and assistant librarian, only three persons in the library force proper receive more than \$720—one \$1,000 and two \$900 each.

It should be further pointed out that the teachers receive their salaries for little more than nine months' service and for five days' work a week, while the library force works eleven months in a year and six days in a week. Teachers' hours in the schoolroom are

likewise shorter than the hours of library service. In order to succeed, librarians must spend just as much time in outside study as teachers must. The educational requirements for admission to the local library service are just as high as those exacted of the teachers, and the library's apprentice course is probably a fair equivalent of the local normal school course. So far as possible a full college course and a full two years' library school course are required of those seeking the higher library positions, and fully as high administrative ability is required for library department heads as for public school principals, who receive from \$1,010 to \$2,000 each.

Last winter, when the teachers' salaries were under discussion, it was often pointed out that the local public schools were constantly losing teachers, who left the city to accept better salaries. A similar condition prevails in the Public Library, except that it is generally to the other libraries of the District that Public Library employees are called by more tempting salaries. The library force is constantly changing through the loss of assistants who have been trained in its work. It would suffer still more from such changes except that most of the library employees are held in Washington by home ties or by a deep interest in public library work and by the hope that ultimately justice will be done to the library force as it has been done to the teaching force. These adventitious circumstances ought not to be used to the detriment of the library force when Congress passes upon the library estimates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Although in this report it has often seemed necessary to dwell on some of the discouraging features of the local public library situation, it must not be inferred that there is any other expectation but that the final outcome will be satisfactory. The Public Library was late in being established as compared with other municipal public libraries, and has always had a hard fight for existence, due to the fact that statistics have shown that the District of Columbia was better supplied with libraries than any similar area in the United States, and therefore—so reasoned the legislators—could not have any great needs in this direction. Gradually, however, Congress is realizing that unless and until this library has adequate support the mass of the people, including the Federal Government employees, will be without helpful library facilities. Inasmuch as this is not a theory, but an actual condition, the justice of the library's contention is sure to prevail and adequate library development can not be long postponed.

The public and the press have ever been most appreciative of the attempts to improve the library service; the Commissioners have always cordially seconded efforts in this direction; and, lastly, the trustees have at all times shown the heartiest interest and cooperation in the advancement of the local public library cause. The second year's service of the librarian, like the first, has therefore been one of satisfaction. For the continuance of the trust imposed he wishes to return cordial thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,
Librarian.

The TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Preceding the writing of the foregoing report, the heads of the various departments of the library service submitted reports, including statistical tables, covering the details of the work of the year. The following extracts cover matters not covered in the librarian's report or only briefly mentioned in it. These departmental statements therefore supplement the main report.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

The chief of the issue department, Miss Faith G. Stoek, reports as follows concerning home circulation and registration:

For the purpose of ready comparison, the details relating to some parts of the circulation in each of the last two years are here brought together.

	1904-5.	1905-6.
Total circulation (including social settlements and schools)	353,496	433,096
Circulation, central library	349,991	424,154
Circulation, social settlements	2,684	8,265
Circulation, high schools	821	677
Average daily circulation, central library	1,146	1,359
Average monthly circulation (including social settlements and schools)	29,426	36,023
Monthly increase	6,244	6,597
Yearly increase	75,308	79,600
Percentage of increase	27	22
Number of days open for circulation (including five holidays this year)	305	312

The library is open for home circulation each week day, with the exception of July 4 and December 25.

In order to encourage the use of non-fiction, additional cases have been provided in the open-shelf room for works of that character, where formerly only works of fiction were directly accessible to the public. As these books are changed at intervals, all works of non-fiction, with the exception of class "F" (history) and a few foreign books, have at some time during the year been on open shelves. Selections from the new accessions, locally called "bulletin books," and from at least two foreign languages, are always kept in the lobby. These are changed every few days.

For the convenience of teachers, circulating books on pedagogy and education in general have been placed in the teachers' room, together with a separate collection of books on all subjects of use to teachers, which are for reference only. Books drawn on teachers' cards need not be renewed at the end of two weeks, but may be retained four weeks if desired, subject to recall at the end of two weeks in case a reserve is left for the same. This, of course, does not extend the usual time limit on such books.

During the summer all persons leaving town for their vacation may draw six books with the privilege of retaining them for four weeks, subject to recall at the end of two weeks.

The experiment of adding "pay" periodicals to the duplicates collection was not a success. The free copies of the same magazines, one of which may be drawn in addition to a book, have a good circulation. We now take ten "pay" copies of the Century, Harper's, Scribner's, and five of the Review of Reviews and the World's Work. The circulation of these "pay" copies in the past year does not warrant subscribing for so many "pay" copies another year. Five copies where we now take ten and two instead of five will supply the demand.

The following is a list of the periodicals regularly circulated: Appleton's, Atlantic, Bookman, Catholic World, Century, Critic, Current Literature, Everybody's, Harper's, McClure's, North American Review, Outing, Popular Science Monthly, Review of Reviews, St. Nicholas, Scribner's, World's Work.

In order to properly investigate the cause of frequent complaints of books being "always out," a printed form is supplied to be filled out by the reader, stating author and title of book desired and the number of times called for unsuccessfully. Such complaints are investigated and new copies of books are procured if deemed necessary. Notification of the result of the investigation is always sent, and in the case of non-fiction the book is reserved upon the payment of the usual fee of 2 cents.

An inventory of the library was begun in May, 1906, and completed after the period covered by this report. The books are not only checked up from the shelf list, but thoroughly inspected to see whether the call number and accession number are correct and correspond with those in the shelf list, if the correct card is in the pocket, and if the books need repairing or rebinding. The issue department force spent much time at the inventory; however, as the catalogue department did about two-thirds of the work the detailed statement is given in the report of the head of that department.

The health department continues to cooperate with the library in locating books in houses in which contagious diseases have developed. The steps taken to minimize the danger from this cause are set forth at length in the report of 1905. Many people inquire into our methods for preventing the spread of contagious disease through the books and seem fully satisfied with the precautions taken.

The following tables of circulation, fines, etc., cover the central library only:

Circulation by months and classes from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

	1905.						1906.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Periodicals	942	1,081	1,038	1,036	1,100	1,007	1,360	1,438	1,822	1,500	1,381	1,271	14,976
Philosophy and religion	320	415	661	1,364	1,364	1,001	643	662	798	672	591	475	8,966
Biography	430	428	509	642	664	625	881	770	799	723	610	436	7,517
History and travel	981	1,009	1,236	1,411	1,520	1,615	3,246	2,742	3,133	2,293	1,979	1,078	23,243
Social science	241	252	251	412	445	374	519	498	708	488	420	279	4,887
Natural science	693	806	660	547	545	450	547	561	679	599	637	444	7,168
Useful arts	424	553	486	337	372	323	464	400	588	425	433	588	5,393
Recreation and fine arts	310	317	335	491	640	557	883	827	935	713	582	485	7,075
Literature	1,167	1,267	1,378	2,019	2,031	1,885	2,599	2,444	2,955	2,503	2,092	1,728	24,068
English fiction	15,656	16,166	15,893	17,674	18,403	18,340	23,712	22,367	24,657	20,594	20,647	19,232	233,341
Juvenile fiction	4,750	5,040	4,112	3,746	4,819	4,794	5,148	5,022	5,603	4,253	3,711	4,096	55,094
Juvenile nonfiction	2,097	2,404	1,942	2,269	2,988	3,055	3,473	3,720	4,290	2,927	2,288	1,973	33,426
Total	28,011	29,738	28,501	31,948	34,891	34,026	43,475	41,451	46,967	37,690	35,371	32,085	424,154
Average daily circulation	1,120	1,101	1,096	1,228	1,341	1,308	1,610	1,727	1,737	1,507	1,310	1,234	1,369
Per cent of fiction	72.8	71.3	70.1	67.0	66.6	68.0	66.4	66.0	64.4	65.9	68.9	72.7	68.0

Monthly statement of fines, etc., from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

	1905.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Fines	\$190.23	\$151.17	\$181.70	\$198.29	\$221.64	\$312.06
Duplicate collection	56.10	37.30	20.55	30.75	60.00	106.25
Reserves	2.46	2.06	2.38	5.70	8.24	7.02
Books lost and injured	4.48	4.38	9.50	9.80	4.42	14.51
Reissued cards	5.90	6.20	6.90	10.20	9.40	9.50
Sale of catalogues	1.25	.55	.....	2.75	.90	.45
Total	260.42	201.66	221.03	257.49	304.60	449.79

Monthly statement of fines, etc.—Continued.

	1906.						Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Fines.....	\$268.60	\$248.80	\$304.54	\$296.08	\$276.52	\$262.76	\$2,912.39
Duplicate collection.....	180.90	168.80	184.15	144.80	127.40	94.10	1,211.10
Reserves.....	14.14	12.54	12.48	9.40	7.42	6.86	90.70
Books lost and injured.....	7.48	7.08	4.13	4.40	5.22	6.00	81.40
Reissued cards.....	9.20	8.20	7.70	6.50	5.70	6.80	92.20
Sale of catalogues.....	.35	1.30	.90	.....	.65	.....	9.10
Total	480.67	446.72	513.90	461.18	422.91	376.52	4,396.89

REGISTRATION.

The number of cards in force June 30, 1905, was 38,799, as against 39,800 on June 30, 1906. This shows a gain of 1,021. During the year 12,885 registered, and the number of cards issued, including non-fiction and privilege cards, was 25,699.

The large number of expired cards is due to the fact that it has been three years since the library moved to the new building, at which time 3,385 persons registered in eighteen days. These cards expired in January, 1906. Many of them were never called for.

All children who can properly fill out an application blank are permitted to register, the age limit having been removed.

Formally applicants not having their name in the District directory were obliged to have a guarantor. Now the application is accepted when the name is found in the Directory, Blue Book, Social Register, Elite List, or Telephone Directory. Even tax receipts serve as means of identification. A note of introduction from employer or chief clerk is likewise accepted in lieu of guaranty.

The work of the registration division has been increased through registrations in the five settlement stations. The registration requirements at the stations are not rigorous, hence membership cards issued there may not be used at the main library until the usual requirements have been complied with.

The special privilege card entitling the holder to ten books of non-fiction, issued to students, has been greatly appreciated.

Seventy-five persons obtained cards upon making a deposit of \$5. Fifty-eight have withdrawn the same.

In order to lessen the work of the issue department, children should return as well as receive books in the children's room. This can be done with the assistance of two pages assigned especially for this work, one of whom remains in the room from 10 a. m. until 4.30 p. m., the other from 4.30 to 8 p. m.

The increased number of assistants will, during the coming fiscal year, render it possible to make out reader's cards immediately, and not oblige applicants to wait two days as has been the custom.

Statistical report of registration from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Gross registration June 30, 1905.....	44,602
Total number of cards in force June 30, 1905.....	38,779
Additions:	
New issues.....	10,287
Reissues	2,598
Total	12,885
Nonfiction cards.....	12,345
Teachers' cards	410
Privilege cards	59
Number of cards issued.....	25,699

Deductions:

Expired to date-----	11, 258
Left town -----	233
Deceased -----	22
Canceled -----	351
Total -----	11, 864
Net increase in registration-----	1, 021
Gross registration June 30, 1906-----	57, 487
Total number of cards in force June 30, 1906-----	39, 800
Average registration per day-----	41
Lost cards:	
Reported lost -----	1, 775
Duplicates made -----	938
Amount realized -----	\$92. 20
Delinquent notices-----	13, 173

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Grace E. Babbitt, reference librarian, reports as follows on the work of the reference department, including Sunday use:

The use of the reference room has been steadily increasing. In the past year 114,428 readers have visited the room, against 74,296 the year before, a gain of 54 per cent. The greatest number of readers in a single day previously recorded was 395, on March 21, 1905; on January 16, 1906, there was 636 readers in the room. The number of books used this past year was 23,273, against 16,338 the previous year, a gain of 41 per cent. Such books are merely those brought from the other parts of the library for use in the reference room. It is impracticable to keep a record of the use of the books that are shelved in the room, or the amount of assistance given to the readers by the reference room attendants. This is individual and according to the needs of the reader. The smaller percentage of gain in books used is due to the large increase of magazines currently taken. This list has been carefully rounded out and the increased use of periodicals shows that they are meeting the demands of the public.

The various study clubs have responded to the invitation of the librarian, sent out last year, by coming to the reference room for help in deciding on subjects, making programmes, choosing books, and for the reading of reference and other books and periodicals.

It is so much more of a privilege to this class of readers to be able to take books home to be studied at leisure that it has seemed wiser in the majority of cases not to attempt to reserve books from the circulating department for their use in the reference room. This is, of course, done whenever it is desired. The study room, on the second floor, set apart for the use of clubs and study classes, has been used and highly appreciated by some earnest students. Books and periodicals have been sent to this room, weekly or fortnightly, as desired, for their use.

School children come to the reference room in increasing numbers and it is interesting to see how proficient some of them have become in the use of various library tools. A fuller cooperation between teachers who send pupils in numbers to the library is greatly to be desired. If all the teachers would inform the reference librarian a day or two in advance of what is wanted the best material would be collected and reserved in the reference room for their use. It has several times happened that the first few members of a class would draw out all the best books on a subject before the assistants were aware that it was more than an individual demand, and it would be difficult to get anything satisfactory for the rest of the class.

Bulletins have been made each month for the teachers, consisting of lists of new books pertaining to pedagogy and the most valuable articles on these subjects in the current general magazines. I wish these bulletins might reach a larger number of the people they are intended for than they seem to do. The teachers that come to the reference room are very appreciative, but there is a large number that do not avail themselves of its resources. The leading educational periodicals are received at the library and are placed, both

current numbers and bound volumes, in a pleasant room on the second floor, called the teachers' library. This room should be used much more than it is. It contains a valuable collection of pedagogical books.

The reference librarian also makes out a weekly bulletin for the local newspapers. These are always published in the Evening Star, and sometimes the Post, on Saturdays, and are selected lists of books added to the library during the week. These bulletins are posted in the reference room, the central hall, and the open-shelf room. Saturday noon the books listed are displayed at the east end of the central hall.

The checking of auction lists, publishers' remainders, as well as the regular weekly lists of new books, for ordering, occupies much of the reference librarian's time and requires more. The publishers' remainders, particularly the English ones, are valuable. Often books are offered at considerable reductions, which are valuable acquisitions to the library, but whose first cost was prohibitive. Technical lists are filled out from the authoritative book reviews in the Engineering News monthly literature supplement.

The Sunday and holiday opening of the library brings a good number of visitors to the reference room. I notice that a number of people who are here for brief periods on week-day evenings come for long quiet hours on Sunday, and there are a number of faces seen on Sunday and no other time. The magazines, both current and bound, receive particular attention on Sunday.

The electric lights on the tables have been a great addition to the comfort of the readers, and as half of the ceiling lights are not in use and the remainder changed from 16 to 8 candlepower, the net result is a gain in economy.

Visitors to reference room.

Date.	Week days and Sundays.		Sundays only.	
	Readers.	Books.	Readers.	Books.
1905.				
July.....	5,564	1,002	521	79
August.....	6,246	999	457	62
September.....	7,802	1,384	515	91
October.....	9,097	1,922	904	105
November.....	10,544	2,182	730	108
December.....	9,116	1,998	1,061	195
1906.				
January.....	12,842	2,763	867	196
February.....	11,871	2,387	848	207
March.....	12,136	3,025	872	209
April.....	11,040	2,140	971	224
May.....	10,259	1,975	678	149
June.....	7,911	1,496	542	100
Total.....	114,428	23,273	8,966	1,725

Miscellaneous statistics.

	Readers.	Books.
Total, including Sundays.....	114,428	23,273
Total for Sundays.....	8,966	1,725
Total for week days.....	105,462	21,548
Average per month.....	9,535	1,939

	Monthly.		Daily except Sunday.	
	Date.	Number.	Date.	Number.
Greatest number of readers.....	January.....	12,842	January 16.....	636
Smallest number of readers.....	July.....	5,564	July 19.....	137
Greatest number of books used.....	January.....	2,763	March 5.....	163
Smallest number of books used.....	August.....	999	July 17.....	10

INFORMATION DESK.

Miss Grace B. Finney, assistant librarian, reports as follows on the conduct of the information desk:

The work of this department was begun in September, 1905. It is difficult to express in figures the amount of work accomplished, as the position is one where results are more telling than figures, for the reason that a readers' assistant serves in the capacity of guide, assistant, and instructor.

The work has two distinct sides, private and public. As private work, from requests made by the public the assistant is able to discover that the library is lacking in certain material. Both by making notes of the subjects inquired for and by mentally noting complaints, suggestions and criticisms can often point out needed improvements in the assistants and the work. As a public work, the endeavor has been made to answer all questions intelligently, to place before a reader the books containing the desired information, searching where necessary, guiding strangers to different departments and desks, explaining the catalogue, and selecting works of fiction and non-fiction whenever asked to do so. To familiarize myself with the new additions of books I have filled all cards in the public catalogue the past year by permission of the chief of the catalogue division, to whose department this work belongs, as well as withdrawing the cards for works which have been worn out.

The different classes with whom I have worked are school children coming for material on topics assigned by teachers for study and composition, college students and professors, teachers who use the ten-book privilege for class work and ask assistance in the selection of the books, working men and women always eager for the latest and best addition of a book to be used for self-development and self-support, men asking books on medicine, law, architecture, etc., club women, and the large class reading for pleasure, a number of whom ask for suggestions.

Memoranda of questions asked daily were kept for a while to gain some idea of the scope of the work. The following is a list for one day: History of the "acquisition," ancient American sculpture, something interesting about Ireland, how to raise violets, dermatology, Cleanthes' hymn, slavery in Africa, the Duomo, Florence, literary side of Mary Stuart, of what wood was the cudgel made used by St. Ives after he escaped from prison, "Simple Mary." Roma Comodus. The last two are samples of the questions daily asked which require much questioning before a clue can be found. The author of Roma Comodus was finally given as the man who wrote about purgatory, and Dante's Divine Comedy was remembered as being the book.

As the desk has been opened but one evening each week, many opportunities have been lost in giving assistance to a class of people who never reach the library during the day and who come with the serious purpose of study. For this reason the desk should never be closed. This will be remedied to a large extent the coming year with the additional services of an assistant part of each day. Many an inquirer goes away unsatisfied (with no one at the information desk) during the busiest periods, not caring to ask questions at the desks during the crowded hours when the stress of work is so evident.

One very important part of this work could not be handled in a satisfactory manner, but endeavors will be made this year to meet the situation. Large numbers of boys and girls visit the open-shelf room for fiction at the close of the school day. These boys and girls have outgrown fairy tales and crave romance and heroism. They are always ready for suggestions on the part of the assistant.

I would suggest that it be made part of the work of the readers' assistant to make attractive bulletins to be placed in the open-shelf room, also selected lists of interesting books to be printed or mimeographed to be distributed among these young readers. The books they often select and ask to have selected for them are books which may contain moral lessons for older persons, but far beyond their years and understanding.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

The following is the report of the children's department, by Miss Florence J. Heaton, children's librarian:

The appended table records the circulation of juvenile books from the main library, showing a total increase of 14,547 volumes over last year, and a

decrease of 5.14 per cent in the circulation of fiction. The force in the children's room is still limited to two persons, whose work naturally increases with the circulation and the very decided increase of school reference questions. So much time is consumed in necessary routine duties that personal supervision of the children's reading and critical selection of new books does not receive legitimate attention.

The reading club for older boys and girls was continued, but owing to stress of work only one story hour per week was held during the winter.

In the spring the Audubon Society again gave a series of bird talks to young people.

Picture bulletins, used to attract attention to lists of books on special subjects, have been found helpful, as has also the almost completed index to nature books.

The age limit was entirely removed and borrowers' cards may now be had by anyone who can satisfactorily fill out the required application blank.

An inventory of juvenile books completed June 30, 1906, shows 301 missing. This is the first report of stock taking of the children's books since the opening of the library.

We need a larger children's room, funds for its equipment, a separate card catalogue, pictures for bulletin work, wall pictures, more books, four additional assistants, and two pages.

In addition to the requirements of the children's room at the main library, there is a large demand for a school duplicate department as well as books for public playgrounds, deposit stations, and club centers remote from the library.

Children's department—Circulation, by months and classes, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Class.	1905.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Philosophy and religion	82	88	80	117	135	130
Biography	227	217	204	258	302	364
History and travel	648	764	593	673	985	881
Social science	35	39	20	43	63	46
Natural science	200	223	171	225	249	233
Useful arts	110	110	110	123	169	189
Recreations and fine arts	172	229	140	142	176	144
Literature	446	568	478	539	758	935
Periodicals	177	166	146	149	151	133
Fiction	4,750	5,040	4,112	3,746	4,819	4,794
Total	6,847	7,444	6,054	6,015	7,807	7,849
Average daily circulation	274	276	233	231	300	314

Class.	1906.						Total.	Per cent.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.		
Philosophy and religion	135	164	174	140	113	77	1,435	1.62
Biography	439	476	509	325	185	179	3,685	4.16
History and travel	1,180	1,170	1,409	987	788	613	10,691	12.08
Social science	44	53	58	40	38	16	495	.56
Natural science	308	357	407	262	204	213	3,052	3.45
Useful arts	217	199	227	140	101	109	1,804	2.04
Recreations and fine arts	180	249	229	154	138	140	2,093	2.36
Literature	813	898	1,096	758	594	523	8,406	9.50
Periodicals	157	154	181	121	127	103	1,765	1.99
Fiction	5,148	5,022	5,603	4,253	3,711	4,096	55,094	62.24
Total	8,621	8,742	9,893	7,180	5,999	6,069	88,520	100.00
Average daily circulation	319	364	366	287	222	233	285	.....

LIBRARY STATIONS IN SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

The nearest approach that the library has yet made to establishing branches is the planting of stations in the following social settlements: Neighborhood House, 468 N street SW.; Noel House, 1245 H

street NE.; Rochefort Hall, Eighth street and Georgia avenue SE.; Peck Chapel, Georgetown, 2726 M street NW.; Colored Social Settlement, 118 M street SW., and, since the period covered by this report, Rosedale Mission, 1627 H street NE. Extracts from the reports of the volunteer librarians in charge of these stations are here given. It is possible that when the branch system is established some of these stations may become full-fledged branches.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE STATION.

Miss Emily A. Spilman reports as follows on the work at Neighborhood House station, of which she is librarian:

During the year just ended 2,416 books have been circulated and 65 people have registered. Although the total circulation for the year at Neighborhood House shows a slight falling off, the loss was in the use of fiction. An increase in the use of books in philosophy and religion, social science, and history proved more gratifying than a larger total due to less good reading. A station such as ours can not expect to grow beyond a certain point. The people in the neighborhood are the only ones reached, and after you have induced the children to register, and as many of the parents as will, activity in that line can not be great. In addition to our circulating department, a reading room was opened in the winter. This did not prove as great an attraction as I had hoped, none of the older people coming in to read. The room was patronized by the children and some older boys who were not registered borrowers of the library. It was found necessary to restrict the use of the reading room by issuing membership cards, which entitle the holder "to use of the reading room during good behavior." If lost a charge of 2 cents is made for a new card. A list of the names of the members was kept. This was done so that we could identify the children and as a check on the boys, who tried sometimes to get new cards by saying "I never had one."

One reason our circulation dropped was on account of our quarters. The room is small, and forms a passageway from the front of the house to the gymnasium and workshops.

Early in the winter the evening was kept free for the library, but later a club met upstairs, another in the gymnasium, and a third in the workshop, and the "stamps savings" were collected. This caused much confusion and congestion and made control of the children much harder, as they were constantly reinforced by outsiders who only wanted to make trouble. The room in use as a library was badly heated and subject to constant drafts of cold air. This year we are going to try having the books in the large front room and combining the circulating and reading room. The residents at Neighborhood House have also promised to cooperate with us in every possible way, and I hope the library will take a firmer hold on the neighborhood.

After careful consideration a set of rules was formulated to meet my own needs. These I have typewritten and posted. As they seemed to equally meet the needs of the other stations, they have been printed as a folder and are given out with the new cards. The number of overdue books are fewer than last year, and I think it is quite possible to get them in.

The Public Library has generously provided 200 new books, including many duplicates of the best children's books, for the station. These books are being held back from the shelves until the fall, as during the summer the use of the library is comparatively small. Many of the children have grown up enough to "go to work," and now have their cards transferred from the station to "the big library;" so we are training them to be readers and to seek the privileges of the Public Library, as they need more than we can supply.

We have continued to receive the magazines from the dead letter office, and find in those not distributed much good material for picture bulletins.

I have to thank the members of the Public Library staff for continued assistance during the year, Miss Finney and Miss Buynitzky helping regularly on Monday evenings and Miss Stoek on Saturday afternoons. Other members of the staff have been kind in volunteering service in case of need.

Neighborhood House station—Circulation, by months and classes, from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906.

	1905.						1906.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Philosophy and religion.....	1				1	4	1	3	7	1	3	2	23
Biography.....	1	1		2	2	14	2	8	9	3	4	6	52
History.....	13	3		5	16	31	10	12	26	11	14	8	149
Social science.....	2			1	1	4		1		2	1	3	15
Natural science.....					2	11	2	3	3	4	4	1	30
Useful arts.....	3			1	1	8	2	2	1	3	1	5	27
Recreation and fine arts.....		1		2	5	13	2	1	2	3	4	6	39
Literature.....	3			1	7	17	12	12	19	11	7	7	96
Fiction.....	137	31	23	99	82	168	221	316	339	220	230	119	1,985
Total.....	160	36	23	111	117	270	252	358	406	258	268	157	2,416

NOEL HOUSE STATION.

Miss Bessie Silverthorn reports as follows on the work of the Noel House station:

Noel House station was opened July, 1905, with about 275 books, to which were added, during the year, a large number more, gifts of the Noel House residents.

The number of registrations for the year is 191, though the number of actual borrowers is more, as many persons are allowed to use cards obtained originally at the main library.

The library is open twice a week: Monday, 7 to 9 p. m., and Saturday, 2 to 6 p. m.

The total circulation for the year is 3,575 books, 2,698 being fiction and 877 non-fiction. The smallest number of books circulated, 126, was during the opening month.

Though the station has no regular reading room, magazines from the main library, not current numbers, are placed on the kindergarten, and enjoyed by borrowers and visitors alike.

The non-fiction card has been often asked for and granted at Noel House. Very often the two cards have been used for non-fiction, familiarly called "plain reading;" this during school months particularly.

As the station is responsible for the care of its books, ordinary mending, etc., a number of the children volunteered assistance. They paste in fresh charging slips, card pockets, etc., later arranging "books for young people," "books for older persons," and "non-fiction" on their proper shelves for the next opening. This guild has had a leavening effect on some erstwhile unruly visitors.

There has been no special bulletin work for Noel House readers, but the few posters, "Books for boys" and "Books for girls," have been very popular. With some added non-fiction these bulletins can be made a valuable adjunct.

More shelving is to be made for the library soon, and the central library has promised some new books to fill them. The outlook for the coming year at Noel House station is bright.

Noel House—Circulation, by months and classes, from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906.

	1905.						1906.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Philosophy and religion.....		1	1	3	4	5	3	2	5	1	2	3	30
Biography.....	5	9	11	14	18	18	8	16	15	12	5	5	136
History.....	5	11	22	27	31	33	21	32	54	40	31	17	324
Social science.....	2	1		1	3	3	10	5	7	6	4	1	43
Natural science.....	2	2	4	6	4	3	27	7	16	15	9	1	96
Useful arts.....		5	1	1	2	3	1	1	6	5	3	5	33
Recreation and fine arts.....	5	6	1	6	4	5	2	10	11	6	5	2	63
Literature.....	5		12	11	13	10	30	16	24	15	10	6	152
Fiction.....	102	167	206	139	308	298	315	258	323	265	187	130	2,698
Total.....	126	202	258	208	387	378	417	347	461	365	256	170	3,575

ROCHEFORT HALL STATION.

Miss Sarah Ambler, librarian in charge, makes the following report on the Rochefort Hall station:

Rochefort Hall station of the Public Library is located in southeast Washington, one block from the navy-yard. It is not in a slum district; the people are industrious and earn a good living, but are very much in need of refining and uplifting influences. The station has been in operation for one year; it has issued 99 readers' cards, and has lent books to quite a number of children who have cards issued at the main library.

It was opened especially for the children of the neighborhood, but there are some adult card holders. The adults read Miss Alcott, Laura E. Richards, Mary E. Wilkins, and some of the histories.

We need larger quarters, and it is hoped to secure more room either in the same building or secure another building. Then we hope to be able to do more for the older people of the neighborhood. But with 50 children in a small room there is little room for the parents, and our hope is in the children. They are very appreciative, and during the year we can see a change in their reading. At first they read a part of a book and then were tired of that and wanted something fresh; now they want to finish the book. The boys are better readers than the girls, and it is the boy who asks for something to help him in his history at school, or for books along certain lines, as, for example, electricity.

The greatest difficulty we have to contend with is the order. The problem is, Shall strict order be enforced, thereby driving the children into the street and bad company, or shall we work for better conditions, hoping in time to make a self-governing body? We believe the latter is the best plan in places where the uplifting of a small community is the work in hand.

Rochefort Hall—Circulation, by months and classes, from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906.

	1905.						1906.						Total.
	July. ^a	Aug. ^a	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June. ^a	
Philosophy and religion			1		1	1	2		8				13
Biography			7	6	7	7	8	9	13	16	2		75
History			4	14	17	19	14	17	18	7	2		112
Social science			6			3	1	1	1	11			23
Natural science			1	4	3	2	4	2	4	3			23
Useful arts							1	3	6	5			15
Recreation and fine arts				1	4	2	2	3	4	2			18
Literature			11	14	12	18	12	12	4	18	2		103
Fiction			56	57	57	95	112	128	186	221	84		996
Total			86	96	101	147	156	175	244	283	90		1,378

^a Closed.

GEORGETOWN STATION.

Miss Mary D. Wightman, the librarian, reports as follows on the Georgetown station:

We opened our library station in the boys' clubroom at 2726 M street on February 13, 1906, with over 300 books supplied by the central library. From that date to July 1 the library was open every Tuesday evening from 7.30 to 9 o'clock. In this time we registered 79 persons and circulated 692 books.

From the first there have been a number of adult readers, who have made constant use of the library. Our growth has been gradual, but it is steadily increasing both in number of readers and circulation. The fact that we have been open so short a time, only twenty-eight and one-half hours in all, makes the report of the work meager; however, the prospect for the coming year is most gratifying.

We have large, comfortable quarters, and much appreciation from the other workers at 2726 M street, who give us every assistance in the furthering of the usefulness of the library.

Miss Sellers has been most untiring in her devotion to the work, and both she and I are indebted to Miss Spilman for much helpful advice drawn from her experience with the library station at Neighborhood House.

Georgetown station—Circulation, by month and classes, from February 1 to June 30, 1906.

	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Philosophy and religion			2	4		6
Biography		3	5	5	6	19
History and travel		12	13	9	6	40
Social science				1		1
Natural science		3	2	3	1	9
Useful arts	1	5		2	1	9
Recreation and fine arts			3	2	1	6
Literature	1	2	2	3	3	11
Fiction	10	84	131	173	193	591
Total	12	109	158	202	211	692

COLORED SOCIAL SETTLEMENT STATION.

Mrs. Sarah C. Fernandis, resident worker of the Colored Social Settlement, reports as follows on the work of that recently established library station:

When a station of the Public Library was asked for a few months back it was with a full appreciation of the need of it as an uplift to the neighborhood which the settlement reaches. The ready response of the trustees, by which we were able to open last May with about 200 volumes, was the fulfillment of a hope which we had carried from the beginning of our settlement work. At present the readers' list numbers about 200, with an average weekly issue of 32 volumes. There are two afternoon library periods during the week and an open reading room evenings.

It has been interesting to note the adult reading tastes of the neighborhood, which have been found to range from civil engineering and Roman history to "Mother Goose," for which a mother asked, expressing her delight to have it to enjoy with her little ones on Sunday afternoons. Glancing through the title cards of a day, one may come across *The Last Days of Pompeii*, *Richard Carvel*, *Alice in Wonderland*, *Little Women*, and *Up from Slavery*, the latter being a general favorite in the neighborhood.

It has been very interesting to watch the developing tastes of the younger readers, to note that certain books which have long held popular sway are becoming household words in obscure alley homes. There is in one of the near-by courts a family of five children to whom the one event of the week is library day. Carefully washed and brushed, their coarse clothing scrupulously clean, they file in, each with a precious volume carefully wrapped in newspaper, and out again, smiling and happy, with a fresh story book.

Those who are interested in this work for social betterment of the negro are extremely grateful for the added strength which the library station has given it and for the kindly cooperation of the main library, from which one of the young colored employees has come each week with devoted volunteer service.

The rent for the neat little library room has come from a club of young people in the neighborhood; its furnishing is to be the donation of an association of young colored men in the city. A larger library, with reading room, is one of the ambitions of the future.

RULES FOR STATIONS.

1. This station of the Public Library shall be open for the delivery and return of books at the times given on the face of these rules, with legal holidays at the discretion of the librarian in charge.

2. All persons in the neighborhood who can read and write shall be allowed to borrow books for home use, upon signing the proper application and agreement. The application must be renewed every three years. Persons not borrowers may use the library as a reading room on signing an application.

3. Persons under 18 years of age must bring the guaranty of parent, guardian

or some person satisfactory to the librarian in charge; this must be written upon a blank furnished by the library.

4. Each person entitled to draw books from the library will be given a card on which will be written his or her name, residence, and register number. This card, when not in use, will be kept on file at the library. If lost, it will be replaced upon payment of 5 cents. Immediate notice of change of residence must be given.

The person whose name is on a card will be held responsible for books taken on that card, no matter by whom they are taken. It is best not to lend cards to anyone outside the immediate family of the holder.

5. Books may be kept two weeks and may be renewed once for two weeks more.

6. A fine of 5 cents a week may be imposed if a book is kept overtime.

7. Books lost or injured shall be paid for, the amount to be determined by the librarian in charge.

8. The use of tobacco, eating, and all conversation and conduct inconsistent with quiet and order are strictly prohibited.

9. Men and boys must remove their hats in the library.

10. No book may be taken from the library until it has been brought to the librarian for record.

11. Neglect to keep any of these rules may cause a reader to lose the right to take books from the library.

BOOK ORDER DEPARTMENT.

The report of the chief of the order department, Miss Mary S. Sellers, is as follows:

During the year 16,031 volumes have been added to the library, 13,099 by purchase, 2,737 by gift, and 195 by binding periodicals. This shows an increase of 4,710 over last year. The actual amount of money expended was \$8,481.51, desk fund; \$5,000, appropriation; \$396.70, exchange account, making a total of \$13,878.21.

In January, 1906, the accessioner was transferred to the reference room and an apprentice was appointed to the order department. With the additional help of a page for half time and the occasional assistance from the catalogue department, the work in the department was not materially affected by this change.

The new scheme for accessioning outlined in last year's report has worked remarkably well.

Owing to the fact that frequent complaints are received that certain books are "always out," the library has adopted the plan of supplying the public with so-called "always-out" slips, which bear the author, title, and call number, together with the name and address of the reader. This enables the library to look up the books, if misplaced, or to supply additional copies when needed, the reader being notified when the book is in.

With the full time of another regular assistant in place of irregular help, the work in the department could be done more satisfactorily.

BOOK ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Miss Emily A. Spilman, head cataloguer, makes the following report of the work of the catalogue department:

During the year just ended 15,779 volumes were classified and catalogued, and 32,284 new cards filed in the various catalogues. This does not include cards written for and filed in the shelf list. The following table gives, by months, the record of volumes shelf-listed and catalogued, and the number of cards added to the official catalogue:

	1905.						1906.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Volumes shelf-listed	1,180	193	823	1,964	1,379	1,245	1,353	985	1,239	1,920	1,695	1,796	15,772
Volumes catalogued	993	223	905	1,986	1,517	1,305	1,384	1,340	1,800	1,275	1,433	1,618	15,779
Cards written official catalogue	813	.....	1,850	1,208	1,524	1,573	1,617	1,849	1,223	1,947	1,424	1,364	16,392

The pay duplicate collection still continues to be popular. The table shows the number added from the beginning, additions during the year, and net strength of the collection:

Duplicate collection.

	1905.						1906.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Books added during month.....	1	.....	28	128	139	374	31	89	49	65	66	55	1,025
Gross additions from beginning.....	3,852	3,852	3,880	4,008	4,147	4,521	4,552	4,641	4,690	4,755	4,821	4,876	4,876
Transferred during month.....	39	116	95	39	25	18	17	22	115	170	263	150	1,069
Net strength of collection.....	336	220	153	242	356	712	726	793	727	622	425	330	330
Magazines added during month.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	240
Transferred during month.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	54	36	44	15	161

This department was closed from August 7 to September 12, inclusive, all assistants taking vacation at this time. During the summer of 1906 the time given to other departments equaled to this department the loss of one assistant for ninety-four days. Since January 1, 1906, the searching of the "always out" slips for the order department has been regularly assigned to one of the cataloguers. In spite of these and other setbacks the figures show an increase over last year of 4,554 volumes catalogued and 4,443 cards added to the official catalogue. The filing in the Library of Congress depository catalogue averages the time of one assistant two and a half hours per day, or a little over two days a week, but the work has been kept up to date.

In December, 1905, we commenced cooperative cataloguing with the Library of Congress. The A. L. A. Booklist publishes with each title the serial number of the Library of Congress cards. In a popular list of this kind there are included titles of many books not acquired by copyright, and which, in the nature of things, the Library of Congress would never buy. These we agreed to catalogue for them, as they had a constant demand for the printed cards. From this very small beginning we have enlarged somewhat, and now send to the Library of Congress duplicates of all orders for new books. These lists are examined and a red "W" marked against any title or titles for which we are asked to supply copy. Library of Congress rules must be followed for this cataloguing, which is fuller than our own—very full names, dates of birth and death, when date of publication is not given on a book an approximate date must be supplied, full collation, bibliographic notes, etc. From December, 1905, to June 30, 1906, we have supplied copy for 257 titles to the Library of Congress. These cards are known as the "W" series, and each card has printed at the bottom "Washington, D. C., Public Library." They now form one of the extra series supplied by the Library of Congress to all depository libraries. The Library of Congress looks up for us their series numbers and writes them against all titles on our lists for which they can supply printed cards, and also give us as many "W" cards as we may need or want.

We have handled a great deal of local material the last few months, and are analyzing even the smallest article having any bearing on the District of Columbia. We hope to make our catalogue really an index to all available information about the national capital and the District of Columbia.

The inventory was taken by the issue and catalogue departments. It would be an excellent thing if this reading of the shelves could go on all the time, taking a class a month, where the divisions are small enough, and giving more time to the larger classes. It is impossible for the catalogue department to assume this as regular work with the present force. This is the first complete inventory taken in eight years. No inventory of fiction has ever before been taken, and that class has always been on open shelves. It was therefore to be expected that the number of books unaccounted for would be large. The total number of missing books is 4,063. They are scattered through the various classes as follows: A, 23; B, 17; C, 30; D, 7; E, 51; F, 148; G, 18; H, 48; I, 61; J, 49; K, 29; L, 59; M, 26; N, 15; O, 6; P, 19; Q, 70; R, 73; S, 49; T, 20; U, 13; V, 84; W, 80; X, 51; Y, 197; Z, 51; reference, 31; fiction, 1,600; juvenile—classes, 39; fiction, 262. These figures are constantly being reduced by the discovery of

books. The taking of the inventory affords an opportunity for correcting inconsistencies in the shelf list.

In June we commenced to sort and arrange our bulletin slips by classes. These bulletin slips represent all the titles in the library, except the volumes turned over to us by the Washington City Free Library, and perhaps the first three or four thousand of our own accessions. It is hoped that some time in the near future we may be able to print class lists, and we are making ready. We also look forward to the printing of a monthly or quarterly bulletin, including recent additions and special lists.

It is difficult to show by figures what has been accomplished in the catalogue department, and no comparison with other libraries is possible, unless every difference in method and routine is taken into consideration. The issue, reference, and children's departments in every library are more or less showy, as is any work with the public, but "the catalogue is the heart of the library," and this vital part should be made strong. To make a really good catalogue requires, besides the necessary education and technical training, common sense, good judgment and a broad outlook. We have in our catalogue a good foundation, and should build upon it as perfect a structure as may be, looking toward larger responsibilities and helpfulness in the time to come.

With the press of the current work it has not been possible to plan or execute any new or special lines of work.

A revision of the classification in some places is most necessary. The time has come with us, foretold by Mr. Cutter in his earlier classifications, when the "small library grows" and the "next size still grows." To change from the sixth to the seventh classification sounds very simple, but it is not as simple as it sounds. The subject headings in our catalogue need editing, and many things of a like nature cry out day by day to be done. The chief of division should have less routine work and more time for these very necessary revisions. It is impossible to be at the same moment (successfully) the general and the common soldier.

The cataloguing and other work in this department requires sustained mental effort, and for the best interest of the work a greater degree of quiet is needed in the room. The room is so situated that it forms the nearest approach from the reference room to the stacks, in which back numbers of the periodicals are stored. The room has also been shared for about two years with the bindery work. The constant passing in and out of people (very necessary, of course, to them) on business other than that of the department is a serious interruption to the work. Classification has been called "the highest function of library work," calling into play, as it does, every faculty of the intellect. Concentration is therefore essential to secure the best results.

I have been greatly assisted by Miss Finney during the past year, and am also appreciative of the issue department in assigning a page to divide his time between this and the order department and in such irregular assistance as they have been able to give. The pick-up work of odds and ends is always awaiting just such help.

The increase in the number of books handled in my department tells for itself of the deep interest taken in the work by each of my assistants. Without their hearty cooperation and loyal support I would have been unable to present such good results.

BINDING AND REPAIR WORK.

Mr. M. N. Smull, in charge of binding and repair work, reports as follows:

During the fiscal year 4,496 volumes were bound, at a cost of \$2,215.81. The plan of having books bound by contract and the work done in the library's own bindery has been given a full trial, and it has been found that the work is done more satisfactorily than when done outside the library and with more promptness. The books are assuredly in greater safety, and furthermore they can be consulted while being bound. Experiments with new materials and methods are carried on and a record is kept of the success and failures.

The work of the repair room, "the library's hospital," has been enlarged and thoroughly methodized. The work consists of repairing, pasting, recasing, sewing into temporary binders, stamping, cutting leaves, etc. During the fiscal year

there were handled 1,291 pamphlets and 105,582 books, or over 300 books a day. Experiments were also tried here which have resulted in a saving of time, of money, and of labor.

The Congressional appropriation of \$3,000 was expended as follows: \$2,215.81 for contract binding, \$754.08 for services rendered by two people in the repair room, \$22.04 for time work in the bindery, and \$8 for temporary binders.

APPRENTICE CLASS.

Miss Grace B. Finney, assistant librarian, makes the following report on the apprentice class:

The entrance examination for the apprentice class was held in October. There were 46 applicants for admission to the class; 27 were admitted to the examination and 17 passed. The class opened on November 1 for a period of six months. One of the number resigned the third day, one was dropped after a fair trial, a third withdrew during the course, three were appointed to the staff to fill vacancies during the year, two received temporary positions for a period of one month each; these two and three others were appointed to the staff on July 1, 1906, leaving an eligible list of 6.

A new plan was adopted this year requiring four and one-half hours of practical work in the various departments and two and one-half hours for study. Monday afternoons were reserved for lectures, round-table talks, and examinations. The librarian gave every two weeks talks on technical reading and general literature. The alternating weeks were devoted to papers prepared by the members of the class on current events, the topics assigned by the librarian; on talks by the heads of the different departments, explaining the work in each department as a whole; on children's literature, the round-table discussions conducted by the children's librarian, and one examination on literature each month. Following the completion of the instruction given on binding and on reference work examinations were given by the head of their departments.

The course in literature was carefully planned and an outline of the literatures given to each member. These outlines covered the poetry, history, drama, fiction, criticism, religious and philosophical works during the different centuries of each literature. Written quizzes were held on Italian, German, French, English, American, Russian, and Scandinavian literatures. Final examinations on general library administration, library technique, and work with children were held.

As the majority of the new appointees are assigned to the circulating department, where they come in close contact with the public from the first and are naturally considered helpers and friends in selection and suggestion of books, the course in literature is of invaluable benefit. Even in the broad way in which it is handled it associates in the minds of the apprentices the countries and their authors.

PERIODICALS DIVISION.

Miss Katharine K. Patten reports as follows on the work of the division of which she is in charge:

The principal work of the periodical division is done in connection with the reference room. Periodicals form a reference library in themselves. Where all else fails the magazine article is called on and usually supplies the need. Poole's Index and the Reader's Guide are in constant use. It has been found advisable to keep extra copies of back numbers of many magazines to supply the demand in the reference room, as teachers, pupils, and all classes of readers are daily looking up subjects on which material can only be found in the magazine files.

The technical list of periodicals is large, covering the ground for students who use them for special study. New ones are added and changes are made when the needs of the reference room require. Extra copies also of the current numbers of the popular magazines are kept as reserves in the reference room to supply the more urgent calls the first of each month and while the volumes of the regular sets are being bound.

The following lists of periodicals, regularly received as gifts, are here published as acknowledgments of the donations:

LISTS OF GIFTS.

A.—Technical periodicals purchased from the Henry Pastor memorial fund.

Amateur Work.	Forestry and Irrigation.
American Architect.	Foundry.
American Machinist.	Horseless Age.
American Medicine.	Ice and Refrigeration.
Architectural Record.	Inland Printer.
Architecture.	International Bookbinder.
Brick Builder.	Iron Age.
Carpentry and Building.	Machinery.
Cassier's Magazine.	Marine Review.
Cement.	Modern Housekeeping.
Craftsman.	Municipal Engineering.
Electrical Age.	Municipal Journal and Engineer.
Electro-chemical and Metallurgical Industry.	Power.
Electrical World.	Railroad Gazette.
Engineering Magazine.	Railway Age.
Engineering and Mining Journal.	Railway Master Mechanic.
Engineering News.	Sibley Journal.
Engineering Record.	Street Railway Journal.
Engineering Review.	Scientific American and Supplement.
	System.

B.—Periodicals purchased from the Woman's Anthropological Society fund.

American Anthropologist.	Folk-Lore.
American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal.	Journal of American Folk-Lore.
American Journal of Archæology.	Mind.
American Journal of Psychology.	Records of the Past.

C.—Other periodicals regularly received as gifts.

American Annals of the Deaf, Dr. E. A. Fay.	Herald of the Golden Age, publisher.
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Mr. R. H. Thayer.	Holy Cross Magazine, publisher.
American Federationist, publisher.	Jamestown Bulletin, Woman's Jamestown Association, Norfolk, Va.
Arena, Dr. H. E. Kittridge.	Library Work, publisher.
Association Review, publisher.	Machinist's Monthly Journal, publisher.
Boston Ideas, publisher.	Motor Way, publisher.
Brewers' Journal, publisher.	National Hibernian, publisher.
Bulletin of Bibliography, publisher.	New Century Path, Miss Corbin.
Christian Cynosure, publisher.	New Church Review, publisher.
Christian Register, American Unitarian Association.	New York Maritime Register, deposited by George F. Ormsby.
Christian Science Journal, Local Distribution Committee.	Parthenon, publisher.
Christian Science Sentinel, Local Distribution Committee.	Pathfinder, publisher.
Congressional Record, Hon. J. H. Gallinger.	Protest, publisher.
Engineer and Builder, publisher.	Postal Record, publisher.
Evening Star, publisher.	Richardson's Washington Theatre and Concert Guide, publisher.
Florence Crittenton Magazine, publisher.	Southern Printer, publisher.
Georgetown College Journal, publisher.	Theosophical Quarterly, Mrs. Ada Gregg, secretary T. S. A.
Harvard Graduates' Magazine, E. L. Pearson.	University Courier, publisher.
Hellas, publisher.	U. S. Army List and Directory, U. S. War Department.
Herald of the Cross, publisher.	U. S. Bureau of the Census Bulletin, U. S. Census Office.
	U. S. Bureau of Labor Bulletin, U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor.

U. S. Bureau of Standards Bulletin,
U. S. Department of Commerce and
Labor.
U. S. Crop Reporter, U. S. Department
of Agriculture.
U. S. Consular Reports, daily and
monthly, U. S. Department of Com-
merce and Labor.
U. S. Diplomatic List, U. S. Depart-
ment of State.
U. S. Monthly Bulletin of the Interna-
tional Bureau of American Repub-
lics, Bureau of American Republics.

U. S. Monthly Summary of Commerce
Finance, U. S. Department of Com-
merce and Labor.
U. S. Monthly Weather Review, U. S.
Department of Agriculture.
U. S. Official Patent Office Gazette,
U. S. Patent Office.
U. S. Public Documents Catalogue, U.
S. Superintendent of Documents.
Washington News Letter, publisher.
Washington Post, publisher.
Washington Times, publisher.
Weekly People, publisher.

D.—Libraries regularly sending bulletins.

Atlanta, Ga., Carnegie Library.
Brockton, Mass., Public Library.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Pratt Institute Free
Library.
Brooklyn Public Library.
Carlisle, Pa., J. Herman Osler Me-
morial Library.
Chicago Public Library.
Cleveland Public Library.
Denver, Colo., Public Library.
Detroit Public Library.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Public Library.
Haverhill, Mass., Public Library.
Holyoke Library.
Helena Public Library.
Iowa Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids.
Jersey City Free Public Library.
Minnesota State Library Commission.
Nebraska Public Library Commission,
Lincoln.
Newburyport Public Library.
New Bedford, Mass., Free Public Li-
brary.
New Hampshire Public Library Com-
mission.

New York City Metropolitan Museum
of Art Library.
New York Public Library.
Norwich, Conn., Otis Library and the
Peck Library.
Omaha Public Library.
Peabody, Mass., Peabody Institute Li-
brary.
Portland, Oreg., Library Association.
Pittsburg Carnegie Library.
Providence Public Library.
St. Joseph, Mo., Free Public Library.
St. Louis Public Library.
Salem, Mass., Public Library.
San Francisco Public Library.
Scranton, Pa., Public Library.
Seattle Public Library.
Springfield, Mass., City Library.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Osterhout Free Li-
brary.
Wilmington, Del., Institute Free Li-
brary.
Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Miscellaneous donations, 1905-6.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.
Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.....		1		
Allegheny, Pa., Carnegie Free Library.....			1	
American Baking Powder Association, New York City.....	1			
American Book Company, New York.....	1			
American Federation of Labor.....		1	28	4
American University.....				47
Andover Theological Seminary.....			1	
Anthropological Society, Washington, D. C.....	1			
Antioch College.....			2	
Arctowski, Henryk, Brussels.....			1	
Armstrong, Hon. William W.....		1		
Army and Navy Club.....	11			
Ashford, Snowden.....	2			
Ashton-under-Lyne, England, Free Library.....			1	
Associated Charities.....			7	
Association of American Physicians.....	1			
Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Williamstown, Mass.....			1	
Association of Officials of Bureau of Labor Statistics of America.....		1		
Atlanta, Ga., Carnegie Library.....			1	
Babcock, Hon. Joseph W.....		1	9	
Baker, Mrs. Abby.....	1			
Baker, Miss Blanche ^a		1		18
Baker, Henry M.....			4	
Baker & Taylor, New York.....	6			

^a Twelve pieces of music.

Miscellaneous donations, 1905-6—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Ball, C. B.	125			1,612
Baltimore, Md., Enoch Pratt Free Library			1	
Baltimore, Md., Peabody Institute			1	
Bangor, Me., Public Library			2	
Bankers' Association of District of Columbia	1			
Barry, Mrs. Belle B.	1			
Barton, C.	1			
Bates, George W., Detroit, Mich.		1		
Becker, Joseph		1		
Bell, C. J.	5		1	
Belleville, Ill., Public Library			1	
Belt, Dr. E. O.			1	
Bennett Fund Trustees, Boston	1			
Berlitz & Co., New York	21	31	13	
Bermudeze, P. Requeno		1		
Bigelow, Hon. John, New York City			1	
Birmingham, England, Free Libraries			1	
Bolton, England, Public Libraries			1	
Boston Athenæum			1	
Boston Museum of Fine Arts			1	
Boston Public Library		1		
Boston Schoolhouse Department		1		
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.		1	1	
Bowerman, George F.	1	1	1	
Boynton, Mrs. H. S.	1	2		106
Braddock, Pa., Carnegie Free Library			1	
Bradford, Pa., Carnegie Public Library			2	
Bradford, Miss Faith	5			
Bradley, Milton, Co., Springfield, Mass.	16			
Braumüller, Wilhelm, Vienna, Austria	1			
Bristol, England, Public Libraries			1	
Brock, Miss Francena H., Lowell, Mass.	1			
Brockton, Mass., Public Library			1	
Brooklyn, Pratt Institute Free Library			1	
Brooklyn Public Library		1	4	
Brown, Henry B.	1			
Brown & Sharpe, Providence, R. I.	1			
Brown University, Providence, R. I.		1		
Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania		1	8	
Buffalo Public Library			1	
Burlington, Vt., Fletcher Free Library			1	
Burrows, Charles W., Cleveland, Ohio			1	
California University, Berkeley, Cal.		1	2	
Cambridge Society, New York City	1			
Cannon, James C.			1	
Carnegie, Andrew, New York City	1			
Carnegie Institute of Washington		1		
Casanova, A. J., jr.	3			
Casey, Mrs. J. F.	5			
Century Club	2			
Chapman & Hall, London			1	
Charlotte, N. C., Carnegie Library			1	
Chartier-Spencer Publishing Co., New Orleans, La.	2			
Chautauqua Institution			5	
Chelsea, Mass., Fitz Public Library			2	
Chicago City Statistician			2	
Chicago, John Crerar Library		1	2	
Chicago, Newberry Library			1	
Chicago Public Library			7	
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rwy. Co.			3	
Chicago University		1	1	
Chivers, Cedric, Bath, England			1	
Choral Society			4	
Christian Endeavor Union, Bond Building	39			
Christian Science Distribution Committee	7			
Church, Mrs. C. P. ^a				
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Salt Lake City	1			
Cincinnati Public Library			1	
City Club of New York			1	
Clark, Allen C.	1			
Clark University, Worcester, Mass.			1	
Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina			4	
Cleveland Public Library			7	
Cockerell, Douglas, London			1	
Cokerille, Miss Eva	1			
Cokerille, Mrs. H. R.	6			
Colorado College, Colorado Springs		1		
Colorado University, Boulder		3		
Columbia Historical Society	2			
Columbia University, New York City		1		

^a Rubber plant.

Miscellaneous donations, 1905-6—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Columbus, Ohio, Public School Library			2	
Congregational Churches of Maine		1		
Consumers' League, New York City			3	
Copelin, Miss E. G.	6			
Corbin, Mrs. Caroline F., Chicago			4	
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.		1	1	
Cornell University Library			1	
Cosmos Club	1			
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Free Public Library			1	
Council of Jewish Women			1	
Crane & Co., Topeka, Kans.	22			
Crowley, Rev. Jeremiah J.	1			
Crowley & Lunt, Portland, Me.	1			
Danvers, Mass., Peabody Institute			1	
Davenport, Daniel, Bridgeport, Conn			2	
Davenport, Iowa, Public Library			1	
Davis, Hon. H. G., Elkins, W. Va.			1	
Dayton, Ohio, Public Library and Museum			1	
Delaware State library commission			3	
Dentley, Mrs. J. K.	54			
Detroit Public Library			1	
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.		1		
District of Columbia board of education			2	
District of Columbia Commissioners	5	8	15	
District of Columbia Grand Lodge I. O. O. F		1		
District of Columbia Kennel Club			1	
Ditson, Oliver, Co. ^a	41			
Dodge, W. C.			1	
Domer, Harry T.	1			
Doubleday, Page & Co. ^b			7	
Dowling, Dr. James C.			88	
Dunn, A. W.	35		1	
Dunn & Turk, New York			1	
Duquesne, Pa., Carnegie Free Library		1		
Dutton, E. P., & Co.	11			
East Orange, N. J., Free Public Library			1	
Eastern High School				27
English, Miss Victoria	4			
Erie, Pa., Public Library			1	
Evans, H. R.	1			
Evanston, Ill., Free Public Library			2	
Evening Star	2		9	
Ewin, James L.		10		44
Executive Committee on Two hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of Settlement of Jews in the United States	1			
Fall River, Mass., Public Library			1	
Falls Hollow Stay Bolt Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	1			
Fernández, Carlos del Toro			1	
Ferrier, Francis, Berkeley, Cal.			1	
Fink, Henry, New York City	1			
Flanagan Co., Chicago	95		3	
Fletcher, Miss Alice	19	24	21	
Ford, Worthington C.	25	2	72	
Forestry and Irrigation Publishing Co				24
Fugitt, Mrs. N. B.	28			
Galesburg, Ill., Free Public Library			1	
Gallinger, Hon. Jacob H.	9	9	7	
Galveston, Tex., Rosenberg Library ^c			6	
Garges, Daniel E.	1			
Gensler, H. J.	2		2	
George Washington University	1	2	7	
Georgetown College Journal				60
Georgetown University		1		
German Historical Society, District of Columbia			4	
Gerry, Philip F.	42	9		
Ginn & Co., New York City			5	
Gitterman, Mrs. A. S.			9	
Gloversville, N. Y., Free Library			1	
Goldberg, Henry			1	
Grand Rapids, Mich., Public Library		1		
Grogan, S. S.	1			
Grout, Edward M., comptroller, New York City	1			
Hagerstown, Md., Washington County Free Library			1	
Hagner, Hon. A. B.			1	
Hamilton, Frank	36			
Hance, Emma	1			
Hanson, H. C., Boston, Mass.	1		12	
Hardie, J. C.			1	
Hartshorn, R. H.				20

^a Ninety-six pieces of music.^b One portrait.^c One post card.

Miscellaneous donations, 1905-6—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.....	1	1		
Harvard University Library			1	
Harvey, Mrs. E. J.	1			
Haverhill, Mass., Public Library			4	
Hawaii Promotion Committee, Honolulu			1	1
Hawaii Board of Health, Honolulu			2	
Hayward, John A.	20			132
Heywood, William S. and Abbie B., Dorchester, Mass.	3		1	
Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.			1	
Hoboken, N. J., Free Public Library			1	
Hodge, Fredrick W. ^a	32	15	42	66
Holt, Henry, & Co., New York	10			
Holyoke, Mass., Public Library			1	
Hopkins, Harry P. ^a				
Hough, Prof. Williston	1			
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston	17			
Hudson-Makuen, Dr. G.			4	
Illinois bureau of labor statistics	1		1	
Illinois Coal Operators' Association, Springfield, Ill.			9	
Illinois University, Urbana, Ill.		1		
Inland Type Foundry, St. Louis			15	
International Bureau of the American Republics		1		
International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.	5			
Iowa labor statistics bureau	1			
Iowa State University, Iowa City		1		
Ireland, Mrs. May E.	1			
Jacksonville, Fla., Free Public Library			1	
Japanese legation	1			
Jenkins, W. R., New York	86	7	1	
Jersey City, N. J., Free Public Library			2	
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore			1	
Johnson, B. F., & Co., Richmond, Va.	5			
Jones, D. V.	11			
Joyce, Maurice, Engraving Co.	1			
Kansas State board of agriculture		2	2	
Kansas University, Lawrence		1		
Kauffman, S. H.	19			
Keim, Randolph de B.	1		25	
Kenney, Eudorus C.	1			
Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio		1		
Kerbey, J. Orton	1			
Kerr, Charles H., & Co., Chicago			1	
Keystone Type Foundry, Philadelphia	1			
Kinsey, Mrs. K.	5			
Kober, Dr. George M.			7	
Kuerschner, Hogo	2			
Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.		1		
La Follette, Hon. Robert M., United States Senate	1		1	
Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indians		1		
Lamb, Dr. D. L.			1	
Laskey, Julia H.			3	
Lawrence, Miss E. F.	1			
Laws, Dr. Samuel S.		1		
Lee, Ivy, New York City			11	
Lee, Olive B., Dallas, Tex.				1
Leech, Miss M.	11			
Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.		1		
Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oreg.		1		
Lexington, Ky., Public Library			2	
Lincoln, Nebr., City Library			1	
Lippincott, J. B., & Co., Philadelphia	26			
Logan, Walter S., New York City			1	
Lombard, Louis, Lugano, Switzerland		1		
Los Angeles Public Library			2	
Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, Boston	17			
Louisville, Ky., Free Public Library			1	
Lynn, Mass., Public Library			1	
Lyon, Mrs. G. ^a	45			
M Street High School				1
McBride, J. R.	1			
McCarty, L. P., San Francisco, Cal.	1			
McClurg & Co.	11		1	
McCormick Neurological College, Chicago	1		1	
MacDonald, Mrs. S. M.	8		8	
McGill, Miss Mary C.				31
Macmillan Co., New York	20			
MacWhorter, Mrs. George	2			
Magee, Louis J., New York City			1	
Malden, Mass., Public Library			1	
Manchester, N. H., City Library			1	
Marquette League, New York City			2	

^a One piece of music.

Miscellaneous donations, 1905-6—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.
Marsh, George	43			143
Martin, Mrs. George D.				12
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston		2	1	
Maynard, Merrill & Co., New York City	46			
Mendenhall, Mrs. W. K.	21			
Mergenthaler Linotype Company, New York City	1		3	
Merrick, Frank W., West Roxbury, Mass.			1	
Metaphysical Publishing Company, New York City	1			
Metropolitan Club	2			
Michican University, Ann Arbor		2		
Michigan University Library			1	
Milans, Miss Emma	3			
Miller, James E. a				
Miller, Kelly			1	
Milwaukee Public Library			1	
Mindeleff, Mrs. Victor	1			
Minneapolis Public Library			4	
Minnesota Public Library Commission			1	
Minnesota University, Minneapolis		1		
Mitchell, Dr. S. Weir, Philadelphia	1			
Mohonk Lake Arbitration Conference		1		
Moore, Charles, Detroit, Mich	1		1	
Moore, Mrs. Ella Dann	1			
Moore, Julian G.	1			
Moore, Mrs. M.				52
Morgan, Dr. E. L.			12	29
Morrell, Hon. Edward De V., House of Representatives		1	1	
Morris, Hon. Martin F.	8		9	
Moses, Mrs. Brice J.				52
Moses, Zebina	5	34	1	
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.		1	1	
Mowry, Don E.			1	
Munoz, Jorge, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipoten- tiary of Guatemala			1	
Mutual Fire Insurance Company			1	
Myers, William F.		3		
National American Woman Suffrage Association, Warren, Ohio		7		
National Child Labor Committee, New York City		1	5	
National Commercial Teachers' Federation, Detroit, Mich.		1		
National Electrical Supply Company	1			
Nebraska Labor Commission		2	1	
Nebraska Public Library Commission, Lincoln, Nebr			2	
Nebraska University, Lincoln		4	1	
Nebraska University Library			2	
Neighborhood House	57			
New Bedford, Mass., Public Library			1	
New Brunswick, N. J., Theological Seminary			1	
New Haven, Conn., Free Public Library			2	
New York, N. Y., Department of Finance	1		1	
New York Mercantile Library			3	
New York, N. Y., Department of Parks		1		
New York Public Library			1	
New York Society Library			1	
New York Southern Society			1	
New York State Education Department, Albany		1	2	
New York State Labor Department, Albany	2	3	2	
New York State Library, Albany	13	11	62	
New York University			1	
New Zealand Government tourist and health resorts department	1			1
Newark, N. J., Free Public Library			2	
Newcomb, H. T.		3	8	
Noel House	54			
North Adams, Mass., Public Library			1	
North Carolina University, Chapel Hill		1		
Northeast Washington Citizens' Association			2	
Norwich, Conn., Otis Library			1	
Notre Dame University, Indiana	1		2	
Oberlin College, Ohio		1		
Oberlin College Library			1	
O'Brien, Robert L.	1		1	
Ohio State University		1		
Omaha, Nebr., Public Library			2	
Osaka, Japan, Library			1	
Oxford University Gazette				1
Page, L. C., & Co., Boston	44			
Passaic, N. J., Public Library			1	
Paterson, N. J., Free Public Library			1	
Peabody, Mass., Institute			1	
Pearson, Edmund L.	2	4		13
Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia	53			
Penniman, James H., Philadelphia	1			
Pennsylvania Prison Society		1		

a Nine pieces of music.

Miscellaneous donations, 1905-6—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia		2	2	
Peoria, Ill., Public Library			1	
Philadelphia City Institute			1	
Philadelphia Free Library		1	2	
Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation Association			1	
Philippines, Ethnological Survey		3		
Phillips, S. L., Rockville, Md. ^a	302	3		
Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire			4	
Photographers' Association of America, Boston			1	
Pitman, Isaac, & Sons, New York City	1			1
Pittsburg Carnegie Institute			1	
Pittsburg Carnegie Library	2	1	1	
Plainfield, N. J., Public Library			1	
Poates, Miss Opal P.	5			
Portland, Me., Public Library			1	
Portland, Oreg., Library Association			1	
Porto Rico, Secretary			1	
Prang Educational Co., Boston	25			
Preble, Henry	1			
Princeton University	1		1	
Protestant Home for the Friendless and Foundlings, Cincinnati			1	
Protective Committee of Policy Holders in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Boston			1	
Providence Athenæum			1	
Putnum's, G. P., Sons, New York City	13			
Pyne, Miss Caroline C.				656
Quincy, Mass., Thomas Crane Public Library			1	
Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass			2	
Ragan, Mrs. W. H.	1			
Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago	45		3	
Rathbun, the Misses	1			
Rathbun, Richard			1	
Read, Mrs. Albert M.	1			9
Reed, Dr. Charles A. L., Cincinnati			4	
Rhees, William J.	1,500		1,500	
Rives, Mrs. W. C.	1			
Rochester, Henry M.	1			29
Rochester, N. Y., Reynolds Library			1	
Rosengarten, J. G., Philadelphia			1	
Russell, Mrs. L. ^b				
Ryan, Matthew			1	
St. Joseph, Mo., Free Public Library			4	
St. Laurence University, Canton, N. Y.		1		
St. Louis Mercantile Library			1	
St. Louis Merchants' Exchange		1		
St. Louis Public Library			2	
Salem, Mass., Public Library			1	
Salmon, Dr. D. E.	62	7		
San Francisco Public Library			1	
Sanborn, B. H., New York City	5		2	
Santa Barbara, Cal., Chamber of Commerce			1	
Satterlee, Right Rev. Henry Y.	1		6	
Scranton, Pa., Public Library			1	
Scribner's, Charles, Sons	45			
Seaman, Dr. W. H.	1			
Seaman, Mrs. William H.		12	14	
Seattle Public Library			5	
Sewanee, Tenn., Sewanee Grammar School			1	
Shearer, Mrs. M. P.	2			
Silverberg, Bernhard	1			
Silverthorn, Miss Bessie	22			
Simmons College, Boston		1		
Simon, Rabbi Abram			1	
Simplified Spelling Board			7	
Sinkhovitch, Mrs. Mary K., New York City			1	
Sipe, Miss Susan B.		2	4	
Smith, Orlando J., New York			1	
Smith and Cotton, Mesdames, Sedalia, Mo.	1			
Smith College, Northampton, Mass.		2		
Smithsonian Institution	4	3	2	
Smithsonian Institution, American Ethnology Bureau	2			
Society of Printers, Boston		1	1	
Solger, Miss L.	16	2		
Southwick, Miss Jeanie Lea, Worcester, Mass.	1			
Spalding's Athletic Library, New York City		1		
Spilman, Miss Emily A.			2	
Springfield, Mass., City Library			2	
Springfield, Ohio, Warder Public Library			1	
Stead, Mrs. Robert	2			
Steinert, Morris	1	1		

^a One picture.^b Rubber plant.

Miscellaneous donations, 1905-6—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Stephens, Mrs. John J	1			
Sterrett, J. Macbride, D. D.	1			
Stiles, Albert M.	15			
Stradling, J. M., & Co., New York City ..	6			
Straus, Hon. Oscar S., New York City ..			1	
Stuart, A. T., superintendent of schools ..	1	3	3	
Supreme Council Thirty-third Degree, Library of Scottish Rite of Freemasonry ..			1	
Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library ..			1	
Syracuse University, New York ..		2	1	
System Co., Chicago ..		2		
Taunton, Mass., Public Library ..			1	
Tennessee University, Knoxville ..		4	1	
Texas, State department ..	3			
Texas University, Austin ..		3		
Thayer, Rufus H.				3
Thomas, E. R., Motor Co., Buffalo, N. Y.			1	
Thompson, Dr. Ford ..				220
Thompson, Gilbert ..	1			73
Tindall, Dr. William ^a ..	2	5		
Tokyo, Japan, Ohashi Public Library ..			1	
Toledo, Ohio, Public Library ..			1	
Toronto Public Library ..			1	
Towle Manufacturing Co., Newburyport, Mass ..			1	
Trenton, N. J., Free Public Library ..			1	
Trinity College, Washington, D. C.			2	
Tufts College, Massachusetts ..		1	1	
Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans ..		2		
Twitmyer, Dr. George W., Wilmington, Del.			1	
Tyler, Miss A.		1		
Tyler, A. W.		1	3	
U. S. Bureau of Education ..		6		
U. S. Bureau of Labor ..	2			
U. S. Bureau of Pensions ..		1		
U. S. Census Bureau ..	4	5	1	
U. S. Department of Agriculture ..	8	23		250
U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor ..	402	26		131
U. S. Geological Survey ^b ..		3		
U. S. House of Representatives ..		4	4	
U. S. Interior Department ..	3			
U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission ..	2			
U. S. Isthmian Canal Commission ^c ..	1	6	10	
U. S. Library of Congress ..	774	18	38	9
U. S. National Museum ..	3	1		
U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md ..		2		
U. S. Navy Department ..		2	1	1
U. S. Patent Office ..	2	2		
U. S. Post-Office Department ..			1	
U. S. State Department ..	6	2	27	
U. S. Superintendent of Documents ..	54		18	
U. S. Treasury Department ..	4		1	
U. S. War Department ^d ..	14	12	26	
Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, St. Louis.			1	
University Club ..	1			
University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn ..		1		
University Publishing Co., New York City ..				
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.		2		
Vermont University, Burlington ..		2		
Victoria Public Library, Museums and National Gallery, Melbourne ..			1	
Volta Bureau ..			1	
Von Brandis, Mrs.		30		119
Wainright, Dr. J. W., New York City ..			1	
Walch, J., & Sons, Hobart, Tasmania ..			1	
Washington Academy of Sciences ..	1			
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va ..		1		
Washington Architectural Club ..	1	4		
Washington Board of Trade ..		1		
Washington Club ..			4	
Washington Luna Park Co ..			1	
Washington University, Seattle ..		2		
Waterbury, Conn., Silas Bronson Library ..			1	
Wead, C. K.			1	
Weeks, A. C.	1			
Wellesley College, Massachusetts ..		2		
Wells, Charles W. ^e ..	48	5		
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.		1	3	
West, Dr. Max ..	6	3	31	165
Western Reserve University, Cleveland ..		2		
Western Reserve University Library School ..			1	

^aTwo broadsides.
^bOne broadside.

^cOne set of plates.
^dOne map.

^eTwo maps.

Miscellaneous donations, 1905-6—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.
Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia		2	2	
Peoria, Ill., Public Library			1	
Philadelphia City Institute			1	
Philadelphia Free Library		1	2	
Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation Association			1	
Philippines, Ethnological Survey		3		
Phillips, S. L., Rockville, Md. ^a	302	3		
Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire			4	
Photographers' Association of America, Boston			1	
Pitman, Isaac, & Sons, New York City	1			1
Pittsburg Carnegie Institute			1	
Pittsburg Carnegie Library	2	1	1	
Plainfield, N. J., Public Library			1	
Poates, Miss Opal P.	5			
Portland, Me., Public Library			1	
Portland, Oreg., Library Association			1	
Porto Rico, Secretary			1	
Prang Educational Co., Boston	25			
Preble, Henry	1			
Princeton University	1		1	
Protestant Home for the Friendless and Foundlings, Cincinnati			1	
Protective Committee of Policy Holders in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Boston			1	
Providence Athenæum			1	
Putnum's, G. P., Sons, New York City	13			656
Pyne, Miss Caroline C.				
Quincy, Mass., Thomas Crane Public Library			1	
Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.			2	
Ragan, Mrs. W. H.	1			
Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago	45		3	
Rathbun, the Misses	1			
Rathbun, Richard			1	
Read, Mrs. Albert M.	1			9
Reed, Dr. Charles A. L., Cincinnati			4	
Rhees, William J.	1,500		1,500	
Rives, Mrs. W. C.	1			
Rochester, Henry M.	1			29
Rochester, N. Y., Reynolds Library			1	
Rosengarten, J. G., Philadelphia			1	
Russell, Mrs. L. ^b				
Ryan, Matthew			1	
St. Joseph, Mo., Free Public Library			4	
St. Laurence University, Canton, N. Y.		1		
St. Louis Mercantile Library			1	
St. Louis Merchants' Exchange		1		
St. Louis Public Library			2	
Salem, Mass., Public Library			1	
Salmon, Dr. D. E.	62	7		
San Francisco Public Library			1	
Sanborn, B. H., New York City	5		2	
Santa Barbara, Cal., Chamber of Commerce			1	
Satterlee, Right Rev. Henry Y.	1		6	
Scranton, Pa., Public Library			1	
Scribner's, Charles, Sons	45			
Seaman, Dr. W. H.	1			
Seaman, Mrs. William H.		12	14	
Seattle Public Library			5	
Sewanee, Tenn., Sewanee Grammar School			1	
Shearer, Mrs. M. P.	2			
Silverberg, Bernhard	1			
Silverthorn, Miss Bessie	22			
Simmons College, Boston		1		
Simon, Rabbi Abram			1	
Simplified Spelling Board			7	
Sinkhovitch, Mrs. Mary K., New York City			1	
Sipe, Miss Susan B.		2	4	
Smith, Orlando J., New York			1	
Smith and Cotton, Mesdames, Sedalia, Mo.	1			
Smith College, Northampton, Mass.		2		
Smithsonian Institution	4	3	2	
Smithsonian Institution, American Ethnology Bureau	2			
Society of Printers, Boston		1	1	
Solger, Miss L.	16	2		
Southwick, Miss Jeanie Lea, Worcester, Mass.	1			
Spalding's Athletic Library, New York City		1		
Spilman, Miss Emily A.			2	
Springfield, Mass., City Library			2	
Springfield, Ohio, Warder Public Library			1	
Stead, Mrs. Robert	2			
Steinert, Morris	1	1		

^a One picture.^b Rubber plant.

Miscellaneous donations, 1905-6—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.
Stephens, Mrs. John J	1			
Sterrett, J. Macbride, D. D.	1			
Stiles, Albert M.	15			
Stradling, J. M., & Co., New York City	6			
Straus, Hon. Oscar S., New York City			1	
Stuart, A. T., superintendent of schools	1	3	3	
Supreme Council Thirty-third Degree, Library of Scottish Rite of Freemasonry			1	
Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library			1	
Syracuse University, New York		2	1	
System Co., Chicago		2		
Taunton, Mass., Public Library			1	
Tennessee University, Knoxville		4	1	
Texas, State department	3			
Texas University, Austin		3		
Thayer, Rufus H.				3
Thomas, E. R., Motor Co., Buffalo, N. Y.			1	
Thompson, Dr. Ford				220
Thompson, Gilbert	1			73
Tindall, Dr. William ^a	2	5		
Tokyo, Japan, Ohashi Public Library			1	
Toledo, Ohio, Public Library			1	
Toronto Public Library			1	
Towle Manufacturing Co., Newburyport, Mass			1	
Trenton, N. J., Free Public Library			1	
Trinity College, Washington, D. C.			2	
Tufts College, Massachusetts		1	1	
Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans		2		
Twitmyer, Dr. George W., Wilmington, Del			1	
Tyler, Miss A.		1		
Tyler, A. W.		1	3	
U. S. Bureau of Education		6		
U. S. Bureau of Labor	2			
U. S. Bureau of Pensions		1		
U. S. Census Bureau	4	5	1	
U. S. Department of Agriculture	8	23		250
U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor	402	26		131
U. S. Geological Survey ^b		3		
U. S. House of Representatives		4	4	
U. S. Interior Department	3			
U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission	2			
U. S. Isthmian Canal Commission ^c	1	6	10	
U. S. Library of Congress	774	18	38	9
U. S. National Museum	3	1		
U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md		2		
U. S. Navy Department		2	1	1
U. S. Patent Office	2	2		
U. S. Post-Office Department			1	
U. S. State Department	6	2	27	
U. S. Superintendent of Documents	54		18	
U. S. Treasury Department	4		1	
U. S. War Department ^d	14	12	26	
Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, St. Louis			1	
University Club	1			
University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn		1		
University Publishing Co., New York City				
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.		2		
Vermont University, Burlington		2		
Victoria Public Library, Museums and National Gallery, Mel- bourne			1	
Volta Bureau			1	
Von Brandis, Mrs.		30		119
Wainright, Dr. J. W., New York City			1	
Walch, J., & Sons, Hobart, Tasmania			1	
Washington Academy of Sciences	1			
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va		1		
Washington Architectural Club	1	4		
Washington Board of Trade		1		
Washington Club			4	
Washington Luna Park Co			1	
Washington University, Seattle		2		
Waterbury, Conn., Silas Bronson Library			1	
Wead, C. K.			1	
Weeks, A. C.	1			
Wellesley College, Massachusetts		2		
Wells, Charles W. ^e	48	5		
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.		1	3	
West, Dr. Max	6	3	31	165
Western Reserve University, Cleveland		2		
Western Reserve University Library School			1	

^aTwo broadsides.
^bOne broadside.

^cOne set of plates.
^dOne map.

^eTwo maps.

Miscellaneous donations, 1905-6—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.
Weston, Edmund B., Providence, R. I.			1	
Whitcomb & Barrows, Boston			500	
Wilcox, Miss	322			
Wilcox, Gen. Timothy	1			
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Osterhout Free Library			1	
Wilkinson, Miss J. P.	1			
Williams, Mrs. Laura N.	4			
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass		1		
Wilmington, Del., Institute Free Library	17	2	11	
Wilson, Maj. Gen. John M.		1		
Wiltberger, Miss E. V.	7			
Windsor, Ontario, Public Library			1	
Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison			6	
Wisconsin State Superintendent of Schools, Madison		1	3	
Wisconsin Tax Commission, Madison	1			
Wisconsin University, Madison		2		
Woman's Christian Temperance Union	1			
Wood & Nathan Co., New York City	2		6	
Woodward, Mrs.	14			
Woodward & Lothrop	150	7	89	
Woodward, S. W.	1			
Worcester, Mass., Free Public Library			2	
Yale University, New Haven, Conn		2		
Yale University Library			1	
Young, Dr. James, trustees and family, Glasgow	2			
Zepp, Mrs. J.	26			
Source unknown ^a	4		2	1

^a Twenty pieces of music.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report, in detail, of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the board of trustees of the Public Library during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Moneys collected at the delivery desk.

Balance on hand July 1, 1905.....	\$6, 807. 99
Fines	2, 912. 39
Duplicate collection.....	1, 211. 10
Reserves	90. 70
Books lost and injured	81. 40
Reissued cards.....	92. 20
Sale of catalogues.....	9. 10

Total	11, 204. 88
To interest on deposit American Security and Trust Company.....	120. 61

Total	11, 325. 49
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Expended for :

(1) Books	\$8, 481. 51
(2) Periodicals	928. 81
(3) Assistants	130. 67
(4) Miscellaneous	129. 24
	9, 670. 23

Balance in hands of treasurer June 30, 1906.....	1, 655. 26
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DONATION FUND, INCLUDING HENRY PASTOR MEMORIAL FUND AND WOMAN'S ANTHROPOLOGICAL FUND.

George F. Bowerman, treasurer, in account with the Public Library.

CR.

DR.

1905.			1906.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer.....	\$426. 53	Jan. 4	By paid G. E. Stechert & Co., periodicals.....	\$8. 50
Oct. 16	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Company, semiannual dividend on invested fund of \$1,000 donated by the Woman's Anthropological Society, of Washington, D. C.....	25. 00	4	By paid Kenyon News and Postal Subscription Company, periodicals.....	20. 90
Nov. 3	To check, James T. Dubois, Henry Pastor memorial fund, one-half year's interest, 1905.....	50. 00	Mar. 30	do.....	103. 25
1906.			June 9	By paid Brentano's (Incorporated), periodicals.....	4. 50
Apr 20	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Company, semiannual dividend on invested fund of \$1,000 donated by the Woman's Anthropological Society, of Washington, D. C.....	25. 00	June 30	By paid Boston Book Company, periodicals.....	3. 00
June 8	To check, James T. Dubois, Henry Pastor memorial fund, one-half year's interest, 1906.....	50. 00		By balance in hands of treasurer.....	444. 59
	To credit interest on bank deposit.....	8. 21			
	Total	584. 74		Total.....	584. 74

George F. Bowerman, treasurer, in account with the Henry Pastor memorial fund.

CR.			DR.		
1905.			1906.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer	\$53.61	Jan. 4	By paid Kenyon News and Postal Subscription Company, periodicals	\$103.25
Nov. 3	To check, James T. Dubois, Henry Pastor memorial fund, one-half year's interest, 1905.....	50.00		By balance in hands of treasurer, June 30, 1906	50.36
1906.					
June 8	To check, James T. Dubois, Henry Pastor memorial fund, one-half year's interest, 1906.....	50.00			
	Total	153.61		Total.....	153.61

George F. Bowerman, treasurer, in account with the Woman's Anthropological Society fund.

CR.			DR.		
1905.			1906.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer	\$44.60	Jan. 4	By paid G. E. Stechert & Co., periodicals.....	\$8.50
Oct. 16	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Company, semiannual dividend on invested fund of \$1,000 donated by the Woman's Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C	25.00	4	By paid Kenyon News and Postal Subscription Company, periodicals	20.90
			Mar. 30	By paid Brentano's (Incorporated), periodicals	4.50
1906.			June 9	By paid Boston Book Company, periodicals	3.00
Apr. 20	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Company, semiannual dividend on invested fund of \$1,000 donated by the Woman's Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C	25.00	June 30	By balance in hands of treasurer.....	57.70
	Total	94.60		Total.....	94.60

The amounts appropriated for salaries, contingent expenses, binding, and for books are audited and paid by the District government.
Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

APPENDIX.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia was created by act of Congress approved June 3, 1896, as follows:

AN ACT To establish and provide for the maintenance of a free public library and reading room in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a free public library and reading room is hereby established and shall be maintained in the District of Columbia, which shall be the property of the said District and a supplement of the public educational system of said District. All actions relating to such library, or for the recovery of any penalties lawfully established in relation thereto, shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia, and the Commissioners of the said District are authorized on behalf of said District to accept and take title to all gifts, bequests, and devises for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance or endowment of said library; and the Commissioners of said District are further authorized to receive, as component parts of said library, collections of books and other publications that may be transferred to them.

SEC. 2. That all persons who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to the privileges of said library, including the use of the books contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, subject to such rules and regulations as may be lawfully established in relation thereto.

SEC. 3. That the said library shall be in charge of a board of library trustees, who shall purchase the books, magazines, and newspapers, and procure the necessary appendages for such library. The said board of trustees shall be composed of nine members, each of whom shall be a taxpayer in the District of Columbia and shall serve without compensation. They shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and shall hold office for six years: *Provided*, That at the first meeting of the said board the members shall be divided by lot into three classes. The first class, composed of three members, shall hold office for two years; the second class, composed of three members, shall hold office for four years; the third class, composed of three members, shall hold office for six years. Any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled by the District Commissioners. Said board shall have power to provide such regulations for its organization and government as it may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. That the said board shall have power to provide for the proper care and preservation of said library, to prescribe rules for taking and returning books, to fix, assess, and collect fines and penalties for the loss of or injury to books, and to establish all other needful rules and regulations for the management of the library as the said board shall deem proper. The said board of trustees shall appoint a librarian to have the care and superintendence of said library, who shall be responsible to the board of trustees for the impartial enforcement of all rules and regulations lawfully established in relation to said library. The said librarian shall appoint such assistants as the board shall deem necessary to the proper conduct of the library. The said board of library trustees shall make an annual report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia relative to the management of the said library.

SEC. 5. That the said library shall be located in some convenient place in the city of Washington, to be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the recommendation of the trustees of said library: *Provided*, That in any municipal building to be hereafter erected in said District, suitable provision shall be made for said library and reading room sufficient to accommodate not less than one hundred thousand volumes.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following are the regulations for the organization and government of the board of library trustees of the Free Public Library and reading room in the District of Columbia, constituted by act of Congress approved June 3, 1896:

ARTICLE I. The board of trustees shall hold regular meetings on the second Friday of each month, at an hour and place to be designated by the trustees.

ART. II. The president of the board may, and on request of three members shall, call a special meeting, of which three days' notice in writing, and specifying the object of the call, shall be given. No other than business relating to such specified object shall be transacted at such special meeting.

ART. III. At the regular meeting in January of each year, which shall be called the annual meeting, the officers of the board shall be elected, except the librarian.

ART. IV. Notices of all meetings shall be mailed to every member of the board three days previous to the time of such meetings.

ART. V. Four members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

ART. VI. The officers of the board shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a librarian, who shall also act as treasurer and assistant secretary of the board. At each annual meeting the board shall elect by ballot from its own number a president, a vice-president, and a secretary, who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are chosen. A majority of the votes cast shall elect.

ART. VII. Any vacancy occurring in these offices shall be filled at any regular meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose, by election, as aforesaid.

ART. VIII. At the regular meeting in June of each year the board of trustees shall elect by viva voce vote a librarian to serve for the fiscal year beginning with the 1st day of July subsequent to said election. It shall require a majority of the whole board to elect a librarian, and he shall at all times be subject to removal for cause by a two-thirds vote of the whole board of trustees.

ART. IX. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the board, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and to sign all papers, communications, and instruments which may require his official signature. He shall also, in conjunction with the librarian, prepare for the consideration and approval of the board, at its October meeting of each year, the annual report of the board required by the organic act. He shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the library, and shall be ex officio a member of all committees.

ART. X. In the absence of the president, the vice-president shall preside at all meetings of the board, and shall generally discharge all duties of the president in case of the latter's absence from the city or inability to act, or in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of president.

ART. XI. The duty of the secretary is to keep a neat, exact, and permanent record of the meetings of the board, to have the custody of the records and general papers of the board, and to perform the other functions usual in his office. The duty of the librarian as assistant secretary of the board shall be to keep the formal minutes of the meetings of the board under the supervision of the secretary, and to prepare the same in form for submission to the secretary, and, in the absence of the secretary, to act as secretary of the board. The duties of the librarian as treasurer of the board shall be to keep the financial account of the library, and to lay before the board at each regular meeting a statement of the amount in the treasury to its credit. He shall have the custody of all moneys and accompanying papers of the board, and shall deliver the same to his successor upon the termination of his term of office. All payments of any sums in the custody and control of the board shall be made by checks of the librarian, countersigned by the president of the board. He shall give bond to the board in the penal sum of \$2,500 for the faithful performance of his duties in connection with the custody and disbursement of money.

ART. XII. The duties of the librarian shall be as follows: To take charge of the library and reading room, and he shall be responsible for the care and safety of the books and other public property contained therein; to submit to the board of trustees, and to the proper committees, measures for securing the proper management and fullest efficiency of the library and reading room; to

obtain for the library public documents of all kinds, as well as the publications of libraries, library associations, and other bodies whose proceedings and reports may afford information of value to the board or the users of the library; to keep carefully arranged for the use of the board lists of new books and publications, both American and foreign; to prepare for the use of the board lists of books and periodicals required to complete sets, to fill out such departments as are deficient, and to supply the place of books which have been lost; to keep a list of all books and publications donated to the library, stating the name and residence of the donor and date when received; to classify and arrange all books and publications as soon as received, and to keep the same catalogues according to such plan or plans as may be approved by the board; to report promptly all flagrant cases of theft, mutilation, or injury of books and periodicals; to be responsible for the preservation of order in the rooms, and to be present, so far as may be practicable, in the library during library hours; to exercise control over the library and reading room, and all employees of the board, and to promptly report to the trustees any delinquency on the part of the employees; to keep exact and detailed accounts of all moneys received from fines and other sources, and report the same monthly to the board at the regular meeting; to submit monthly a report of all books added to and loaned by the library; to prepare and submit to the board an annual report, giving a full account of the working of the library during the fiscal year; to discharge such other duties as fall within the province of librarian and may from time to time be prescribed by the board.

ART. XIII. The standing committees of the board shall be as follows, each consisting of three members, to be appointed by the president: A committee on books, on finance, on employees, on buildings, on rules, and on bookbinding and printing.

ART. XIV. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on books and the librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the selection, purchase, and exchange of books and periodicals, the sale and exchange of duplicates, and of all old magazines and papers not kept for filing and binding; and said committee shall make written recommendations to the board as to all matters referred to it. It shall be the duty of this committee to examine from time to time the books in the library, and to temporarily, pending the order of the board, exclude from circulation any and all books which it may deem offensive to good morals, and promptly after such action report the same to the board for its action. No purchase of books or periodicals to an amount exceeding \$100 shall be made except by authority of the board—entered upon its record—and all purchases made under this rule shall be reported to the board at its next meeting.

ART. XV. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on finance shall be referred all matters relating to the library funds and all claims, and it shall audit all accounts, including the report of the librarian, provided for in Article XI, and if such claims, accounts, and reports are correct certify them to the board, and in any event report thereon with their recommendation.

ART. XVI. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on employees and librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the appointment, control, and remuneration of employees of the library, who shall report thereon to the board for its action; and all matters relating to the appointment, control, and remuneration of the librarian shall be referred to said committee for its report to the board for its action thereon.

ART. XVII. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on buildings shall be referred all matters relating to the rental, construction, alteration, repair, furnishing, heating, and lighting of the building and branch buildings to be used for the purpose of the library for its report and recommendation.

ART. XVIII. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on rules shall be referred all matters relating to the rules for the government of the board, and to the same committee and the librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the government of the library and its employees, who shall promptly report thereon, with recommendations for the action of the board.

ART. XIX. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on bookbinding and printing shall be referred all matters relating to the binding and repair of books, the arrangement, printing, sale, and disposition of catalogues and finding lists and statistics of circulation, and all matters relating to stamps, plates, labels, printed forms used in the library, and publications or printed matter issued by authority of the board, for its report and recommendation.

ART. XX. In addition to the above, such special committees may from time to time be appointed as the board at its regular meeting shall direct.

ART. XXI. All reports of the committees shall be in writing and signed by the proper committee. A majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of business.

ART. XXII. The order of business at regular meetings of the board shall be:

- (1) Call of roll.
- (2) Reading of the minutes.
- (3) Reports of officers.
- (4) Reports of standing committees.
- (5) Reports of special committees.
- (6) Reading of communications.
- (7) Presentation of claims.
- (8) Election of officers, when proper.
- (9) Unfinished business.
- (10) New business.

ART. XXIII. No money in the hands of the treasurer of the board shall be drawn from the treasury unless by special authority of the board, except in the case of the purchase of books, not exceeding \$100 in value, as provided in Article XIV.

ART. XXIV. None of these regulations shall be amended until the said amendments have been proposed in writing to a regular meeting of the board, whereupon the succeeding regular meeting shall act upon such amendments, and a majority vote of the whole board of trustees shall be required to adopt such amendments.

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF LECTURE HALL.

The trustees have adopted the following resolution to govern the use of the library lecture hall:

Resolved, That it is declared to be the policy of the board of library trustees to confine the public use of the library's lecture room to free public lectures or discussions on unobjectionable topics of popular interest and educational tendency.

That, in accordance with this policy, no charge, direct or indirect, shall be permitted to be made to the audience at such lectures or discussions, and that the applicant for permission to make such use of the lecture room shall be required to announce through the local press that such lecture or discussion is free to the public and invite public attendance upon it.

That applications for permission to use the lecture room shall be in writing, addressed to the board of library trustees, and shall set forth the facts concerning the nature of the proposed lecture or discussion and the pledges above required in respect to it; that each application shall bear the indorsement of the librarian to the effect that the lecture room is available for the requested use at the time designated; that such applications shall be considered and acted upon by the board, on favorable report from the committee on building; and that in emergency cases where use of the lecture room is desired in advance of the next meeting of the board the president is authorized to grant the requested permission, if the written application for such use in due form as above required is presented, with the favorable indorsements of the librarian and three members of the committee on building.

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF STUDY ROOMS.

Resolved, That it is declared to be the policy of the library trustees to confine the public use of the library's study rooms to the use by individuals or groups of individuals as places of quiet study. That, in accordance with this policy, the librarian is authorized to assign such study rooms to individuals, committees, or clubs for limited periods, in order that such individuals, committees, or clubs may better avail themselves of the resources of the library by having books, periodicals, etc., sent to such study rooms on request. That such study rooms shall not be used by clubs having a regular order of business or any programmes that are not closely connected with the study of the books and periodicals of the library.

LIBRARY RULES.

The following are the rules adopted for the government of the use of the library, as amended to the date of publication of this report:

ARTICLE 1. The library shall be open for the delivery and return of books every week day from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., July 4 and December 25 excepted. The reading rooms shall be open every week day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., July 4 and December 25 excepted, and every Sunday from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m.: *Provided*, That during July, August, and September they shall be closed at 9 p. m.

ART. 2. All persons who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia, including as temporary residents those who have regular business or employment in the District, shall be entitled to the privileges of the library, including the use of books contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, by signing the proper application and agreement. Applications must be signed at the library and must be renewed every three years.

ART. 3. Minors under 18 years of age will be required to furnish the written consent and guaranty of parent, guardian, or some person satisfactory to the librarian. Temporary residents not owning real estate or regularly employed or doing business in the District of Columbia shall furnish a guaranty of some resident satisfactory to the librarian, or shall, at the discretion of the librarian, make a deposit of \$5, this sum to be increased, if in the opinion of the librarian, the value of the books borrowed exceeds that sum. On surrender of cards issued on such deposits, the sums so deposited shall, after deducting unpaid fines or cost of replacing books lost or damaged, be refunded.

ART. 4. Each person entitled to draw books from the library will be supplied with a card inscribed with his or her name, residence, and register number. This card must be presented whenever a book is taken, returned, or renewed. If lost, it will be replaced upon payment of 10 cents after seven days. Immediate notice of a change of residence must be given at the library. The registered holder of a card is in all cases responsible for books drawn by means of the card, by whomsoever presented, and for all fines accrued on the same. No card shall be lent outside the household of the holder.

ART. 5. One volume or two volumes, if of the same book, may be taken out at a time and retained two weeks (except those labeled "Seven-day book") and may be renewed once for the same period, unless a reserve has been left by another person in the meantime. Books of recent purchase and very popular books are called "Seven-day books." (These books have the notice on the inside and outside cover, and must be returned at the end of seven days.) After one renewal a book may not be taken out again by the same borrower or by any other member of the same household, until it has remained on the library shelves for twenty-four hours.

ART. 6. Any book in the library (except fiction and seven-day books) may be reserved by the payment of 2 cents.

ART. 7. Books of reference and those deemed by the library committee unsuitable for general circulation shall not be loaned for home use, except upon special permission of the committee or librarian. Such books will be designated in printed catalogues by the abbreviation "Ref." and in the card catalogues by the words "Reference book, does not circulate," stamped on the face of the card.

ART. 8. A fine of 2 cents a day shall be imposed if a book is kept overtime, and at the expiration of three weeks from the date the book is drawn (if it is not returned) a messenger will be sent for it, who shall have authority to collect the fine incurred and an additional fee of 20 cents for such messenger service. No book will be delivered to the person incurring the fine until it is paid.

ART. 9. Books are not to be exchanged the same day they are taken out, unless mistakes have been made by the library attendants.

ART. 10. If any borrower lose or materially injure a book, paper, or magazine belonging to the library he shall pay the cost of replacement. If the book so lost or injured be part of a set he shall pay for the entire set, and thereupon receive the remaining volumes as his property. A book retained for more than four weeks shall be considered lost, and the person retaining it shall, in addition to accrued fines, pay the full cost of replacing such book.

ART. 11. The use of ink is not permitted in the reading rooms. Writing in books or marking the same is strictly prohibited under penalty of law.

ART. 12. No dogs or other animals shall be permitted in the building.

ART. 13. The use of tobacco, or the eating of viands of any kind, and all conversation or other conduct inconsistent with the quiet and orderly use of the library are prohibited in all parts of the library building.

ART. 14. Men and boys shall remove their hats and remain uncovered within the building.

ART. 15. Works of special rarity and value shall be consulted only at the discretion of the librarian.

ART. 16. The reading card must be surrendered at the library when the holder ceases to be a resident of the District of Columbia.

ART. 17. Teachers' cards may be issued, on which 10 books on educational topics may be drawn at a time, which are subject to recall if required by other readers. The librarian may, at his discretion, cause to be issued special privilege cards, entitling readers, who satisfy him of their need for such special privileges, to 10 or more books other than fiction and recent purchases, for use in pursuing courses of reading. Such privileges may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the librarian.

ART. 18. No library book or periodical shall be removed from the building without formal record.

ART. 19. *Borrowers must take notice of the expiration of time allowed.* After one week's delinquency, notice of fine follows and if not returned within a month, the value of the book and fine will be collected from the delinquent or guarantor.

ART. 20. All books and periodicals belonging to the library may be used in the library building by any suitable person, in such places and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the officer in charge of the reading room or of the department to which the book belongs. In all cases such books, periodicals, and other works must be returned to the desk before the borrower leaves the room where they are used.

ART. 21. A neglect to comply with any of these rules shall work a forfeiture of the privileges of the library. Borrowers are expected to take notice of the expiration of the time allowed. No claim to exemption can be established because of the failure of any notice to or from the library.

ART. 22. These rules may be amended by a vote of a majority of the trustees at any regular meeting of the board.

SECTION 849, UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES.

Stealing or injuring books, and so forth.—Any person who shall steal, wrongfully deface, injure, mutilate, tear, or destroy any book, pamphlet, or manuscript, or any portion thereof, belonging to the Library of Congress, or to any public library in the District of Columbia, whether the property of the United States or of the District of Columbia or of any individual or corporation in said District, or who shall steal, wrongfully deface, injure, mutilate, tear, or destroy any book, pamphlet, document, manuscript, print, engraving, medal, newspaper, or work of art, the property of the United States, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall, when the offence is not otherwise punishable by some statute of the United States, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, for every such offence.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE INSPECTION OF ILLUMINATING GAS AND GAS METERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BEING A COMPILATION OF THE ACTS OF CONGRESS AND ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS APPLYING TO THIS OFFICE.

The illuminating power of the gas furnished by any gaslight company, person, or persons in the District of Columbia shall be equal to twenty-two candles by the Bunsen photometer, using the Bray slit union burner numbered seven, consuming five cubic feet of gas per hour, and such gas shall not contain more than twenty grains of sulphur in any form in one hundred cubic feet, nor more than five grains of ammonia in any form in one hundred cubic feet, and shall be free of the impurity known as "sulphureted hydrogen" [hydrogen sulphide], said impurity to be determined by passing the gas through a glass vessel containing strips of bibulous paper moistened with a solution of the acetate of lead, and if any discoloration of the test paper is found to have taken place this is to be held conclusive as to the presence of hydrogen sulphide in the gas.

When the illuminating gas supplied by any company, person, or persons in the District of Columbia shall at any one time be of less illuminating power or of less purity than according to the standards just heretofore given, it shall be so reported by the inspector of gas and meters to the company, person, or persons supplying the same, who shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered before the proper tribunal and paid into the treasury of the District of Columbia aforesaid for each and every day during which such violation shall continue.

Provided, however, That if it shall appear that such deviation from the above-named standards could not have been prevented by ordinary care and prudence, but was occasioned by some unavoidable causes, then the said penalty shall not be enforced.

SEC. 2. That a suitable and impartial person, competent as a chemist, who is not a stockholder or employee in any gas works, shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to be designated and known as inspector of gas and meters. * * * and whose duties shall be to test and determine the illuminating power and purity of the gas furnished by any company, person, or persons in the District of Columbia, and to test, prove, and seal all meters that may be hereafter used by them.

SEC. 3. That a laboratory shall be provided and fitted up by the Washington Gas Light Company, subject to the approval of the inspector, in the central part of the city of Washington, at a distance, as near as may be, of two thousand feet from any gas works, and furnished with suitable apparatus for the transaction of the business of the inspector for which it is intended, and the laboratory shall be kept open on all business days between the hours of 8.45 o'clock in the forenoon and 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon: *Provided,* That the cost of fitting up said laboratory shall be paid for by each gas company in the District of Columbia in proportion to their sale of gas for the year just preceding the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. That two additional laboratories shall be provided and fitted up by the Washington Gas Light Company, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and shall be furnished with suitable apparatus, to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners, at a total cost not to exceed one thousand dollars, for inspecting and testing the illuminating gas manufactured and distributed by the said Washington Gas Light Company.

One of the said laboratories shall be located in the northwestern portion of the city of Washington and the other in the southeastern portion of said city, and the cost of providing and fitting up the said laboratories shall be paid for by the said Washington Gas Light Company.

And a laboratory shall be provided and fitted up by the Georgetown Gas Light Company, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and shall be furnished with suitable apparatus, to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners, at a total cost not to exceed one thousand dollars, for inspecting and testing the illuminating gas manufactured and distributed by the said Georgetown Gas Light Company: *Provided*, That the cost of providing and fitting up the said laboratory shall be paid by the said Georgetown Gas Light Company, and the said Georgetown Gas Light Company shall be liable for such penalties for departures from the standards of illuminating power and purity of the gas manufactured and distributed by the said company as are prescribed in the first section of these regulations.

Provided further, That the Washington Gas Light Company and the Georgetown Gas Light Company shall, at the beginning of each fiscal year, provide in advance, by depositing with the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia a sum sufficient to pay the necessary additional expenses of maintaining the service of inspecting and testing illuminating gas and gas meters, herein provided for, as estimated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum for each of the said additional laboratories.^a

SEC. 5. That the company, person, or persons furnishing the gas may, if they see fit, on each occasion of the testing of the gas by the inspector be represented by some officer, but such officer shall not interfere in the testing.

SEC. 6. That daily inspections, Sundays excepted, shall be made in conformity to the intent of this act, at any time after twelve o'clock noon and before twelve o'clock midnight, in the discretion of the inspector of gas and meters, and a record shall be kept of each inspection, giving the illuminating power and purity, which shall be open to the public, and a copy of the daily inspection shall be furnished the following day to the company, person, or persons furnishing the gas, Saturday's inspection to be furnished on Monday, and a full report for the month to be furnished upon request to any daily paper printed in the city of Washington on the day of their publication, next after the twenty-fourth day of each month, to include each day's test from the date of previous publication, and giving the average illuminating power for the month.

^a This does not include salaries of employees which are paid by the District government.

SEC. 7. That all bills for gas furnished by any company, person, or persons shall state the average illuminating power for the month, and if the same shall fall below the legal requirement, as in this act prescribed, then the amount of the bill shall be reduced pro rata.

SEC. 8. That in testing meters the inspector or assistant inspector shall ascertain whether the meter is of proper construction and requires only the pressure of a column of water indicated by the water gauge commonly used for such tests of one-fourth of an inch high to work it, and whether it works regularly and correctly and registers exactly the amount of gas passing through it, first, at the rate the meter is marked to supply; secondly, at one-third its rate; thirdly, at twice its rate.

The standard foot shall be one cubic foot, containing sixty-two and three hundred and twenty-one one thousandths pounds, avoirdupois weight, of distilled water at the temperature of sixty-two degrees Fahrenheit, and with a barometrical pressure of thirty inches, and meters registering within two per centum either way of the exact number of such feet passing through them at the first-named rate, and within three per centum at the second and third rates, and no others, shall be deemed accurate and be stamped by the inspector.

The inspector shall keep at the laboratory a correct record of all meters inspected by him, with their proof at the time of inspection, which record shall be open at all times to the public for any reasonable examination by any company, person, or persons having any interest therein.

SEC. 9. That any gas meter now in use shall be proved and tested on the written request of the consumer of gas on whose premises it may be, and in his presence, if he requires, upon the payment in advance to the inspector or assistant inspector of fifty cents for each and every meter inspected, proved, and sealed, and if any such meter on being tested shall be found to register inaccurately to the injury of the consumer to an extent exceeding two per centum, the fee of fifty cents shall be returned to the person applying for said inspection and be paid to the inspector by the company, person, or persons supplying the gas, and every such meter shall be considered correct and sealed accordingly, which shall register quantities varying from the true standard measure of gas of not more than two per centum, and a record shall be kept of the same and of all fees so collected.

And all meters hereafter used by any gas company, person, or persons shall be first inspected, proved, and sealed at the laboratory provided for by this act, and for such inspection, proving, and sealing the company, in the first instance, and thereafter the company, person, or persons applying to have the meter inspected shall pay fifty cents for each meter, a record of which shall be kept and of the fees so collected.

SEC. 10. The provisions of sections 8 and 9 shall apply to all gas meters from which the heads shall have been removed by any gas company in the District of Columbia for the purpose of examining and repairing the same, and no gas meter from which the head shall have been removed shall be again placed in service by any gas company in the District of Columbia without having been duly inspected, approved, and sealed as provided for in this and the preceding sections, and for such inspection of repaired meters a fee of twenty cents shall be paid.

SEC. 11. All fees received by the inspector for testing meters shall be paid by him to the collector of taxes for payment into the Treasury of the United States, to be placed to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.

SEC. 12. That each company, person, or persons manufacturing illuminating gas in the District of Columbia shall, when required in writing by the inspector of gas and meters, bring to the laboratory any meter that may have been required to be inspected, proved, and sealed, and to return the same to its proper place after such inspection; and it shall not be lawful for any other party or person to remove and return meters.

SEC. 13. That any gas company or person placing a gas meter in service in the District of Columbia that has not been inspected, proved, and sealed, as provided for in the preceding sections, for each and every such violation of such provisions shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered before the proper tribunal of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That if the inspector of gas and meters is unable, through press of business or any accidental cause, to test and inspect and seal meters proposed to be set, then the company shall be at liberty to place an unsealed gas meter on any premises, the same to be replaced by a sealed meter as soon as sealed meters can be procured from the inspector, not later than forty-eight hours.

SEC. 14. That the inspector and assistant inspector of gas and meters shall each give bond to the extent of double his annual salary, and shall each take an oath or affirmation, before some officer legally qualified to administer the same, that he will faithfully, diligently, and impartially discharge the duties of his office.

Public Library District of Columbia, 1906.



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Public Library District of Columbia, 1906.



PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING, DETAIL OF ENTRANCE.

Public Library District of Columbia, 1906.



A STUDY AND CLUB ROOM, SECOND FLOOR.



Public Library District of Columbia, 1906.



A SECTION OF CHILDREN'S ROOM, MAIN FLOOR.

Public Library District of Columbia, 1906.



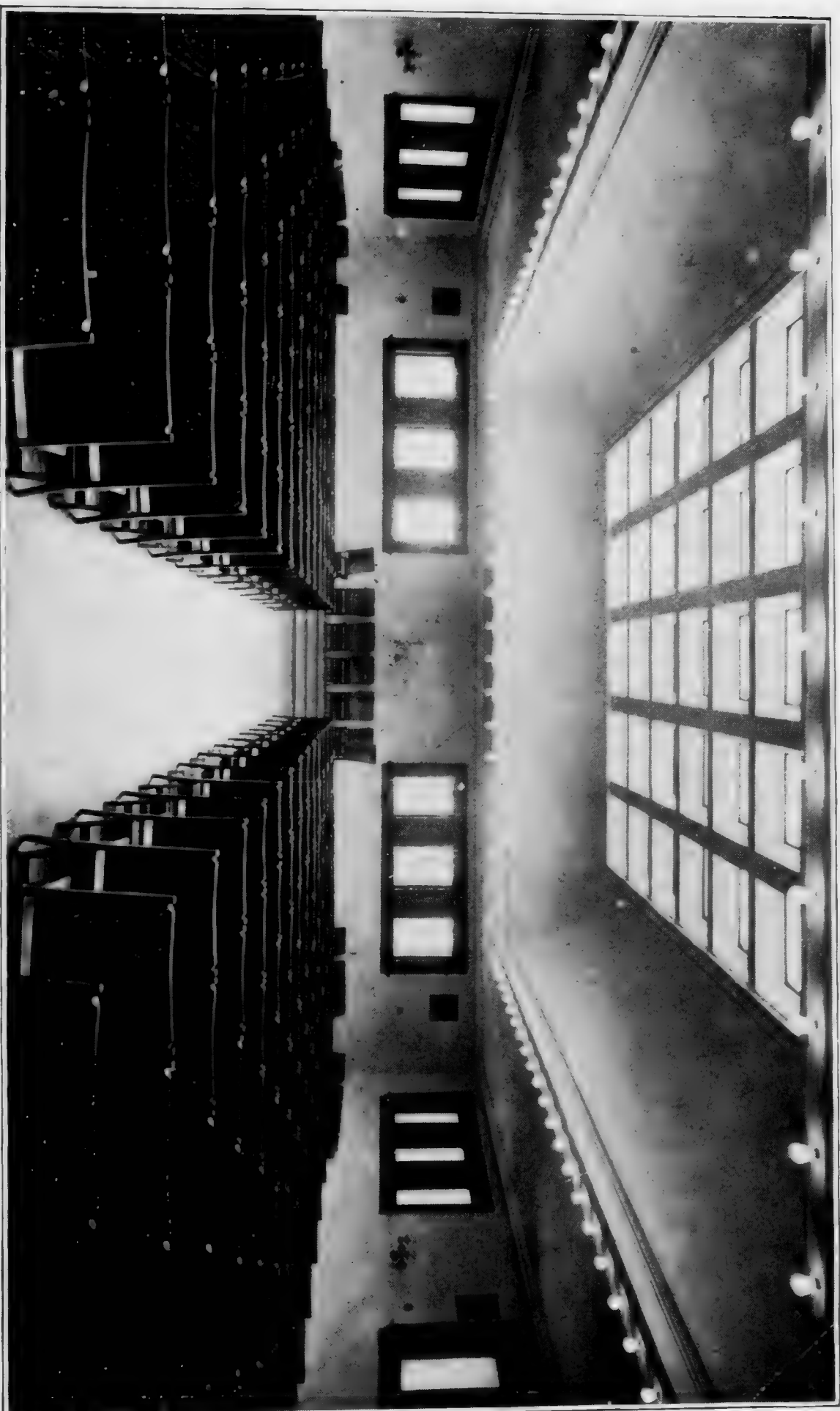
DELIVERY ROOM, MAIN FLOOR

Public Library District of Columbia, 1906.



A LINE AT THE RETURNING DESK.

Public Library District of Columbia, 1906.



LECTURE HALL, SECOND FLOOR.

Public Library District of Columbia, 1906.



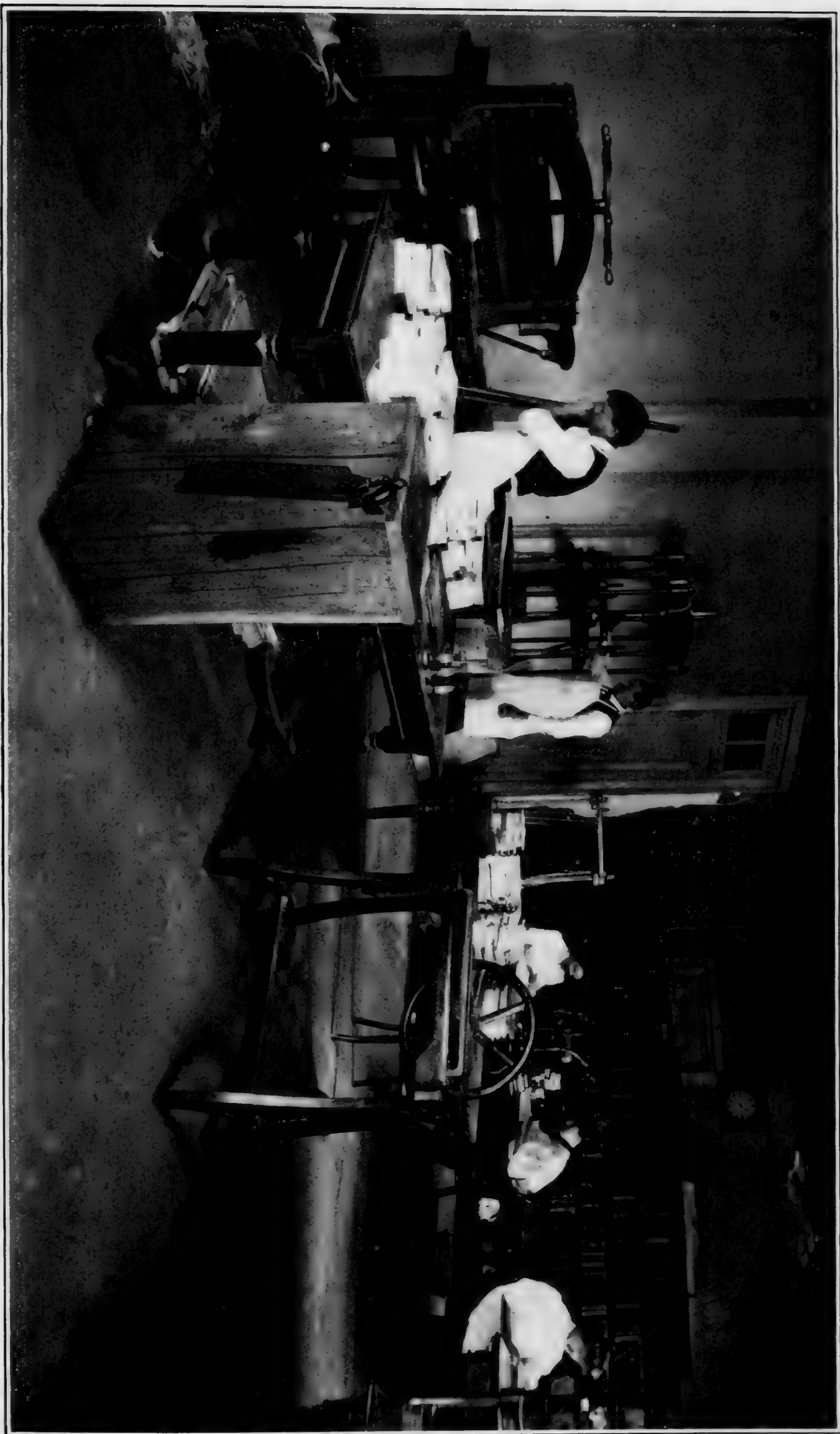
EXHIBITION ROOM, SECOND FLOOR.

Public Library District of Columbia, 1906.



READING AND REFERENCE ROOM, MAIN FLOOR.

Public Library District of Columbia, 1906.



LIBRARY'S BINDERY, BASEMENT.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 1, 1906.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, together with a report of its operations for the fiscal year 1906, and recommendations.

Estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

Major and superintendent	\$4,000.00
Assistant superintendent, with rank of inspector	2,500.00
3 inspectors, at \$1,800 each	5,400.00
10 captains, at \$1,500 each	15,000.00
Chief clerk, who shall also be property clerk	2,000.00
1 clerk	1,500.00
3 clerks, at \$900 each	2,700.00
4 surgeons of the police and fire departments, at \$600 each	2,400.00
Additional compensation for 20 privates detailed for special service in the detection and prevention of crime, or so much thereof as may be necessary	4,800.00
12 lieutenants, one of whom shall be harbor master, at \$1,320 each	15,840.00
45 sergeants, one of whom may be detailed for duty in the harbor patrol, at \$1,250 each	56,250.00
424 privates of class 3, at \$1,200 each	508,800.00
112 privates of class 2, at \$1,080 each	120,960.00
173 privates of class 1, at \$900 each	146,700.00
For amount required to pay salaries of privates of class 2 who will be promoted to class 3 and privates of class 1 who will be promoted to class 2 during the fiscal year 1908	9,935.63
6 telephone operators, at \$600 each	3,600.00
Janitor for police headquarters	720.00
14 laborers, at \$600 each	8,400.00
Messenger	700.00
Messenger	500.00
Major and superintendent, mounted	240.00
Inspector, mounted	240.00
70 captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at \$240 each ..	16,800.00
64 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted on bicycles, at \$50 each ..	3,200.00
26 drivers, at \$600 each	15,600.00
2 matrons, at \$600 each	1,200.00
Miscellaneous:	
For rent of substation and stable in Anacostia	480.00
For fuel	4,000.00
For repairs to stations	5,000.00

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Miscellaneous:	
For rent of substation and stable in Anacostia	480.00
For fuel	4,000.00
For repairs to stations	5,000.00

Miscellaneous—Continued

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including the purchase of new wagons, rewards for fugitives, modern revolvers, installation of card system and maintenance of same in the police department, stationery, city directories, and periodicals, telegraphing, photographing, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bed clothing, insignia of office, purchase and care of horses, horse and vehicle for superintendent, bicycles, police equipments and repairs to same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van, and patrol wagons, and expenses incurred in the prevention and detection of crime, and other necessary expenses.....	\$32,500.00
For flags and halyards for station houses.....	125.00
For rent of police department headquarters and property rooms.....	2,400.00
For the purchase of a lot to be used as a site for a station house in Anacostia.....	3,000.00
For reconstruction of cell corridors and the making, erecting, and placing therein, in the first, second, fourth, and sixth precinct stations, 8 modern locking appliances.....	20,000.00
For construction of target range and retaining wall at seventh precinct station.....	8,000.00

House of Detention:

To enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide transportation, including the purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness, and a suitable place for the reception, transportation, and detention of children under 17 years of age, and, in the discretion of the Commissioners, of girls and women over 17 years of age, arrested by the police on charge of offense against any law in force in the District of Columbia, or held as witnesses, or held pending final investigation or examination, or otherwise, including salaries of 2 clerks, at \$900 each; 4 drivers, at \$540 each; 1 hostler, at \$540; 6 guards, at \$600 each; 2 matrons, at \$600 each; or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	12,740.00
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For harbor patrol:

1 sergeant, at \$1,250.....	1,250.00
2 engineers, at \$840 each.....	1,680.00
2 firemen, at \$480 each.....	960.00
1 watchman.....	420.00
2 deck hands, at \$480 each.....	960.00

For fuel, construction, maintenance, repairs, and incidentals..... 2,500.00

Transportation of prisoners:

For conveying prisoners to the workhouse, including salary of driver, not to exceed \$720, and the purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness.....	2,000.00
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The Metropolitan police jurisdiction embraces the territory of the District of Columbia, an area of nearly 70 square miles. There are several hundred linear miles of streets and alleys in the most improved portion, while as many more are included in the roadways and drives which traverse the less densely populated sections. Aside from the cities of Washington and Georgetown there are within the District over 80 towns, villages, and subdivisions, ranging from 95 to 3,500 in population, the intervening roads having an aggregate of about 6,000 persons. These places do not have mayors and councils, but come under the governing authority of the District of Columbia—the Commissioners. Washington is the center of activity and population, these features decreasing in the direction of the States of Maryland and Virginia and the police distribution of force diminishing gradually from the center toward the District borders.

The census of the District, enumerated by members of the police force a year ago, shows that Washington and Georgetown combined contain a population of 259,100; the suburban section a population of 64,223. Of the whole 231,417 are white and 95,018 colored.

Outside of Washington proper are located many extensive and valuable properties, aside from the Government interests and private residences—the University of America, Methodist University, Pro-Cathedral University, and Army and Navy Preparatory School being among them. These, together with the Government Asylum for the Insane, Soldiers' Home, Bureau of Standards, the beautiful Rock Creek Park, attractive and costly cemeteries, and other places of note, not including hundreds of magnificent residences, all come under the watchfulness of the District police.

The highways connecting the various villages and subdivisions are not only patronized by permanent residents, but by distinguished temporary officials and visitors whose welfare must be looked after. Several bridges and the approaches thereto enter into the general condition. These would furnish ready means of escape for the criminal and disorderly into other jurisdictions if they were not properly guarded.

In order that the situation may be more readily comprehended, the following list of villages, towns, and subdivisions in the District of Columbia without Washington and Georgetown, with the population of each, is presented:

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Anacostia.....	3,349	140	3,489
Hillsdale.....	131	2,315	2,446
Twining City.....	481	20	501
Contgess Heights.....	746	3	749
East Washington Park.....	60		60
Good Hope.....	118	18	136
Garfield.....	23	592	615
Giesboro.....	160	18	178
Shepherds.....	44	16	60
United States Government Hospital for the Insane.....	2,401	503	2,904
Tenleytown.....	987	393	1,380
Cleveland Park.....	282	59	341
American University Park.....	64	1	65
Wesley Heights.....	17		17
County, Eighth precinct.....	7,032	4,172	11,204
County, Ninth precinct.....	1,576	141	1,717
Kendall Green.....	219	47	266
Trinidad.....	1,470	661	2,131
Benning.....	452	263	715
Kenilworth.....	206	122	328
Deanwood.....	33	284	317
Burrville.....	4	195	199
Central Heights.....	49	2	51
Fairmont.....		12	12
Glendale.....	9	42	51
Lincoln.....		120	120
Central Avenue.....	10	2	12
Chesapeake Junction.....		48	48
Ivy City.....	116	286	402
Montello.....	62	41	103
Winthrop.....	79	9	88
Langdon.....	548	5	553
Cottage Place.....	59		59
Reform School.....	172	190	362
Avalon Heights.....	137		137
Greenvale.....	87	12	99
Blair.....	13	14	27
Kalorama.....	331	63	394
Tuttles.....	168	32	200
Washington Heights.....	561	129	690
Littles.....	297	50	347
Cliffbourne.....	246	49	295
Com. subdivision.....	800	118	918
Columbia College.....	564	36	600
University Park.....	348	34	382
Columbia College, south.....	845	44	889
Sherman's subdivision.....	245	24	269
Mount Pleasant.....	1,455	122	1,577
Ingleside.....	194	38	232
Dennison's subdivision.....	109	10	209

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Meridian Hill.....	469	1,202	1,671
Lanier Heights.....	329	45	374
Columbia Heights.....	2,938	308	3,246
Holmead Manor.....	946	67	1,013
Turner's.....	125	4	129
Todd and Brown's.....	1,649	830	2,479
Wright & Dole.....	411	595	1,006
Petworth.....	430	12	422
Gass's subdivision.....	231	3	234
Whitney Close.....	119	1	120
Bellevue.....	399	59	458
Schuetzen Park.....	6	.....	6
Howard University.....	186	661	847
Barbour & Moore.....	873	10	883
Dobbin's subdivision.....	212	1	213
Filtration plant.....	78	15	93
Prospect Hill and Glenwood.....	15	.....	15
Trinity College.....	113	7	120
United States Soldiers' Home.....	985	50	1,035
Woodburn Station.....	39	58	97
Stotts.....	96	22	118
Lamond.....	94	55	149
Takoma.....	304	78	382
Brightwood Park.....	656	31	687
Brightwood Subdivision.....	407	191	598
North Columbia Heights.....	102	28	130
Eckington.....	322	28	350
Edgewood.....	233	4	237
Metropolis.....	84	4	88
West Brookland.....	102	1	103
South Brookland.....	466	82	548
Sherwood's.....	139	.....	139
Brookland.....	753	75	828
University Heights.....	252	4	256
Rock Creek Park.....	13	.....	13

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Within the principal city of the District are located those important official and diplomatic interests that are to be found in no municipality of the country: The homes and executive quarters of the President, Cabinet officers, judges of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, and members of foreign legations.

Experience prompts that precautions be adopted by the police to insure them against annoyances and embarrassments. This is undertaken on the part of the municipal police in the absence of other provisions for their security and comfort, except that the United States Capitol building is under the guard of a distinct police supervision.

The surroundings and responsibilities may be more fully appreciated when it is understood that the quiet of the homes of some of our distinguished officials have been intruded upon by irresponsible individuals, with whom the law charges the police must deal.

The records for the year that ended June 30 last show that 491 persons alleged to have been suffering from mental impairment were investigated by the police, of whom 377 were admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Questions of international law and others of an intricate character arise from time to time, such as are not encountered in other jurisdictions. The social conditions are distinct, not such as prevail elsewhere, and a successful and creditable police administration requires superior intelligence and application on the part of its agents.

The District laws providing punishment for felonies and misdemeanors of greater magnitude, passed by Congress, and the hundreds of what are known as "Police Regulations," adopted by the Commissioners, more than make up in number for the city ordinances in any

large municipality—such as those that prohibit expectorating on the sidewalks, dogs barking, roosters crowing, sweeping paper and dirt from sidewalks into the street, movements of vehicles, and many other seemingly small requirements which, if strictly enforced, add to the cleanliness and order.

While the residents of the District of Columbia are generally law abiding, there may be found petty pilferers, dishonest servants, disturbers of the peace, and intolerable cranks, and when the arrests of such are included with those taken into court for violating the multiplicity of District regulations, the aggregate will be found to equal that of the larger cities, and to exceed the number in several where minor regulations are not so general. It is readily apparent that the high percentage of arrests in this jurisdiction is caused by an unrelenting enforcement of the regulations referred to and not by crime.

THE POLICE FORCE.

On the 30th day of June, 1906, the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia consisted of 694 officers and privates, distributed as follows: At headquarters: 1 major and superintendent; a captain and assistant superintendent, who was in charge of the detective bureau; another captain, who not only looked after the horses, vehicles, and other property of the department, the uniforms and equipments of the force and the condition of the buildings, but also served as a member of the trial board designated to dispose of cases involving breaches of discipline, and in caring for other details; another captain was engaged in receiving complaints, making assignments, transfers, issuing permits, giving legal and other information, carrying out and transmitting orders; and 2 others were employed in observing the manner in which the privates performed their duty in the precincts, in investigating complaints, and sitting as trial officers.

There were 11 lieutenants—10 in command of precincts and station houses, and 1 acting as night inspector; 24 desk sergeants, 2 being assigned to each of the stations for 12 hours' duty each in caring for the records, prisoners, preparing reports, and in complying with other regulations.

There were 40 sergeants, one of whom had charge of the detective bureau at night; 2 had charge of the privates on duty as exterior guards at the White House, performing twelve hours' duty each; 8 were mounted on horses, exercising supervision over the privates on duty in the suburbs; and the remaining sergeants performing similar duty on foot and on bicycles in the several precincts.

Of the 4 men comprising what was known as the bicycle corps of sergeants, 2 were privates detailed to act as sergeants.

On the date mentioned there were 635 privates in the force. They were not all available, however, for beat duty, as 87 were detailed, not including the 20 acting as detective sergeants, and 68 were on post duty assignments, leaving but 480 for patrol duty on foot, on bicycles, and on horseback. From this number should be deducted 30, who were sick on that date, and 27 on leave, leaving in round numbers 423 actually available. When these were divided into reliefs, employing the greatest number in the night time, by reason of the fact that marauders move under cover of the darkness, it will be seen that 100 were patrolling the District during the daytime, and that during the night the greatest number on duty at one time was 200.

During the fiscal year the assignments for the special duty as referred to were as follows:

POST ASSIGNMENTS.

Arlington Hotel and vicinity	1	Long Bridge.....	3
Baltimore and Ohio depot.....	2	Loop.....	2
Baltimore and Potomac depot.....	2	New bridge.....	3
Benning.....	1	Precincts, in plain clothes.....	8
Brookland.....	2	Precinct wagons and signal system..	20
Brightwood.....	3	Special duty.....	2
Center Market.....	2	Tenley.....	2
Cleveland Park.....	3	Thirty-sixth and Prospect streets....	1
Coal dump, corner First and M streets NE.....	1	Takoma.....	2
Deanwood.....	2	Harlem.....	2
Fifteenth and H streets NE.....	1	Total.....	68
Langdon.....	3		

DETAILED.

Bicycle squad, acting sergeants.....	2	House of Detention.....	3
Bathing beach.....	1	Inspector of licenses.....	1
Baltimore and Ohio depot, as de- tective.....	1	Local identification bureau.....	1
Baltimore and Potomac depot, as detective.....	1	National Park.....	2
Detective office.....	3	Police headquarters.....	6
District building.....	5	Photographer and finger print for department.....	1
Disbursing office.....	1	Police court—bailiffs.....	4
Emergency Hospital.....	2	Printer for department.....	1
Executive Mansion.....	42	Sanitary officer.....	1
Guard with prisoners' van.....	2	Workhouse—guards.....	5
Tax collector's office.....	1	Total.....	87
Hack inspector.....	1		

Disposition of the force for the twenty-four hours ended 8 a. m., July 1, 1906.

Major and superintendent.....	1
Captain and assistant superintendent.....	1
Captains.....	4
Lieutenants.....	12
Sergeants.....	41
Privates, class 2.....	265
Privates, class 1.....	370

Total (does not include 24 desk sergeants)..... 694

	Major and super- intendent.	Captain and as- sistant super- intendent.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Total.	Sick.	With leave.	Detailed.	Post duty.	Patrol duty.
Headquarters.....	1	1	4	1	...	20	27	...	...	...	...	...
Precincts:												
First.....				1	3	66	70	3	2	13	7	41
Second.....				1	4	55	60	2	2	8	3	40
Third.....				1	3	67	71	3	2	8	3	51
Fourth.....				1	3	50	54	...	1	5	6	35
Fifth.....				1	5	73	79	5	5	9	3	51
Sixth.....				1	4	60	65	2	2	13	8	35
Seventh.....				1	6	65	72	3	4	10	13	35
Eighth.....				1	2	48	51	2	1	4	3	38
Ninth.....				1	5	59	65	4	3	8	11	33
Tenth.....				1	5	63	69	5	5	6	11	36
Harbor.....				1	1	9	11	1	...	...	...	8
Total.....	1	1	4	12	41	a 635	a 694	30	27	87	68	403

a Includes 20 privates detailed as detectives.

IMPROVED BUT INADEQUATE FORCE.

When the proposition for changing the titles of the several officers of the force and increasing their pay and that of the rank and file was submitted by the major and superintendent and taken up by the Commissioners, the question of police post details was given earnest consideration, and such assignments were relieved wherever possible, the members of the force being returned to patrol duty, so that at the beginning of the present fiscal year, with increased pay and the special, or post duty, force reduced, the department starts out under more favorable conditions. The act of Congress providing for an increase in pay for the members of the force was approved June 8, 1906.

There was no change made in the title or salary of the major and superintendent.

The title of the assistant superintendent was changed to that of inspector and his pay advanced to \$2,500, in keeping with the recommendation of the department.

The title of the captains was changed to that of inspectors and their salaries increased from \$1,500 to \$1,800 per annum, but there was a reduction of 1 in the number of such officials. The orders of the Commissioners, which went into effect on this date, provide for the retention of the assistant superintendent as the head of the detective bureau, and the 3 inspectors continue the duties performed by them while they ranked as captains. The increase in pay and change in title, while for the benefit of the public and the department, were secured at some sacrifice to the major and superintendent in the way of reduced assistance.

The titles of the lieutenants were changed to captains, who assumed command of the several police precincts July 1, 1906. They are held responsible for the peace and good order within the limits of their respective precincts and for proper discipline on the part of their subordinates.

For many years the several stations were without an officer of rank in immediate charge during the night, owing to the insufficient numerical strength of officers, but under the provisions of the new act several sergeants were promoted to be lieutenants, and hereafter the public and the department should have the benefit of an officer's presence at police stations at all hours.

This will enable the sergeants on duty to give constant supervision to outside public interests and the privates on the beats, thereby furnishing better protection to life and property and securing increased efficiency on the part of the patrolmen.

The promotion of 10 members of the force to be captains caused a reduction of that number in the effective street patrol, but this deficiency will be more than counterbalanced by the perfected organization and improvement in discipline which will result from the change, and their restoration will undoubtedly be early provided for.

The new law provides for a substantial increase in the pay of certain privates, the latter being classified as follows, to become available July 1, 1906:

Class 1, to consist of privates who had served less than three years, to receive \$900 per annum.

Class 2, to consist of privates who had served more than three years, and less than five, to receive \$1,080 per annum.

Class 3, to consist of privates who had served more than five years, to receive \$1,200 per annum.

For many years the major and superintendent urged that the salaries of the members of the force should be increased, and its final coming to the force was like the realization of a dream. There is no question but what the encouragement thus given will bring reward twofold in the intelligent and energetic manner in which the members will carry on the work assigned and in enabling them to meet the higher cost of living.

That which is now lacking to make the department what it should be is an increase in its numerical strength, and this year the major and superintendent has taken occasion, in connection with his estimates, to make recommendation which should secure 70 more privates. Considering present conditions, this recommendation for additional assistance is a modest one, but it is made consistent with the estimates of the Commissioners.

The new precinct along the river front and Pennsylvania avenue, Connecticut avenue, and F street, in the business section, are insufficiently patrolled, while Eckington, Brightwood, Kenilworth, and other outlying localities have been in need of additional men and protection for the past two or three years.

It is not only difficult, but it partakes of the ridiculous to have to recall policemen from one quarter of the District for duty in another, perhaps several times within a few hours, in order to meet unusual conditions. This should be avoided by increasing the number of available patrolmen.

It might not be out of place to mention, with a view to exercising economy, that a member of the force who was detailed at the Baltimore and Ohio depot for years has been relieved and placed on other duty; that three men who were detailed at the filtration plant were changed; that two men who were on duty for years around the city post-office were given enlarged territory; that the member performing duty at the Bathing Beach was taken therefrom; that the police veterinarian was recalled; that the three men serving as guards at the House of Detention were relieved and assigned to other duty, provision having been made for guards; that a member detailed as inspector of licenses was returned to active duty; and another, who had been detailed in connection with the pound service, under the health officer, was returned.

It is to be hoped that in due course of time Congress will make provision for clerks in the police department, bailiffs in the courts, and watchmen at the workhouse, thereby advancing the welfare of the department, by permitting the assignment of these members to their legitimate duties.

AMENDMENTS REQUIRED.

The act of June 8, 1906, made no provision for maintaining the full complement of the force in case of death, removal, or resignation of privates from either class 2 or class 3 if a member of the next lower grade had not served long enough to be entitled to advancement. Consequently, there can be no promotion to classes 2 or 3 to fill a vacancy thus created until a member qualifies by serving the required time.

It is therefore recommended that paragraph 2 of the law be amended as follows:

Should a vacancy by death, removal, or resignation exist in the grade of privates of class 2 or privates of class 3 at any time and no private of class 1 or class 2 having qualified by length of service and as otherwise provided for promotion to be a private of class 2 or a private of class 3, as the case may be, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to appoint to class 1 such number of privates, not exceeding 10, as may be necessary to maintain the full complement of the force as allowed by law making appropriations for the support of the Metropolitan police force.

It was also observed that no provision was made in the reorganization law for filling the several classes of privates should an emergency arise which would result in more than ordinary numerical depletion. In other words, should an epidemic or other catastrophe overtake the community and many members of the force lose their lives under the law as it now stands, there is no process whereby the reduction could be filled, and for that reason it is respectfully recommended that the act be so amended as to provide that in time of emergencies, such as riot, fire, flood, pestilence, or similar catastrophe from which any unusual depletion of the force of privates results, that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be authorized to promote to class 3 privates of class 2 who have nearest completed five years' service in such class, provided their intelligent attention to duty merits same, and that in like emergencies privates of class 1 may be promoted to be privates of class 2 in the order of length of service in class 1, provided their intelligent attention to duty merits the same. This might be a very important matter, and it is urged that the Commissioners give it their favorable consideration.

ANACOSTIA STATION.

Included in the estimate for the next fiscal year is an item for the purchasing of a site upon which to erect a substation house in that section of the District known as Anacostia, across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac. For many years the department has been paying rental for the station house over there, and has already expended almost a sufficient sum to purchase a lot and erect a building thereon.

The District at this time is paying an annual rental of \$480 for a building in Anacostia which was never intended to be used as a station house and that is illy adapted for the purpose. It is hoped that the Commissioners may prevail upon Congress to provide a site, which will lay the foundation for an appropriation sufficient to construct a building another year. The population of Anacostia and vicinity consists of several thousands of people, and near by is the United States Government Hospital for the Insane, with its 3,000 inmates, all forming a community which is far removed from the heart of the District of Columbia and which needs a modern police station.

THE OLD MORGUE.

Within the heart of the city, not far from the new union station, is located an abandoned building which was formerly used as a morgue. It stands in the rear of the present sixth precinct station, and will soon become an eyesore and nuisance unless something is done to maintain it. It could be readily converted into a stable for the

department. As stated in previous years, a small expenditure would put it in condition to accommodate the sick horses, which would avoid the placing of them in a private hospital at District expense.

TARGET RANGE AND GYMNASIUM.

The District of Columbia is the owner of a lot adjoining the Seventh precinct police station. The station itself is a modern structure, occupied by a large force of men. An appropriation of \$8,000 would enable the District to provide a gymnasium, bowling alley, and target range on the land referred to, which would prove a benefit to the members of the force in many ways. At present they have no place for recreation except the sitting rooms in the station houses and when off duty are disposed to seek amusement elsewhere. The establishment of the gymnasium and target range would not only improve their efficiency in the use and handling of the revolver, which each member should thoroughly understand, but it would improve the men physically and mentally and furnish them a place of rendezvous for recreation and rest.

There is ample ground adjoining the Seventh precinct station house for such a range and gymnasium, and one of the existing walls can be utilized.

The erection of this building would not only be an improvement in that section of the District, but would prove economical and in the interest of good government.

Men who are unfamiliar with arms when they come into the force are required by law to go armed, and are often called upon to use the same to save life and property and yet no provision is made whereby they may learn their handling and use. The shooting of a mad dog by a member of the force not instructed in the use of the revolver might cost a life or two and yet, without providing a gallery for practice, how can the department insist on efficiency in this regard?

INCREASE OF FORCE.

The estimate is for an increase of 30 men, at \$900 per annum each.

Under act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, the privates, as stated, are divided into three grades: Class 1, at \$900 per annum each; class 2, at \$1,080 per annum each; class 3, at \$1,200 per annum each; those of class 1 to be promoted to class 2 after three years' service, and those of class 2 to be promoted to class 3 after five years' service.

Experience has already demonstrated that under this arrangement there will at all times be a greater or lesser number of privates in classes 2 and 3 than specified in the appropriation act. When a private of class 3 dies, resigns, or is removed, the vacancy thus created, unless a private of class 2 is eligible for promotion, must exist until one of the latter class becomes qualified. The same condition will prevail in class 2 at times. So matters must continue, there being a greater number at one time than at another. The greatest reduction in force during the current year, owing to this variation, was 8—quite a deficiency to be reckoned with—but by the close of the fiscal year the force will have again reached its maximum strength, consistent with the appropriation made for its support. The vacancies carried during the year, by reason of lack of privates qualified for promotion from

classes 1 and 2, will, unless corrected, permit of a lapse into the Treasury to the credit of the police expense.

An increase of 30 in the number of privates of class 1, at \$900 per annum each, is recommended. This would enable the department to keep the force a little above the maximum and furnish the assistance so much in demand. The harbor precinct has a sufficient number of officers, but so deplorable a representation in privates as to make it necessary to have protection afforded in that growing and active locality from another precinct, thereby borrowing from a large district, which can illy afford to loan its help. The new Union Depot locality, with miles of railroad territory, the extensive improvements in the business center, extension of railroad lines over the bridges, and many demands in residential quarters, to the extent that a private police institution has been established here, which incurs an expense the citizens should not be required to bear, calls for this moderate increase at this time.

MORE MOUNTED MEN.

An increase of \$3,600 is asked for 15 additional mounted men.

There are now available 8 mounted sergeants and 43 mounted privates, who are assigned to the Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth precincts, which include extensive outlying territory, wherein are located well-populated towns, villages, and roads, Rock Creek Park, hundreds of valuable residences, many prominent educational institutions, governmental buildings, and other interests. In order to cover this broad expanse each of the mounted men must ride many miles daily.

In the Fifth precinct, the county portion of which is patrolled by mounted privates, but 2 men are on duty in the day and five at night, 3 being the greatest number on duty at one time, to patrol all of the District of Columbia east of the Potomac and south of the Anacostia River, East Capitol street extended, and Ridge road.

The suburban portion of the Ninth precinct is equally as extensive, terminating at the Maryland line, and is patrolled by 3 mounted privates in the day and 6 in the night time, 3 being the greatest number on duty at one time.

The suburban portion of the Tenth precinct extends from Whitney avenue to the Maryland line on the north and from Rock Creek on the west to Queen's Chapel road, Brentwood road, and Maryland line on the east. This area is patrolled by 12 mounted privates, 4 being the greatest number on duty at one time.

The rural portion of the Seventh precinct extends from Rock Creek on the east to the Maryland line on the west and north from Georgetown to the same State line. This area is patrolled by 13 mounted privates, 5 being the greatest number on duty at one time.

One mounted private does duty from K street to the Long Bridge and on the White Lot and Monument Grounds. This is an extensive beat; but the mounted private is able to give close attention to the river front and the Government reservation named.

Another mounted officer does duty between Florida avenue on the south, Albany street on the north, and from Second street west to the Brentwood road. The available force of footmen being so limited, it was found necessary to assign a mounted private to this locality, in order that the residents therein could be afforded proper protection.

A casual inspection of these extensive districts, with a knowledge of what they include, will readily convince the observer of the necessity for the 15 mounted privates.

AN EXTRA JANITOR.

An increase of 1 laborer, at \$600 per annum, is requested.

There are at this time 13 laborers in the department, who clean up the twelve station houses. Not only do these employees look after the offices and sleeping quarters of the force, but the cells and cell corridors must be cleaned daily, and during cold weather the heating apparatus must be attended to.

In case of sickness among the laborers, there is but one extra man to relieve them, consequently when two or more are ill or on leave there are no substitutes to do the work. With two substitutes the larger houses could be kept in better sanitary condition and the sick time of the other laborers covered.

REPAIRS TO STATIONS.

An increase of \$250 is recommended for repairs to stations.

Additional repairs are needed in some of the stations, which can not be made with the present allowance. Materials and labor have advanced in prices year by year and the request for an increased appropriation is justified by conditions.

MODERN CELLS AND CORRIDORS.

For the reconstruction of cell corridors and the making, erecting, and placing therein in the First, Second, Fourth, and Sixth precinct stations eight modern steel cages for prisoners, with modern locking appliances.

This is an increase of \$20,000. For several years the department has called attention to the necessity for modernizing the cell corridors and cell rooms of some of the police stations. Lack of ventilation, light, and modern accommodations is not characteristic of the prison provisions of a well-regulated city. There are times when prisoners must be confined in these cells in numbers, which adds a severe penalty to the restraint. In the heated season of the year it is especially oppressive and severe. Those interested in reforms in the treatment of the unfortunate, many of whom are held for trivial offenses, would hasten to condemn the facilities afforded here. The department long since entered its protest against the maintenance of antiquated quarters for prisoners in several of the stations, and urgently renews its recommendations for the enlargement of the window spaces and the erection of up-to-date steel cages with overhead ventilation, together with the latest sewer connection and safety appliances.

HARBOR PATROL.

Frequent calls are made on this service to operate in the night time, and as the pilot of the vessel must be licensed, it is important that a second sergeant be provided for that service. For the same reasons it is urged that another engineer, fireman, and deck hand be allowed for those hours.

An increase of \$500 is recommended for fuel, construction, maintenance, repairs, and incidentals.

Owing to the increased demands upon the harbor boat, and the precinct to which it is assigned, and the requirements of the United States Government inspector, as shown by reports on file in the police department, it is absolutely necessary that the fund for the maintenance of this auxiliary be increased to \$2,500.

UNSANITARY BUILDINGS.

Aside from the improvements mentioned there are others that are badly needed, in order that the District of Columbia should enjoy the distinction for having modern and humane accommodations and facilities for handling those who from time to time require the attention and assistance of the police.

Several of the buildings now utilized as station houses were constructed years ago, some of them before the civil war, and while a rigid inspection reveals that every effort is made to keep them free from unsanitary conditions, these efforts are unavailing. The health authorities, the police surgeons, and citizens' committees have condemned three of these houses in support of the continued contention of the major and superintendent of police, and it is to be hoped that within the next year or two the situation may undergo a change for the better.

There should be constructed a central police station in lieu of the present First precinct affair. Indeed, the placing of prisoners therein and subsequent taking of them to court for hearing partakes of the imposing of a duplicate penalty. A modern building, with latest improved places for confinement of prisoners, with an armory, baths, and detention room for women and ample and sufficient office quarters, should be erected.

The Fourth precinct station is more an antebellum prison than a later-day police station, and should be demolished and replaced.

The Third precinct is not only an insanitary house, but the walls of the building are not of that character which would make the building secure under all conditions. The rear lot, on which is located the stable, is above grade and a decided menace. This building is located in a growing and improved section, and it should be in keeping with surroundings.

Regarding these places, prior reports made by this department concerning them are in part as follows:

FIRST PRECINCT STATION.

In his report for the years 1902 and 1903 the superintendent of police employed the following language with regard to this building:

The house stands within the shadow of the new city post-office, just south of Pennsylvania avenue, where it was erected years ago after a foundation had been obtained by driving piles. Dark, damp, aged, and contracted, this building is unfitted for the temporary confinement of persons, much less as a domicile for the members of the force who must sleep there when on reserve duty. This building has been condemned by the police surgeons. Strong and hardy members of the force have succumbed to disease by having to make this building their quarters. Malaria, typhoid, and kindred troubles have resulted from officers being housed there. A modern station should be erected to take its place. The Government should dispose of the lot on which the

present building stands and replace the station on elevated ground. It should be of such character as to not only furnish a central station, with all improvements and requirements, but be of such proportions as to afford an armory for police purposes. There should be a drill hall, gymnasium, bathing pool, and such contingents as would contribute to the health and strength of the men physically and mentally. It is indeed lamentable to find cities of smaller size than Washington well equipped in this respect, while the District has not a police headquarters building it can call its own.

The condition of this building, with its unsanitary arrangements, was commented upon in his report for the year 1899 as follows:

The First precinct structure was erected years ago without precaution having been taken to insure the cellar or basement against inroads from water, which annoyance prevails in other houses in the same locality. A siphon and trap have been used with a view of correcting the trouble, despite which the water at times is 18 inches in depth in the cellar. Immediately above all this are the offices, cell rooms, and sleeping quarters. The effect upon the health of those who occupy them day and night can not be otherwise than injurious. Some of the office rooms are so dark that it is necessary to keep gas burning in the day time in order to permit the transaction of current work. Add to this poor ventilation and at times the cold and damp, and you have a fair picture of the principal station house in the District of Columbia.

A board of inspection concurred in the estimate placed upon this illy-adapted building by the major and superintendent of police, and suggested that if a central station could not be obtained without delay that his recommendations made in 1901, 1904, 1905, and 1906, for the elevation and reconstruction of the cell corridors and placing of steel cages in lieu of the ancient and poorly ventilated cells should be allowed to prevail and appropriation for the same be secured at once.

SECOND PRECINCT STATION.

The cell corridor and cells are of the old pattern and should be demolished and rebuilt with steel cells inserted, as recommended by the major and superintendent of police for several years, his report for 1901 containing the following:

Cells for prisoners: The cells and the corridors in which they are located, in the station houses erected years ago, are antiquated and illy adapted to the purposes for which they are employed. In order to afford prisoners that humane treatment which is prompted by the teachings of the day, modern steel cages, well ventilated, properly heated and admitting of unquestioned cleanliness should be constructed in several of the precinct station houses, and, in this connection, a means established for the entrance and delivery of prisoners away from the public gaze.

Estimates for the same, it is understood, are now before the Commissioners of the District, and it is hoped that appropriation for the improvement will follow.

THIRD PRECINCT STATION.

This building is located on K street N. W., near Twentieth street, and is the headquarters for the force performing duty in the central northwestern section of the District. It was constructed nearly forty years ago, and in that time an additional story was added to it. It is adjacent to the Western Market, is not an up-to-date edifice for official or other purposes, and is another one of the buildings to which attention has been called in the annual reports of the major and superintendent of police.

The principal defects to be observed is the dampness in the basement, where is located the heating apparatus, and the light walls. The

nearness of the pipes to the flooring in the cellar is an objection to be raised, as is the setting of the furnace proper beneath the level of the floor in a pan, in order to accommodate the height of the same. The rooms are well lighted, the dormitory on the second floor, however, having only that ventilation that comes from the windows on the front and sides. Located as it is, on a prominent thoroughfare, its appearance should be more in keeping with the surroundings. The rear of the lot, on which is located the stable, is elevated several feet above the level of the station building, which is a situation to be criticised and condemned. Several years ago it was proposed to Congress that an appropriation be made for the removal of this elevated ground and the establishment of a wagon way adjoining the station building itself, whereby the patrol wagon would be facilitated in responding to calls for prisoners and emergencies. The stable can only be reached by ascending a flight of steps, which is a bad condition to be met with in the police service.

FOURTH PRECINCT STATION.

This station house is located in southwest Washington, and was erected many, many years ago. Its position is such that noisy prisoners, at times, become a menace to the peace and quiet of the locality, and residents in that vicinity have just cause for complaint. The building itself is old and unfitted for the purposes for which it is used. The basement is below the level of the area way, which causes dampness when it rains and the material throughout is well worn and depreciated. The cell corridor and cells are of the original pattern, and should be condemned and replaced by a ventilated cell room and steel-caged cells. In his annual report for 1904 and 1905 the head of police department refers to the condition as follows:

The cell corridors and cells at the Fourth precinct should be overhauled and new and modern cages placed therein. Sewer connection should be had with the basement in order to admit of a lower cell in which to place the unruly and boisterous prisoners who have by their conduct made life burdensome to residents in the vicinity of the station.

Admitting the feasibility of maintaining this station house in its present location, the structure itself should be thoroughly overhauled and made up to date. While this is being done the floor of the stable should be cemented, with proper drainage facilities, which at the present time are not afforded.

HARBOR STATION.

A year ago the harbor precinct was established, under the command of a lieutenant, who is also harbormaster, but no adequate provision has been made for a police force therein beyond a day crew for the patrol steamer and two or three members of the force at the station. This situation has necessitated the supervision of the landed territory of the precinct by men from the Fourth precinct, to the detriment of property and personal interests. The structure used as a station by the harbor patrol is nothing more than an ill arranged wooden structure on a wharf, and is not only unhealthful but unsuited for the purpose. It should give place to a station house with cells, to avoid the hauling of prisoners elsewhere, with

office rooms and dormitory. The present accommodations seriously reflect upon the police situation in the District. There should be a night crew and provision for an increase of the patrolmen.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The annual inspection of the force was had in November, 1905, the board being accompanied by Col. Burton R. Ross, of the War Department, and Capt. James F. Oyster.

The condition of the precinct buildings with regard to cleanliness and sanitary arrangements, the arrangement of furniture, records, and facilities, the attire and "set up" of the members of the force, the condition of revolvers and other equipments—in fact, every detail was gone into thoroughly, and the flag trophy was awarded to Captain Elliott's command at the Tenth precinct, as nearest complying with all requirements and making the best showing. The flag was presented to the successful command by the Hon. Henry L. West, Commissioner.

DISCIPLINE.

Efforts have been made to the end that the members of the force will not only take a pride in their organization, but that they will, individually and collectively, feel that they are engaged in a profession and that a good or bad reputation will follow, according to the manner in which they conduct themselves. With good pay, reasonable hours, and an assured pension in case of disability incurred in line of duty, there should be incentive for good conduct and intelligent action at all times, and after the passage and approval of the act of June 8, hereinbefore referred to, the major and superintendent was more than ever inclined to invoke strict compliance with the rules and regulations governing the department.

During the year 149 members of the force were placed before the trial board on charges ranging from absence without leave to neglect of duty—one case less than during the preceding year. There was an even dozen wherein members were charged with intoxication during 1905, while for the year just closed there were but nine charged with that offense. For various offenses 5 members of the force were removed and 1 permitted to resign under charges, while for the twelve months before 6 were removed and 5 permitted to resign. These statistics show a decided improvement in discipline if the immediate supervision was up to the standard.

In order that an idea of this work in detail may be had, the following table is respectfully submitted:

TRIALS.

Absence without leave.....	11
Absence without leave and disobedience of orders.....	1
Absence without leave and intoxication.....	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer.....	31
Conduct unbecoming an officer and wearing uniform blouse unbuttoned.....	2
Conduct unbecoming an officer and disobedience of orders.....	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer and intoxication.....	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty.....	1
Disobedience of orders.....	5
Disobedience of orders and neglect of duty.....	1

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Disrespect to superior officer.....	1
Inefficiency.....	1
Intoxication.....	8
Intoxication and neglect of duty.....	1
Gross neglect of duty.....	9
Gross neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Gross neglect of duty and disobedience of orders.....	1
Neglect of duty.....	51
Neglect of duty and disrespect to superior officer.....	1
Neglect of duty and smoking on duty.....	1
Nonpayment of a just debt.....	16
Nonpayment of a just debt and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	2
Wearing uniform blouse unbuttoned.....	1
Total.....	149

DISPOSITION.

Be deprived of 1 day's leave.....	1
Be deprived of 2 days' leave.....	3
Charges dismissed.....	45
Fined.....	23
Fined and warned.....	45
Not required to pay debt.....	1
Permitted to resign in lieu of removal.....	1
Removed.....	5
Required to pay just debt.....	15
Required to pay just debt and warned.....	1
Reprimanded.....	1
Reprimanded and warned.....	2
Warned.....	6
Total.....	149

CHANGES IN THE FORCE.

Total force June 30, 1905.....	692
June 30, 1906:	
Resigned.....	11
Removed.....	5
Died.....	7
Pensioned.....	12
Vacancy July 1, 1905.....	1
	36
	656
Increased by act of Congress.....	2
Vacancies filled during the year.....	36
Total.....	694
Total appointments.....	38

RETIREMENT FUND.

The new police law changed the titles of three captains to inspectors, but provision having been made in the act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia, approved February 28, 1901, for relief of certain officers of the police and fire departments in case of retirement, and these titles not being included in such provision, I have to recommend that section 4 of said act be amended so as to include in the first proviso thereof "any inspector of police."

In this connection it might be stated that the police department is exercising rigid economy in caring for the policemen's fund. As the law stands there are members of the force who might avail them-

selves of its provisions and be retired, but that feature of the act which permits of widows and children of members of the force who may have been retired and who died thereafter becoming charges on the fund necessarily operates as continual demand on the resources and sooner or later some action will become necessary to replenish the income. The provision is not inconsistent with that which prevails in other jurisdictions and should be maintained, especially so when it is understood that the retirement fund is created from District revenues alone, and there is no opposition on the part of the community from which it is derived. In order to harbor it, many members of the force who are suffering from disabilities which preclude their employment in the more active street duties are employed at assignments where they render a service which otherwise would require a vigorous member of the force.

There has come to the knowledge of the department several cases wherein persons who in years before were retired as members of the police force have been found guilty of committing criminal offenses, and under existing law the Commissioners are powerless to deprive them of the amount of pension which may have been allowed them at the time of their retirement. That persons who have by their conduct shown themselves unworthy of further recognition by the Government should retain such by reason of fault in the law is unfortunate, and the retirement act should be so amended by Congress as to debar such pensioners from further participation in any retirement fund.

INTOXICATED PERSONS.

The department has long contended for an inebriate asylum or wards where those of that class who require treatment may be given proper attention. It is true that there are many who are taken up by the police as drunk who are conveyed to hospitals for care and attention. The orders issued on this subject by the major and superintendent are explicit, and read as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 14, 1899.*

LIEUTENANTS (through Lieutenant-Inspectors Pearson and Cross):

It is important, in all cases where sick persons are brought to your station house or taken sick while there, that they should be given prompt medical attention.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 104. }

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 19, 1901.*

The attention of the members of the force, especially the lieutenants, those acting for them, station keepers, and others who may be detailed for duty in the several station houses, is called to paragraph 187 of the Metropolitan Police Manual, to order of January 14, 1899, and to the following instructions heretofore issued:

Whenever a case of apoplexy is brought to a station or a case in which there is a doubt as to whether it is apoplexy or drunkenness, as well as other emergency cases, a surgeon should be sent for without delay, or such subjects taken directly to the nearest hospital. The police surgeons and surgeons to the poor are subject to call at such times.

It ought to go without saying that a case of total collapse from drunkenness needs attention more than a case of ordinary drunkenness, and that in extreme cases of this character they partake of dangerous illness, and should be cared for in conformity with the above instructions.

Cells in which persons are confined should be visited by some one of those in charge of a station house at least every half an hour, or at shorter intervals, as the situation may demand, to ascertain the condition of those who may be incarcerated therein.

Notwithstanding every attention the police may give in response to their opinions of these cases, those charged with making arrests are not expected to be qualified as physicians. Many of them have had hospital training, but that does not qualify them to administer medical advice or treatment. If every individual who is taken up as intoxicated is to be considered as a sick person, there are thousands of them who should be observed in the course of a year's police work, and a physician should be located at each police station or a hospital be had to which they could be taken directly. Drunkenness in the District is not a crime or misdemeanor, unless accompanied by disorderly conduct, but the subject is removed from the street rather as an obstruction and in order that the individual may be saved from injury and robbery (if not death), and release follows the recovery from such condition. In most jurisdictions drunkenness is covered by the law and a penalty may be imposed. Some years ago it was proposed to make it a misdemeanor, to be followed by fine, but the proposition did not prevail. In the absence of any other place than the police station it is necessary that these unfortunates be taken there for protection. The number of such cases last year was 3,837. Besides these many unable to care for themselves were taken to their homes, but this procedure in the vast number of cases would be far more distressing to many families and relatives, especially where danger might result from self-injury, than would follow care at the police stations.

LIQUOR LAW AND EVASIONS.

Those engaged in the business of selling liquor in the District generally observe the provisions of the excise laws. This statement is not intended to apply to clubs where membership may be had for a nominal fee and patronage is permitted on Sundays. The furnishing of liquor at any time on the payment of a small initiation fee looks very much like an evasion of law.

Then there is the "speak easy," a place where intoxicants are dispensed under cover and without license. Those who thus violate the law usually provide a stock on Saturdays, to be sold on Sundays in rooms, from satchels, at picnics, or other places where persons congregate.

During the year 14 convictions were secured by the police for keeping "open bar" on Sunday, and 55 cases were made against those selling without license.

There is provision in law against the selling of intoxicating liquors to minors, but despite the existence of such the attention of the police is called to cases of boys under the influence of drink. Investigation of these cases has convinced those charged with the duty that they do not result from purchases made by minors but that intoxicants are procured by persons of lawful age at the solicitation and for the use of those who are forbidden sales under the law. In one instance several boys robbed a place where liquors were sold, in order to procure drink. The youths were arrested, taken to the juvenile court, reprimanded, and placed on probation. Enough is known to convince me that there are those so degraded that they will purchase for minors' use, and I respectfully beg leave to recommend that the existing law be so amended as to make it a punishable

offense for any person to buy, purchase in any manner, or procure intoxicating liquors for the use of any other person under 21 years of age except in case of illness or injury, and then such to be furnished by a parent or guardian or on the prescription of a duly registered physician.

In considering these subjects the social conditions of the community should not be lost sight of.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

The carrying of concealed weapons has not diminished as it should, there being but 18 less cases of arrest upon this charge as compared with the prior year. The fact should not be lost sight of that danger always attends the presence of a loaded gun in a thickly populated community, and it is not the fault of the one who shoots and wounds another that murder was not committed. The sure cure for the reduction of the habit will be found in the application of the maximum penalty, with jail sentence.

During police investigations difficulty is often experienced by reason of the fact that the cheaper revolvers are not numbered and recorded by the manufacturer under his name and by the party making sales. The law should require that all firearms made for sale should be distinctly marked and recorded at time of sale in the District.

It is not unusual for police officers and detectives from outside jurisdictions to visit the District of Columbia in pursuit of criminals or while investigating circumstances surrounding criminal cases on which they may be engaged. These representatives carry arms at times, as do the members of this department when they are sent elsewhere in connection with their employment. In most of the States and municipalities the laws are such as to exempt any member of a police department, sheriff of a county, or other peace officer who may go so armed from arrest or interference on the part of the authorities in the community where they may be temporarily on duty, and the same exemption should prevail in the District of Columbia. It is well known by those who have had experience that there is necessity for being armed at all times, whether at home or abroad, and a technical enforcement of the law here would prove embarrassing to the District officer by retaliation. Therefore I have to recommend that the concealed-weapon law be amended so as to prevent officers of the law from other localities being amenable to its operations.

STREETS AS PLAYGROUNDS.

The danger caused by children making playgrounds of the streets was long since established. There have been deaths and accidents caused by street railway cars and other vehicles, and on the other hand destruction to the railway property has followed the placing of iron hoops and other metallic substances in the electric railway slots by the children. Ball playing on the street has resulted in complaints on account of noise and broken windows, and the same hue and cry on the part of citizens is made in most instances where vacant lots have been occupied by ball or other players. During the warm

weather it is true the playing of these games at times and in certain localities attracts large and noisy gatherings. So it is that boys are driven from pillar to post and have sought comfort in the secluded room or loft, where with others they found cards and drink. While parents are largely responsible for the consequent troubles caused by children playing in the streets and on vacant lots, the District owes it to them to provide suitable places for outdoor recreation.

There should be grounds for ball, tennis, golf, croquet, bicycle, and running track, a swimming pool and gymnasium for cold weather—all under rules to be enforced by police attendants. The barren, heated squares in the heart of a city, without shade, are not model environments for recreation and pure air.

In support of this statement, the records show that 12 children fell from street cars, 1 was killed by a street car, 24 were knocked down by street cars, 7 were injured by steam railroad cars, 5 by automobiles, 8 knocked down by wagons, 25 were run over by wagons, 2 kicked by horses, 1 killed by an automobile, 14 were injured in bicycle accidents, 15 fell from wagons, 6 were injured by falls and while playing in the streets during the year, and these included only those that came to the knowledge of the police.

PHARMACY INSPECTION.

A pharmacy law was approved May 7, 1906, and a detailed effort immediately begun to require compliance therewith. The member of the force detailed to that work has made 700 visits to drug stores, physicians, and dentists since April last; 51 investigations were made and 19 arrests had in that brief period.

The cocaine habit and sale is the most difficult to cope with and the law should be so complete as to prohibit other than licensed druggists, physicians, dentists, or veterinarians having it in his or her possession, except on a physician's prescription, and then the package to bear the name of the physician and the patient for whom prescribed.

PUBLIC HACKS.

Last year there were 383 licensed vehicles in the District—vehicles for hire for carrying passengers. Of this number 14 were condemned by the member of the force who is assigned to hack inspection. In the enforcement of the regulations arrests were made for using unlicensed vehicle, charging excessive rates, failure to turn in property left in vehicles, loitering in the streets, not having rate cards displayed, lights not burning, refusing to convey passengers, and for other causes, fines being imposed to the amount of \$361. Property to the value of \$170 was recovered through hackmen and returned to owners.

While there has been an improvement in the public hack service, made necessary largely through motor competition, it is not what it should be.

This department renews its recommendation of former years that an amendment to the law be enacted whereby drivers will be required to procure licenses, rather than the owners of public vehicles, and to be granted after approval by the police department.

VICIOUS DOGS.

There is a dog law in the District which provides that the owner of a licensed vicious animal may be held responsible for damages which may result when it bites an individual, and, in addition, the owner may be prosecuted and fined, and, after a second conviction, upon the order of the court, the dog may be killed. There have been instances where children and others have undergone the shock and suffering which results from the keeping of biting dogs, but the matter must go before the court before an animal can be done away with, no matter how dangerous and how serious its attack. It seems hardly fair and just that the citizens should be required to wait until the owners' name is learned, a warrant procured, and trial and action of court had in some cases where the results following the attack of the dog have been serious, but in such cases more expeditious action seems warranted.

BILLBOARDS AND POSTERS.

The attractiveness of any city is in a measure marred by the maintenance of cheap and unsightly posters on billboards. For several years efforts have been made to reduce the offensiveness of these displays, with some degree of success. Where posters are submitted to the authorities for criticism, it devolves upon one official to be the judge of such matters for the whole community until taken to court, where it becomes a question for a jury. While broader illustrations are trimmed or reduced in their character one week, the next ones which come along are liable to be excessively offensive. It resolves itself into a slight difference in the end at a cost of much time and trouble. Aside from pictures which are along the lines of the nude, there is a class of posters made to depict crime, hold-ups and blood-and-thunder shows, which are not specially instructive to the growing girl and boy, and who not infrequently study them as they would the dime novel. The boy has been known to impersonate the desperado which the poster represents. In fact, the business of placing instructive, attractive, and inoffensive illustrations and high-class mechanical work on the boards has been injured by the cheap and decidedly yellow flaming bills which too often find prominence in the most public places. Neatness seems to be at a discount, and the association of bill posters, be it to their credit, are not in sympathy with the efforts of advertisers to go beyond the limits of decency, and they have so declared in their conventions.

The law should regulate and relegate the sensational, misleading, and exciting object lessons that deface the billboards, that add no substantial patronage to the houses that employ them.

Portraits should not be included in the category with burglaries, killings, train wreckings, and the attempted portrayal of sensational beauty shows.

PARK AND OTHER POLICE.

There is no other jurisdiction known to this department where the police responsibilities are divided as they are in the District of Columbia—not in a general way, but to that extent that at times complicates matters. It is not unusual for a park watchman to be confused

with a member of the Metropolitan establishment, and street railway crossing policemen, who are posted at intersecting street car lines, under a special act of Congress, are likewise confounded with members of the regular force. The United States Capitol police have exclusive supervision of the Capitol Building and grounds, with the exception that the members of the District police force exercise concurrent jurisdiction over the grounds. These auxiliary forces each and severally perform good service, considering the disadvantages under which they must at times labor. The park police look after the public reservations to the extent of the limited command, but a murder, robbery, or other violation of law committed thereon would in all probability at once call for the intervention and action of the District force. The park police are underpaid, and the crossing force at intersecting railways, with the exception of performing an all-night service and doing reserve duty at the stations, are required to perform the work of a "regular" at and about the corners where they are assigned. It is the opinion of this department that the park and railway police should be included in the Metropolitan police institution, with the pay and retirement privileges which go with it, and that the more extensive reservations should be supervised by mounted representatives rather than footmen

WASTE.

The waste-paper nuisance is one which has occasioned much study and excited some complaint. In a city with smooth, clean streets the presence of scraps of paper and fruit rinds thereabout must necessarily cause comment. It has diminished a great deal, but will never entirely cease. It should be considered that a thoroughfare like Seventh street, with its hundreds of large and small stores, patronized by thousands of people within a few hours on Saturday afternoons and evenings, is littered with many particles of paper thrown aside by those who open packages and who buy from fruit and other venders on the street. The same conditions may be observed after large gatherings of people, and all can not be arrested. The winds carry waste over the smooth roadways and accumulations will follow. Upon the recommendation of the police, box receptacles were placed on corners for waste paper, and school children were cautioned. Unless streets are cleaned daily there will be waste thereon. The police have been instructed many times to reduce the unsightliness which comes from this source to the extent of their ability.

FUGITIVE LAW.

The necessity for the passage of a law whereby a fugitive from justice may be legally arrested and held in custody pending arrival of officers from another jurisdiction is more apparent each year. The District may secure the arrest of a fugitive in another jurisdiction and have the prisoner held, but it is not so here, and members of the force assume great risk at times in doing the public a service. It is unfair that the legislators should not properly shield them in the performance of a duty. There should be a law under which a warrant can be obtained in this District for the arrest and holding of a criminal who may seek refuge here, to be issued to a member of the

force upon receipt of an authorized official statement from another jurisdiction that the person wanted has committed a crime there, under which the person may be detained for ten days, pending arrival of requisition and other legal instruments.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

The law passed a year ago to regulate the speed of motor vehicles entailed duties upon the police which have in a measure detracted from the efficiency that prevailed under the former regulations. In the outlying sections a greater speed is permitted, and an operator may so increase it on the unimproved roads as to make it impossible for an officer on a bicycle to keep pace with or overtake him. The department will, therefore, place in operation a motor cycle for experimental purposes. With a police force inadequate in numbers to afford response at all times in the business sections for ordinary irregularities, the numerous crossings where motor-vehicle conductors are required to reduce their speed can not be afforded anything like the attention required. When the law went into effect at least 20 more bicycle members of the force should have been appropriated for to meet the situation.

BURGLARS' TOOLS.

At times when the District is largely patronized by strangers—such as during the inaugural period—the professional crook must be reckoned with, and if an individual is apprehended with burglars' tools in his possession, there is no specific law to cover the case. There should be one, as there is in other parts of the country, and the penalty should be such as to remind these characters that immunity can not be enjoyed here. Often those who have criminal records are found with such tools upon their persons or in their keeping.

THE PHONOGRAPH.

While there are no dance and music halls in this jurisdiction of the character which require police attention and incur the displeasure of the good people in some of the large cities, the department has been called upon to use its endeavors to prevent the playing of graphophones in bar rooms and other places for the purpose of attracting customers. There is no law on the subject, and it is beyond the authority of police intervention, just as much as the incessant piano playing which has in some instances raised the ire of an entire neighborhood. It goes without saying that these features, under some circumstances, become decided nuisances, and those annoyed should have some source of relief.

JUNK DEALERS.

The junk dealers' law should be so amended that a license may be issued to a person for such business only after the application has been approved by the police department, and the same should be subject to revocation after the holder has been twice convicted of violating the law.

The theft of bath-tub linings, lead pipe, copper trimmings, and the like from vacant houses is a source of annoyance and expense, and it is to be regretted that the sales of such can not be confined to licensed

plumbers, in such manner as to readily disclose the means by which the seller obtained, and his right to dispose of, the same.

PONDS AND SIDEWALKS.

During the heated term the police force, under instructions from the Commissioners, was utilized in making a diligent house to house inspection of yards and vacant lots, which caused an improvement in sanitary conditions. Along the same lines the police investigated and reported upon all dangerous ponds in the District, whether from a health or danger point of view. Many such places were created by the embankments thrown up in making public improvements, others through work on private property. In all cases where it was possible to do so the persons responsible were required to erect fences or other safeguards about the dangerous ponds. The same difficulty was experienced in such procedure, however, as in the enforcement of other regulations against owners who are nonresidents and where service could not be obtained.

Many complaints were made about dirt washing on the sidewalks from abutting private property. When the owner could be reached, protection against such accumulation was secured, but when the owners were nonresidents, no good results followed, nor can there be until the protection is provided by the District and the expense taxed against the property.

OBSTINATE VENDERS.

The regulations provide against the occupancy of congested Pennsylvania avenue at Seventh street by fruit venders. These cart men have little respect for the law on this subject, and not only detract from the appearance of that historic avenue, but are accountable in a large measure for the banana peels and other leavings which are found deposited in tree boxes and spaces thereabouts. These dealers were fully informed on this subject years ago, and informed that there was no disposition to deprive them of the privilege of using streets in the less-congested localities. Nevertheless, to the disadvantage of the licensed merchants in the markets and to the detriment of car passengers and pedestrians in that locality, they defy the police. They care not for small fines imposed, and immediately return to that point to violate the regulations. If the court can not be induced to insure a compliance with the regulations, by the imposition of higher penalties, the regulations promulgated for this point should be abandoned.

STREET PIANOS.

The department has for several years expressed the opinion that organ grinders and street piano players should be required to pay an annual license. While the strains which emanate from these sources are acceptable to many, principally the children, there comes complaint from the business sections. They have been in a measure answered by the police refusing permits for the use of organs and traveling pianos in any other than the resident localities, and no permits are granted to women, whom, it was asserted, became solicitors for contributions in bar rooms and other places where their presence should not be permitted.

SNOW ON SIDEWALKS.

The presence of snow on the sidewalk has long been charged to the inactivity of the police. Up to this time no law or regulation that will hold in court has been enacted. While a great majority of the citizens have the snow cleaned from their walks, law or no law, many walks adjacent to extensive unimproved properties, owned by non-residents and others, receive no attention.

CONGESTED CHANNEL.

It is refreshing to note that the unsightly and congested situation presented along the harbor front is to undergo a change. While the police patrol and supervision of the fish wharves is conducted without difficulty, the danger arising from the crowding of small craft in the channel, the limited space afforded for the movements of the largest and modern vessels, and the wooden wharf facilities are antiquated and unbecoming Greater Washington.

PROTECTION OF BIRDS.

Under a new law the Game and Fish Protective Association has undertaken to provide the parks of the District with attractive birds and small animals. These features will only prosper by the enforcement of those provisions which prevent shooting within the District, except such as may be necessary for the protection of trees and growing crops. The Audubon Society is also interesting itself in the care and increase of birds, cooperating with the former association.

Through the active attention of the police for several winters the game birds that could be found in the suburban localities, including about five hundred quail, were furnished with food when the wintry blasts were on and the ground covered with snow. Members of the mounted command were enabled to do this without interference with their regular duties.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

Through the efforts of the International Police Association the National Bureau of Criminal Identification is successfully maintained in the District, supported and patronized by members of the association who contribute thereto. The value of this institution to the police can not be overestimated, in that it furnishes ready identification of unknown criminals in any locality from which application may be made and gives out that information which may aid in securing proper disposition of criminal cases. The privileges thus accorded are not generally enjoyed by police departments, but should be, and it is recommended that the Commissioners secure from Congress a reasonable appropriation—two or three thousand dollars—conditional upon the War Department, Department of Justice, Treasury Department, Post-Office Department, in connection with their secret-service work, having access to the measurements, photographs, and information that may be desired from this source. It is proposed that such appropriation be expended under direction of the Commissioners in connection with the work already successfully established. It is unfortunate that the bureau can not afford every police department in the country such facilities, and the day will come, it is believed, when such will follow.

TEMPORARY NONRESIDENTS.

Several hundred residences are temporarily vacated by their occupants during the summer season, and, in most instances, the citizens notify the police, with a view to having their homes given special attention. This action has resulted in keeping down theft, there being few, if any, depredations reported as being committed on such property.

CENSUS.

By order of the Commissioners, the police enumerated the population of the District of Columbia May 22, 1906. Every precaution was taken to insure accuracy and completeness, and a summary of the result is herewith submitted:

Census of May 22, 1906.

	Precincts.										Total.
	First.	Sec- ond.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Sev- enth.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.	
White:											
Under 1 year...	88	386	268	454	684	297	405	457	668	482	4,189
Under 5 years..	265	1,393	1,048	1,668	2,616	937	1,329	1,432	2,497	1,663	14,848
5 to 21 years...	1,269	4,679	3,516	5,334	8,970	3,228	5,015	5,904	9,693	5,964	53,572
21 years and over.....	9,546	18,077	14,090	13,074	24,181	14,538	10,191	16,984	20,895	17,232	158,808
Total....	11,168	24,535	18,922	20,530	36,451	19,000	16,940	24,777	33,753	25,341	231,417
Male.....	5,926	11,254	8,135	10,880	18,988	10,191	8,011	11,298	16,493	12,172	113,348
Female.....	5,242	13,281	10,787	9,650	17,463	8,809	8,929	13,479	17,260	13,169	118,069
Total....	11,168	24,535	18,922	20,530	36,451	19,000	16,940	24,777	33,753	25,341	231,417
Colored:											
Under 1 year...	15	305	186	362	247	98	122	349	213	110	2,007
Under 5 years..	30	1,046	703	1,085	965	361	379	1,040	696	408	6,713
5 to 21 years...	148	3,048	2,797	3,427	3,154	945	1,541	4,172	2,396	1,502	23,130
21 years and over.....	1,056	9,543	9,763	9,226	7,817	3,655	3,336	10,688	4,395	3,689	63,168
Total....	1,249	13,942	13,449	14,100	12,183	5,059	5,378	16,249	7,700	5,709	95,018
Male.....	523	6,347	5,733	6,831	5,944	2,549	2,338	7,637	3,687	2,366	43,955
Female.....	726	7,595	7,716	7,269	6,239	2,510	3,040	8,612	4,013	3,343	51,063
Total....	1,249	13,942	13,449	14,100	12,183	5,059	5,378	16,249	7,700	5,709	95,018
Children not at- tending school— 7 years and over and under 15 years;											
White—											
Male.....	16	7	11	31	45	8	44	3	40	10	215
Female.....	4	4	12	23	35	11	35	3	24	8	159
Total....	20	11	23	54	80	19	79	6	64	18	374
Colored—											
Male.....	2	71	38	39	55	10	37	72	33	19	376
Female.....	1	38	33	18	51	11	34	35	13	11	245
Total....	3	109	71	57	106	21	71	107	46	30	621
Grand total by pre- cincts:											
Census of 1906..	12,417	38,477	32,371	34,630	48,634	24,059	22,318	41,026	41,453	31,050	326,435
Census of 1905..	11,191	39,084	33,646	34,678	47,787	23,792	21,970	43,195	40,087	27,693	323,123
Increase.....	1,226	.....	.....	.....	847	267	348	.....	1,366	3,357	7,411
Decrease.....	.....	607	1,275	48	.....	.....	.....	2,169	.....	.....	4,099

AMBULANCES NEEDED.

It would be in line with good policy to have this Department provided with three motor ambulances, to be held in readiness at as many stations for emergency calls. The ambulances should be equipped with all necessary appliances for first aid to the injured and be accompanied by a surgeon.

Under present conditions the Department has no such vehicles at its disposal and must, like any individual, depend upon one of the two district ambulances under the control of the superintendent of charities.

SUMMARY.

White:		Excess of females over males:	
Males.....	113,348	White.....	4,721
Females.....	118,069	Colored.....	7,108
Total.....	231,417	Total.....	11,829
Colored:		Children not attending school, 7 years and	
Males.....	43,955	over and under 15 years:	
Females.....	51,063	White—	
Total.....	95,018	Males.....	215
		Females.....	159
Males:		Total.....	374
White.....	113,348	Colored—	
Colored.....	43,955	Males.....	376
Total.....	157,303	Females.....	245
Females:		Total.....	621
White.....	118,069		
Colored.....	51,063		
Total.....	169,132		
Population of numbered squares in city of Washington, exclusive of alleys:			
White.....	178,209		
Colored.....	61,259		
Population of alleys in city of Washington:			
White.....	2,142		
Colored.....	15,287		
Population of county of Washington, exclusive of alleys:			
White.....	51,053		
Colored.....	18,107		
Population of alleys in county of Washington:			
White.....	13		
Colored.....	365		
Total population of District of Columbia.....	326,435		

EXTENSION OF MINOR STREETS.

In February it was ordered by the Commissioners "that the major and superintendent of police, the secretary of the Board of Charities, and the surveyor for the District of Columbia are hereby appointed a committee to bring officially to the attention of the Commissioners the cases of alleys that should be converted into minor streets in the general public interest," and in compliance therewith the committee convened on March 8, 1906, and agreed upon a line of procedure whereby the commanding officers of police precincts should report all courts and alleys wherein the public interests might be benefited by extending the same as minor streets of legal width, the location and character of houses, social conditions, general morality, effect on neighboring conditions, trade traffic, and anything that might tend to publicly improve such locations.

As a result many courts and alleys in different sections of the District were reported upon. As an initiatory, the committee took up

and considered square 512, bounded by N and O and Fourth and Fifth streets NW., and recommended the extension of a minor street through the same. Similar action was had with relation to the square bounded by L and M and Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets NW., the square bounded by M and N and Half and First streets SW.; square 878, bounded by Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth and I and K streets NW.; the square bounded by G and I and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets SE., and the square bounded by M and N and Third and Fourth streets SE. A 40-foot street was the width of extension recommended.

The committee realized that while the question should be considered from a moral, sanitary, and physical standpoint they must take into consideration the expense of bringing about that effect which might improve these locations in accordance with proper survey and without doing injustice to the property interests. It is the intention of the committee to report in accordance with the order from time to time such cases as may come within its scope in a manner not to congest proceedings in the departments of the attorney and the surveyor.

OBSCENE PICTURES.

The police have given close attention to the presentation of photographs, postal cards, and other pictures of an improper character where they might be on sale or on view; prosecutions have followed and the objectionable features removed. View machines, where a small fee is charged, are inspected and action had when necessary.

CRIME—PROPERTY RECOVERED.

During the year that closed June 30, 1906, the losses of property reported to the police aggregated the estimated value of \$113,834.41, over \$1,000 less than for the preceding year, while that recovered and returned to the property clerk for delivery to owners was valued at \$82,526.48. This recovery should be reckoned with the thousands of dollars' worth of animals and vehicles taken up by the police and returned to the owners by the station-house officials and that turned over to the poundmaster. It never follows that all losses are recovered, but the percentage of effective work is shown to be high. In the same period 672 bicycles that had been stolen or abandoned were sent to the property clerk for disposition according to law. The streets and roads in this jurisdiction are as favorable for the use of these machines as the owners are indifferent as to their safety. Carelessness is accountable for the greatest number of losses of bicycles. Thieves take them apart, replace one part of the machine of a special make with the same part from another make, erase figures and marks, repaint them, and ship them out of the District, making identification and recovery difficult.

The cases of arrest numbered 32,940, 16,342 being charged against the whites and 16,598 against the colored. The greatest number of cases occurred in the business districts—the First, Sixth, and Fourth precincts. The largest percentage was for minor offenses, misdemeanors under the law, and violations of the police regulations of the District. There were 7,235 complaints for disorderly conduct, 6,486

of which were sustained; 1,868 for cruelty to animals; 2,728 for simple assault; 3,837 for intoxication; 1,817 for intoxication coupled with disorderly conduct, 1,787 of which were established; 1,863 where vagrancy was charged; 3,463 for violating District police regulations; 477 for disregard of the health regulations; 158 for nonregard of the hack regulations; 238 for threats; 173 for fast driving; 341 for creating nuisances; 193 fugitives from justice; 126 fugitives from parents; 14 fugitives from the reform school; 11 fugitives from the insane asylum were apprehended. There were 135 cases wherein fornication was the complaint, and 1,686 cases of petit larceny held by the police court. Without going into this class of violations further, there is a total of 28,155 cases, many of which were released with reprimand and on probation, others on personal bonds for compliance with the judgments of the court, or upon collateral security, and the balance fined or sent to corrective institutions.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Under the criminal laws there were 16 cases of arrest for murder—6 white and 10 colored; 15 cases where assault with intent to kill was the charge, 11 of which were sustained. Seventy-four cases of assault with dangerous weapons were recorded, 18 for use of female child under 16 years of age, 13 for attempt at rape, 2 for blackmailing, 18 for conspiracy, 4 for abortion, 1 accessory to murder, 2 cruelty to children, 224 for destroying private property, and 13 for destroying public property. There were 6 arrests for manslaughter, 5 more than for the prior twelve months. Against property 89 cases of embezzlement were charged; 34 for forgery; 124 for grand larceny; 200 for house-breaking, which under the law may be by forcible entry or otherwise; obtaining money or goods by false pretenses, 109; perjury, only 1 case; robbery, 65, and receiving stolen goods, 11 cases.

Comparing the year just closed with the preceding one, there was an increase of 3 in cases sustained where abortion was charged; a decrease of 6 in the assault with intent to kill cases; a decrease of 34 in cases of assault with dangerous weapons; an increase of 3 cases of attempt at rape; an increase of 174 cases of destroying private property, owing to the exposure of old buildings and material incident to public improvements; same number of cases of embezzlement; an increase of 7 in grand larceny cases, and a decrease of 11 in cases of housebreaking. There were 5 more cases of arrest held upon preliminary hearing for murder than for the year before.

Cases reported to the police of false pretenses number 82, and 69 cases of arrests made were held; of embezzlement 43 were reported, while 64 arrests were made on the same charge and sustained; 95 complaints of robbery were received and 65 cases of arrest followed; 340 reports where persons had entered, by force or otherwise, houses, premises, cars, vacant houses for fixtures, stables and sheds, and 124 cases of arrest were had.

It is evident that there is no decrease in the work of the thief, forger, and embezzler, and that crime keeps pace with the times, population, and opportunities. The District has been free from professional criminals, and no unusual depredations entered into the conditions in this jurisdiction during the year.

Nine persons were arrested for underhand betting on race results in various parts of the country. Fines, jail sentences, and jury trials followed.

Ninety-four arrests were made for keeping gambling room or table, and 110 cases for keeping disorderly houses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the many duties incumbent on the police this head covers a multitude. Three hundred and fifty-five estray animals were taken up by them; 24 abandoned infants were found; 57 drowned bodies recovered; 4,942 dead animals reported; 2,412 dangerous pavements reported; 2,531 dangerous roadways reported; 112 dangerous buildings; 1,711 doors and windows were found open in the nighttime, a condition which does not add to protection; 1,258 persons were picked up sick on the streets; 11,000 lamps were reported as not lighted; 123 lost children were restored to parents; between eight and nine thousand permits of all kinds were examined and thousands of other details acted upon.

SOCIAL CLUBS.

Recently a new feature has been developed by proprietors of resorts in Washington which has a tendency to reduce the revenues from license fees now required by the law. Several persons will obtain a charter to organize a social club, which confers upon them the privilege to keep open at all hours, and others will be admitted to membership upon the payment of a nominal fee of \$1 each. Pool tables are then placed in the club premises and members are permitted to play on the same without charge as long as the club exists. This would indicate that there must be some other way of meeting the expenses of the club.

As the District does not receive a license fee on account of the operation of the pool tables, and the police are not vested with authority to inspect the premises as closely as they do an ordinary pool room, this condition should be remedied by legislation.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHD. SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

ORDERS ISSUED.

Among the orders issued by the major and superintendent during the year were the following:

July 1, 1905.—Relative to the use of fireworks July 4, 1905.

July 1, 1905.—Placing of caps and other explosives on car tracks.

July 7, 1905.—Members of the force to institute proceedings for violations of humane law.

July 7, 1905.—Summons medical witnesses as well as others before the coroner when inquests are held.

July 7, 1905.—Examine doors, windows, and back gates.

July 27, 1905.—Enforce regulations relative to the storing and selling of inflammable oils without a license.

July 27, 1905.—Give special attention to fast and reckless driving on the streets and around corners.

August 12, 1905.—Inspect all grounds, buildings, and yards and require owners or occupants to keep them clean and wholesome.

August 7, 1905.—Matrons to accompany violent female patients when they are transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

September 20, 1905.—Members of the force to be about schoolhouses at recess and opening and closing hours.

September 20, 1905.—Also to prevent fast and reckless driving and observe whether any automobiles are without lights while being used at night.

September 30, 1905.—Observe order of September 20 relative to lights on automobiles.

September 30, 1905.—Pay attention to reckless drivers and those asleep on their wagons.

October 26, 1905.—Enforce regulation against boys under 16 years of age carrying firearms.

October 30, 1905.—Hallowe'en order against boys indulging in disorder.

November 4, 1905.—Annual inspection.

November 9, 1905.—Evidence of crime shall be properly marked for identification.

November 13, 1905.—Special attention to be given hobos and suspicious characters who come into the District during the racing period.

November 15, 1905.—Enforce regulations against those gunning without permits.

December 15, 1905.—Prevent placing of matches and burnt paper in letter boxes.

December 18, 1905.—Enforce regulation against the distribution of cards and circulars on streets or parkings.

December 22, 1905.—Prevent disorder during Christmas period and protect merchants and shoppers.

December 23, 1905.—Lieutenant: Where fires occur in the congested or business sections and the streets, area ways, or reservations being used by the fire department are narrow, and if there are prospective ways for the run of apparatus, members of the force shall be so posted as to keep them clear of all persons and vehicles unauthorized to enter the fire lines. The falling of a brick, ladder, or anything of the kind, the giving away of steps or platforms patronized by sightseers would be cause for regret if not complaint.

Members of commands in attendance on fires should realize that the protection of life and security of property is required and that full play should be allowed members of the fire department. Carts and wagons shall not be allowed to congregate so as to obstruct entrances to streets required by the fire department, and ropes should be readily employed where they can be placed as a benefit to conditions.

Telephone operators on duty shall promptly notify all superior officers, including police and fire surgeons, of large, or prospective large, fires, and captains of police shall see to it, where prolonged duty is required of members of the force, that tired men are relieved by reserves from precincts which have been unemployed at such fire, if any.

Members of your command should be detailed along the fire lines and where property is exposed, and not be placed in pairs unless the occasion so demands.

Stores, residences, and property in vicinity of large fires should be given attention.

December 24, 1905.—Major and superintendent's greeting to the members of the force.

December 24, 1905.—Lieutenants: The Commissioners have adopted the following regulation for skaters and others at the tidal reservoir when the same is covered with ice:

"When there is hard frozen ice 3 inches thick on the tidal reservoir the Commissioners of the District of Columbia will cause two gangways to be located as bridges from the shore wall upon the ice; they will also take such precautions for public safety, by way of policing, etc., as shall seem to them desirable, but all persons who venture upon the ice will do so at their own risk. The Commissioners do not in any manner guarantee safety upon the ice, nor will they be held responsible or liable for any injury or accident which may occur in, upon, or over the water. As a precautionary measure, in going upon and coming off from the ice all persons are requested to use the right-hand bridge, not to gather in crowds anywhere upon the ice, not to venture near the edge of the ice, nor where it is broken, and not to attempt to go on or off the ice anywhere around the tidal reservoir excepting at the bridges provided."

The following instructions have been issued to the police department, which shall be carried into effect as far as possible:

"The police detailed at the tidal reservoir when it is frozen and during the skating season will take such precautions for the public safety, by way of policing, etc., as may be advisable. The superintendent of the bathing beach and the police officer stationed

at the beach shall be charged with the duty of examining the ice all over the basin, placing red flags at air holes or thin places and reporting to the Commissioners when the ice reaches the standard of thickness; that the property clerk is directed to procure four large wooden signs, which will be placed at the approaches to and upon the shore of the tidal basin, containing the following warning: 'All persons who venture upon the ice will do so at their own risk.' The Commissioners do not in any manner guarantee safety upon the ice, nor will they be held responsible or liable for any injury or accident in, upon, or over the water. In going upon and coming off from the ice, all persons are requested to use the right-hand bridge, not to gather in crowds anywhere upon the ice, not to venture near the edge of the ice, nor where it is broken, and not to attempt to go on or off the ice anywhere around the tidal reservoir excepting at the bridges provided.

December 28, 1905.—Prevent the use of air and other rifles by children.

January 6, 1906.—Prevent the tying of horses to trees.

January 6, 1906.—Members of the force shall properly fill in subpoenas for the court.

January 8, 1906.—Enforce antispitting regulation.

January 11, 1906.—Relative to absence of prosecuting witnesses at the time set for the hearing of the cases at the police court.

February 22, 1906.—Relative to telephone messages and the prompt return of papers to headquarters.

March 3, 1906.—To prevent stealing of Sunday papers.

March 13, 1906.—Revival of order that members of the force shall examine windows, doors, and gates in the nighttime.

March 14, 1906.—Order looking to the cleaning up of the District in all quarters, observing and reporting broken trees, broken wires, and other obstructions, dangerous holes and insanitary dumping.

March 16, 1906.—Employees shall practice economy in the use of gas and electricity.

March 24, 1906.—For the protection of citizens from suspicious persons and others who come to this District during the racing period.

April 27, 1906.—In cases where unusual crimes are alleged to have been committed and report is sent to the station houses, as it should be promptly, sergeants and commanding officers will give their immediate and personal attention to the same, visiting the scene and directing the movements of officers employed as the facts or circumstances may justify. The mere reception of reports and detailing of officers to look after criminal cases of more than ordinary importance is not in line with the performance of good police service. The prompt application of intelligence, energy, and any and all facilities at command should be invoked.

May 3, 1906.—Relative to waste paper on the streets.

May 19, 1906.—Defining fire and police badge for the press.

May 24, 1906.—Relative to the sanitary inspection of the District buildings.

May 28, 1906.—Protection of decorations on the statues in the District.

June 2, 1906.—Relative to second-hand dealers encroaching beyond the legal limit on the sidewalks.

Horses, wagons, vans, and harness in the police department June 30, 1906.

Precinct.	Horses.	Wagons.	Vans.	Sets of harness.
First.....	2	1		2
Second.....	2	1		2
Third.....	2	1		2
Fourth.....	3	1		2
Fifth.....	3	1		2
Sixth.....	2	1		2
Seventh.....	3	1		3
Eighth.....	3	1		2
Ninth.....	2	1		2
Tenth.....	3	1		3
Substation, Anacostia.....	2	1		1
House of Detention.....	3	1	1	3
School street stable.....	5	1	3	7
Harbor precinct.....		2		
Extra.....		4		
Major and superintendent.....		1		1
Total.....	35	20	4	34

Cost of forage, shoeing, and repairs to harness and wagons.

Precinct.	Forage.	Shoeing.	Repairs to wagons and harness.
First.....	\$254.02	\$67.00	\$28.49
Second.....	228.92	57.60	170.72
Third.....	242.17	49.75	101.17
Fourth.....	384.73	85.00	58.73
Fifth.....	251.61	58.50	68.96
Sixth.....	329.14	78.50	99.57
Seventh.....	321.07	54.62	109.29
Eighth.....	363.67	37.88	99.13
Ninth.....	289.66	39.50	108.05
Tenth.....	414.45	72.50	147.67
Substation, Anacostia.....	277.74	43.00	98.80
School street stable, contingent expenses.....	254.29	87.50	.....
School street stable, transportation of prisoners.....	386.25	94.00	146.25
House of Detention.....	345.53	76.00	426.18
Harbor precinct.....	75.28	12.00	14.90
The morgue.....	136.92	.....	.....
Extra wagons, harness, etc.....	.....	.....	814.19
Total.....	4,555.45	913.27	2,492.81

Nine horses were purchased; cost, \$2,125.

Total cost for shoeing, forage, horses, the purchase of horses, and repairs to wagons, \$10,086.53.

POLICE RELIEF.

The Police Cooperative Relief Association made the following payments during the year:

No. of assessment.	Name.	Beneficiary.	Date of death.	Amount.
MEN'S BRANCH.				
247	Harry C. Volkman.....	Laura F. Volkman.....	May 12, 1905	\$712.00
248	C. H. A. Kleinschmidt.....	J. P. Kleinschmidt.....	May 20, 1905	809.00
249	Emet L. Thompson.....	Bertie M. Thompson.....	June 2, 1905	799.00
250	Edward T. Wadsworth.....	Katie Jackson et al.....	June 3, 1905	795.00
251	John W. Robertson.....	Edna Robertson.....	June 20, 1905	794.00
252	De Witt H. Teeple.....	Katie A. Teeple.....	July 2, 1905	791.00
253	James T. Branson.....	Serena M. Branson.....	July 14, 1905	797.00
254	Robert Burns.....	Mary B. Burns.....	Sept. 9, 1905	798.00
255	Joseph S. Tucker.....	De Witt C. L. Tucker.....	Oct. 7, 1905	799.00
256	William A. Orr.....	Frank B. Orr et al.....	Oct. 25, 1905	795.00
257	Lewis H. Hollinberger.....	H. J. Hollinberger.....	Nov. 7, 1905	794.00
258	George T. McGlue.....	Elizabeth McGlue.....	Nov. 18, 1905	791.00
259	Lee Blakey.....	In litigation.....	Jan. 3, 1906	795.00
260	John A. Frank.....	Neva C. Frank.....	Jan. 18, 1906	791.00
261	James Mulloy.....	Hannah H. Mulloy.....	Jan. 27, 1906	790.00
262	William N. Hayes.....	J. B. Hayes.....	Feb. 3, 1906	781.00
263	Jonathan M. Clawson.....	J. E. Heffner, administrator	Feb. 20, 1906	770.00
264	Jesse W. Garnett.....	Masther C. Garnett.....	Mar. 12, 1906	762.00
265	James A. Moore.....	Cecilia S. Moore.....	Mar. 17, 1906	759.00
266	John F. Kelly.....	Mary E. Brennan, administratrix.	Apr. 13, 1906	759.00
267	Charles W. Proctor.....	Mary E. Proctor.....	Apr. 19, 1906	759.00
	Total.....	.....	.....	16,440.00
WOMEN'S BRANCH.				
50	Mary J. E. Miller.....	George O. Miller.....	May 14, 1905	283.00
51	Catherine A. West.....	William H. West.....	July 23, 1905	283.00
52	Sarah V. Robey.....	J. T. Robey.....	Oct. 7, 1905	285.50
53	Mamie C. Lanahan.....	Harry A. J. Lanahan.....	Dec. 2, 1905	283.50
54	Susan H. Prather.....	R. O. Prather.....	Feb. 28, 1906	279.00
55	Mary E. Clawson.....	J. E. Heffner, administrator	Mar. 5, 1906	279.00
56	Sarah Eckloff.....	Adolph Eckloff.....	Mar. 15, 1906	275.50
57	Nannie C. Hawkins.....	Laura R. Hawkins et al.....	Apr. 10, 1906	274.50
58	Sarah J. Barry.....	John N. Barry.....	May 7, 1906	274.00
59	Sarah Lee.....	Frank Lee et al.....	May 10, 1906	273.50
	Total.....	.....	.....	2,790.50

IN MEMORIAM.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1905:

LIEUTENANT: It is with deep regret that the major and superintendent is called upon to announce the death of Private D. H. Teeple, which occurred at his residence in this city, No. 1129 Twelfth street NE., at 10.45 o'clock p. m. on the 2d instant.

Private Teeple was appointed a member of the force November 4, 1864, and served in various capacities up to that of lieutenant, and at all times he disposed of the work assigned him in a faithful and conscientious manner. He was true to the various trusts reposed in him during his incumbency, had gained the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, and had many friends in the force who will mourn his death.

Out of respect to his memory a detail of 6 members of the force will act as pallbearers at his funeral, which will take place from his late residence at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 5, 1905.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C. September 10, 1905.

LIEUTENANT: It is with sorrow the major and superintendent announces to the members of the force and the employees of the Metropolitan police department the death of Private Robert Burns, which occurred on the evening of September 9, 1905, at 6.30 o'clock.

Private Burns was appointed on the Metropolitan police force June 11, 1870, after serving in the war of the rebellion and being at one time a prisoner of war, and was among the few survivors of the civil war connected with the force. He was a faithful public servant, a good husband, and kind father.

In respect to his memory a detail of police, consisting of 2 sergeants and 24 privates, will report to Lieutenant Mathews at the late residence of the deceased, 421 Ninth street SW., at 10 o'clock a. m., September 12, 1905, to act as escort.

Two additional members of the force, in full uniform, will be detailed as pallbearers.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., November 19, 1905.

LIEUTENANT: It is with sorrow and regret that the major and superintendent announces to the members of the force and the employees in the Metropolitan police department, the death of Private George T. McGlue, which occurred at 9.30 o'clock a. m., November 18, 1905.

Private McGlue was appointed a member of the department January 12, 1871, and the conscientious manner in which he performed his duties won for him the respect and esteem of his superior officers. For several years he had been detailed to enforce the laws enacted for the protection of children in the District of Columbia, and many of the poor and neglected, through his successful efforts in their behalf, have been placed where the environments are such that they may be educated and become good citizens.

In respect to his memory a detail of police, consisting of 2 sergeants and 24 privates, will report to Lieut. Michael Byrnes at the late residence of the deceased, No. 610 Twenty-second street NW., at 3 o'clock p.m., November 20, 1905, to act as escort.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1906.

LIEUTENANT: John A. Frank, than whom no other member of the Metropolitan police force was more generally and favorably known, departed this life on January 18, 1906, at 1 o'clock p. m., after a brief illness. His death, coming as it did after a sickness of short duration, makes the shock all the greater and the sorrow more painful.

John A. Frank entered the service in a clerical capacity June 8, 1880, and was promoted to be a member of the force August 10, 1888, and on the 4th of December of the same year was detailed to inquire into cases of destitution and insanity, making recommendations and carrying into effect the disposition of the same. Earnest and intelligent, a student of the work intrusted to his care, he possessed a knowledge of such affairs which made his assistance almost invaluable. He was respected by all who knew him, and this announcement is made to the members of the force with sorrow; and it is scarcely necessary to state that those nearest and dearest to him have the sympathy of us all in this hour of their bereavement.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock p. m., at No. 502 G street NE., and out of respect for his memory it is ordered that Lieut. J. A. Moore, 1 sergeant, and 4 privates be in attendance upon the last ceremonies over the deceased, and convey to the distressed family the sympathy of their brother members of the force.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1906.

LIEUTENANT: It is with great sorrow and deep regret that the major and superintendent announces to the officers and members of the force the death of Lieut. James A. Moore, which occurred at the George Washington University Hospital at 8.40 o'clock a. m., March 17, 1906, after a brief and painful illness.

Lieutenant Moore was appointed a private of the force December 10, 1884, promoted to sergeant July 1, 1892, and to lieutenant January 16, 1900.

The career of this officer is worthy of emulation, he having attained a record for diligence, honesty, courage, and good judgment which assured for him the high esteem of his superiors and the unquestioned confidence of the community.

While early in the service, he applied himself to acquire an education which, through force of circumstances, was not afforded in his childhood, and in this laudable effort he well succeeded.

He was loyal to his work and alive to the public interests, devoted to his family and respected by his associates, and the department will mourn his untimely loss.

Out of respect to his memory, it is ordered that a detail of 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 6 sergeants, and 32 privates be in attendance at the last ceremonies over the deceased. The detail will be under the command of Capt. T. B. Amiss, and will report to him at 1.30 o'clock p. m. on the 20th instant, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 1255 I street NE.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1906.

LIEUTENANT: It is with extreme regret that the major and superintendent announces to the members of the force the death of Private John F. Kelly, which occurred at his late residence, No. 1233 North Capitol street, at 11.30 o'clock a. m. on the 13th instant.

Private Kelly was a member of the force for nearly forty-five years, having been appointed September 11, 1861, and at the time of his death, in point of service, was the senior employee of the department.

His earnest attention to duty, his intelligence, and his trustworthiness early attracted the attention of his superior officers, who promoted him to a lieutenantancy January 31, 1867, and he retained that rank until January 6, 1900, when he tendered his resignation as a lieutenant and asked that he be assigned to other duty. On one occasion,

while a lieutenant, he was designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to act temporarily as major and superintendent of the department during the absence of that official.

Fearless to a fault, energetic, and painstaking, he discharged his official duties in a manner which won for him the encomiums of his superior officers, associates, and good citizens.

In respect to his memory a detail of police, consisting of 2 sergeants and 32 privates, will report to Capt. T. B. Amiss at the late residence of the deceased, at 9 o'clock a. m., April 16, 1906, to act as escort.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1906.

LIEUTENANT: The major and superintendent learns with sorrow of the death of Private Charles W. Proctor and in this wise promulgates the sad intelligence to the members of the force.

Private Proctor died at his late residence in this city on the night of April 19, 1906, after a long and distressing illness.

He was appointed a private on the 1st day of February, 1883, and served continuously in several capacities; at one time he was assigned to duty with the detective service. In the varied duties which he was called upon to perform he displayed an earnestness and fidelity which won for him the respect and confidence of his superiors and other associates in the department.

The funeral of the late Private Proctor will take place from his late residence, No. 1722 First street NW., the 23d day of April, 1906, at 2.45 o'clock, and in respect to his memory and in obedience to the wishes of his bereaved family a detail of three pallbearers will be made from among the members of the force, and in its behalf the major and superintendent extends to the family of the deceased officer deep sympathy and regret in this the hour of their bereavement.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

COMMENDATIONS.

The following communications, selected from many received by the department, testify to the general efficiency of the force and the conduct of the members thereof:

ISMONT, MID-ILOVU, NATAL, *October 25, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 13, 1905, in reply to my application to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, which he was good enough to forward to you, and also copy of rules and regulations Metropolitan police force in your jurisdiction; also copy of your valuable annual report and extremely instructive blank forms used by the department under your command.

Thanking you very much for your kindly courtesy, I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. N. MONTGOMERY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 9, 1905.

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: On behalf of the Department of State and for myself I desire to thank the officers and men of the Metropolitan police force and yourself very cordially for the highly efficient and very satisfactory services rendered by them during the recent visit to Washington of Prince Louis of Battenberg and the members of his staff.

The uncommonly fine appearance and general efficiency of the men were commented upon in a very complimentary way by the prince and the members of his suite.

The police contributed a good share toward making the visit of the distinguished party to Washington a pleasant and agreeable one, and before leaving the prince made it a point to express his cordial thanks and appreciation of the very useful and valuable services rendered by them during his visit.

Very respectfully, yours,

ROBERT BACON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 24, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: The committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of German Day on October 2 last desire to thank you for the assistance rendered in the maintenance of good order by the members of the police force under your direction, and further to acquaint you with our appreciation of the valuable service which you performed on that occasion as judge of athletic contests.

Respectfully, yours,

THEO. G. STONER,
Chairman Committee on Arrangements.
HENRY F. VARNESON,
Secretary.

1426 HARVARD STREET, *November 25, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to thank you and through you the men detailed to work on the case most heartily for the efficient aid rendered in recovering the valuable jewelry stolen from my desk at school this week.

Respectfully, yours,

ANNA C. BRIGHT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 4, 1906.*

MY DEAR SIR: I desire to give expression to you and your efficient officers, Capt. R. H. Boardman, Detectives F. M. Helan and T. B. McNamee, for the capture of the thieves and recovery of many of the gems and jewelry stolen from my home on Sunday, October 22, 1905, in my absence and while at church.

I am without words sufficient to express my deep gratitude for not only, and best of all, the capture of the parties, Howard and Mary Thomas, who were hired as servants on October 16.

The citizens of this city, through the press, should be made acquainted with the fact that you and your ever-to-be-praised, efficient, and untiring men in this case, without rest or food, pursued the said parties night and day for a whole week, as I can testify. It was my privilege to be with them for two days assisting, after they had arrested the parties, in helping to recover most of the stolen goods. The experience I had was well worth the time and money it cost to bring about the results, which is and will be a blessing to other housekeepers of this city.

In conclusion, let me say that I commend the detectives in this case to your most favorable consideration and public mention.

Yours, gratefully,

C. B. PEARSON.

NEW YORK, *December 18, 1905.*

SIR: Kindly receive my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for your kindness in locating my sister Maria. I have had a letter from her this evening.

If all the chiefs of police in this country were as prompt in discovering missing friends as you have been on this occasion, I think that there would be no need for advertising.

Now, Major, be kind enough to accept the heartfelt thanks of

Your obedient servant,

ANNIE CLARE.

THE RETAIL GROCERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION,

Washington, D. C., December 16, 1905.

DEAR SIR: The success of the National Food Show just closed is largely attributable to the perfect system of police supervision.

Taking into consideration the fact that the evening attendance, not including the small children, averaged more than 9,000, it is remarkable that no accident or disorder occurred.

We desire through you to extend thanks to Lieutenant Sullivan, Sergts. E. W. Brown, J. A. Boyce, J. L. Sprinkle, and all officers under their charge at Convention Hall during the past two weeks, for the courtesy to our patrons under very trying conditions.

We are in a position to know that nothing but praise attends Lieutenant Sullivan and the efficient men under his charge.

Respectfully, yours,

P. B. OTTERBACK, *President.*
CHAS. J. MAGILL, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 23, 1905.*

SIR: We desire to extend to you our thanks and congratulations for the good order which has prevailed near our store this evening. Last year was a great improvement over the year before, but this year we have nothing to complain of and we are very grateful.

Very respectfully,

WM. BALLANTYNE & SONS.

CITY, *December 23, 1905.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: I wish to congratulate you on the very excellent order that prevailed upon the principal streets this evening. It had come to be looked upon by the hoodlum element that their time to blow horns, ring bells, and otherwise make hideous noises was coincident with the holiday season, but thanks to you and your men, it is now a thing of the past. I noted in some blocks as many as four men, and the way they stopped the noise nuisance brings joy to the heart of the loyal citizen and taxpayer.

Again, my dear Major, I congratulate you and beg to remain,

Yours truly,

JOS. E. GOODKEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 26, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to thank you for the able manner in which your men, under the able supervision of Lieut. J. A. Moore, of the First precinct, handled the immense throng of people during the past week and especially Saturday night. The absence of the usual horn blowing and ringing of bells, made possible through your orders and so well carried out by the lieutenant and his men, was indeed a great help to the merchants.

Wishing you a happy New Year and continued good health,

Respectfully,

DAVE WOLF.

PALAIS ROYAL,

Washington, D. C., December 26, 1905.

DEAR SIR: We wish to thank you for the help of Messrs Montgomery and Clay, whom you detailed here during the very busy days just preceding Christmas, and also to commend them for the very efficient service rendered.

Very truly, yours,

A. LISNER,

Per W. M. BALDERSON, *Manager.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 26, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: We can not help but express our appreciation for the services rendered by your officers through your instructions for the little disturbance, we might say scarcely any, that was noticed this Christmas Eve night. It was the quietest and best-behaved crowd we have seen in years, and it certainly was mostly due to your influence.

Yours, very respectfully,

SAKS & COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 2, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: I was one of the unprecedented throng of citizens who had the high honor of shaking hands on New Years Day with our worthy Chief Executive and observed closely the arrangement of the police and detectives to preserve order and protect the President from harm at the hands of some crank of the order of his predecessor's vile assassin, and I can not refrain from complimenting you on the fact that you carry your brains where they belong, and that providently they are not "in hock" as those of some officials seem to be.

As one very humble old citizen of the National Capital, I ask the pleasure of thanking you, and I indulge the hope that your health and life will long be preserved, to, happily for the people of the District of Columbia, be the head of our very excellent police force.

Wishing you health and long life and all the good things that you so richly deserve, I am most profoundly and sincerely and proudly,

Your friend,

T. EDW. CLARK.

McKEESPORT, PA., *January 11, 1905.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your 1905 report, and I wish to congratulate and thank you for same. These reports are appreciated very much, and I always show them around and they help the department very much, for we are striving to have civil service introduced here.

Thanking you again for this and past favors, I am,
Yours, etc.,

LOUIS ROTZSCH,
Chief of Police.

BRADDOCK, PA., *January 11, 1906.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: I received your very interesting annual report this a. m., for which receive my thanks. Your department has done great work, of which you people should be thankful. I shall take this report home and it shall have a place with my other books that I cherish.

Respectfully,

WM. BENNETT, *Chief of Police.*

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1906.

DEAR MAJOR: The copy of your annual report for the year just closed is received and I thank you for the same.

Permit me to compliment you on the many good suggestions it contains.

Respectfully, yours,

J. P. MEGREW,
Captain United States Capitol Police.

PINKERTON'S NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY,
Chicago, January 12, 1906.

MY DEAR SIR: I write to acknowledge receipt of the annual report of your department for 1905. I wish to compliment you on the very good showing made by the Metropolitan police department, and the concise and beautiful manner in which the report is gotten up, every detail being exceptionally well covered.

I sincerely hope that your request for more men will be granted. I fully believe you have not sufficient men to cover so thickly a settled district as that patrolled by your department.

I hope this year may prove as successful a one to your department as was last year, and with kindest regards, believe me, dear Major,

Yours, very truly,

WM. A. PINKERTON.

BROOKLINE, MASS., *January 12, 1906.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: I am in receipt of a copy of your interesting and exhaustive report for the year 1905, for which kindly accept my thanks.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours, very truly,

ALONZO W. COREY, *Chief of Police.*

ST. LOUIS, *January 12, 1906.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of and to thank you most sincerely for your annual report for year 1905, which you so kindly sent me. I assure you that your courtesy is deeply appreciated. I find the work most interesting and teeming with wise and good things.

Again thanking you for same, and wishing you the compliments of the season, I beg leave to subscribe myself and to be

Very truly, yours,

WM. DESMOND, *Chief of Detectives.*

SOUTH BEND, IND., *January 13, 1906.*

DEAR MAJOR: Your annual report arrived O. K., and I must say it is the embodiment of neatness and finish; the only thing I dislike is the prominence you give us Irish (p. 63); third place is too conspicuous for us; you are entitled to second place. Brother Joe Shaw, of the Massachusetts district, is the only man to cross the line ahead of you, but then he is from Boston.

Hoping to see you during the summer, I am,
Very truly, yours,

JAMES McWEENY, *Chief of Police.*

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *January 13, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your report for the year 1905. Many thanks for same. I shall read it with a great deal of interest.

Wishing you a happy and prosperous year, I remain,
Very truly, yours,

W. D. VINZANT, *Chief Police.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *January 13, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: Kindly accept my thanks for your very full, interesting, and valuable report of your department for 1905.

Yours very, truly,

W. J. O'CONNOR.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION POLICE,
Ottawa, January 15, 1906.

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Pray accept my thanks for copy of your annual report, just received, which affords very instructive reading, being at once comprehensive and compact. May you live to hold office long enough to make many more.

Sincerely, yours,

A. P. SHERWOOD,
Commissioner of Police.

SEATTLE, WASH., *January 15, 1906.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: I have just read with much interest your report for the year 1905, which was received last week, and for which I thank you. The citizens of the great city of this nation, Washington, D. C., are to be congratulated in having such an efficient head of its police department. And the International Chiefs of Police Association could do no better than to elect you as their president every year that you remain superintendent of police of Washington, D. C. Again thanking you for your courtesy in sending me your report, and wishing you the compliments of the season and a successful year for 1906, I remain as ever,

Yours, truly,

W. S. SEAVEY.

BOSTON, MASS., *January 15, 1906.*

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your annual report for the year ending 1905, for which please accept my heartfelt thanks. I have just looked over it casually, and find a great deal in it which is food for serious thought. I think it is excellently compiled, and many of the suggestions might be profitably adopted in all of the large cities in our great and glorious country.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH E. SHAW,
Chief Massachusetts District Police.

COLUMBUS, GA., *January 15, 1906.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: Please allow me to thank you for a copy of your annual report of the District of Columbia police department for the year 1905.

The report is one of the best I have ever read—complete in every detail—and the District Commissioners and the people generally should be—and doubtless are—proud of you and your department.

Sincerely, yours,

WILEY WILLIAMS, *Chief of Police.*

JERSEY CITY, N. J., *January 16, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your report for year 1905, and thank you for the same. As usual, the book is a very interesting and instructive one, and I take great pleasure in reading it.

Yours, truly,

W. J. DOUGHERTY, *Chief of Police.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 26, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 22d instant, reporting the arrest of a man for the theft of papers last Sunday.

I am sure that the papers will appreciate your efforts to minimize a trouble which has beset all of us for some time. We appreciate the fact that the boys watch the police as carefully as they look for papers, and that it is difficult to catch them, but I believe if it be known that extra efforts are being made to run the miscreants down the number of such depredations will be greatly reduced.

Thanking you for your interest in the matter, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

J. R. COLBURN,
Circulation Manager, The Washington Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: I desire to commend the police who were detailed at the funeral of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler for the admirable manner in which their services were rendered.

They assisted greatly in the consummation of an occasion where the funeral director appreciates their presence.

Yours, very truly,

JOSEPH GAWLER.

ELMIRA, N. Y., *February 2, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: Please accept my hearty and sincere thanks for your kind letter of recent date in reference to street cleaning, etc., in Washington, in answer to my inquiry.

The information you furnished me was just what I wanted, and has proven of great value and assistance to me.

If I can ever be of any assistance to you please do not hesitate to call on me and I will welcome an opportunity to return the kindness and courtesy you have shown me.

Ever gratefully, yours,

JOSEPH CAUSER,
Superintendent of Public Works.

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1906.

MY DEAR SIR: Accept my thanks for sending me a copy of your report for the year 1905.

One of my friends from home, while we were walking along the street recently, commented on the excellent order maintained in this city, which I took as a distinct compliment to you.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Cordially, yours,

J. T. McCLEARY.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1906.

MAJOR: I am informed by our sergeant of park police that when coffee was served at noon on Saturday, the 17th instant, to the Metropolitan police officers on duty about the White House grounds, the United States park watchmen also on duty there were, by your direction, included.

I beg you will accept the thanks of this department for your courtesy, which is appreciated by me.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. S. BROMWELL, *Colonel, U. S. Army.*

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1906.

DEAR SIR: It affords me great pleasure to inform you of the very excellent manner in which the members of the police department, under Lieutenant Boyle, detailed for duty at The White House, have performed their duties during the past season, and particularly on the occasion of the wedding of the President's daughter.

There was not a particle of friction or complaint at any time, and, in consequence, the official functions were conducted with great smoothness.

I trust you will take some means of communicating this to Lieutenant Boyle and the men under his direction.

For your own personal interest in the matter I desire to return you my thanks.

Very truly, yours,

CHAS. S. BROMWELL, *Colonel, U. S. Army.*

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1906.

DEAR SIR: At a recent meeting of the board of trustees it was—I quote from the minutes—

"Voted, That the thanks of this board be tendered to the police department of this city for the valuable aid rendered by it on the occasion of the destruction by fire of the main building of the school on the morning of December 19 last."

To the pressure of other duties is somewhat due the delay in this expression of thanks. The gratitude is none the less sincere nor in any wise abated.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

SAMUEL W. CURRIDEN,
Secretary, Board of Trustees

WASHINGTON ASYLUM,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1906.

DEAR SIR: I wish very heartily to thank the police department for the valuable assistance rendered by Officers F. S. W. Burke and J. M. Smith, of the fourth precinct, who last night gave two of my overseers valuable help in recapturing an escaped prisoner named Elijah Cloyd, who was in hiding at 626 Delaware avenue SW. Some time ago Officer Burke also apprehended for us one Moses Galloway, a prisoner who had escaped from the hospital ward.

Very appreciately and gratefully,

L. F. ZINKHAM, *Superintendent.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1906.

MY DEAR SIR: You may recollect our recent correspondence on the subject of a lamp which was stolen from my automobile while standing on the Connecticut avenue side of this apartment house.

When writing in the first place I must confess that I had very slight hopes of recovering the stolen property, and I wish to tender my sincere thanks for your promptness in following the matter up and the good work which resulted in the return of the lamp to me.

Again thanking you, I remain,
Very sincerely, yours,

JAS. F. J. ARCHIBALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1906.

DEAR SIR: I desire to thank you and Captain Boardman heartily for finding Sterling Massengill. A few hours after one of your men notified us of his address he called at my home. Allow me to say you have one of the best detective forces in our country.

Yours, respectfully,

M. T. WEST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 11, 1906.*

Mr. Carrouthers called on the major and superintendent of police on the above date and said:

"The Association of Ministers appreciate very highly your statement with regard to assaults accused against colored men of our community. We recognize that we have a great many irresponsible members of our race, and then the frequency with which the newspapers publish these stories, true or untrue, makes it so our people can scarcely live in some sections of the country. Your statement has been copied by two hundred colored papers in the country and will have a great effect for good. We appreciate it very much, and as president of the association I was asked to come in and extend to you our gratitude and assure you that we appreciate the position taken by you."

Major SYLVESTER. If the growing colored element would only learn to obey the police officer when he asks them to "move on" without entering into argument, feeling that he is representing the law and is not there in his individual capacity, it would help us a lot, and if a police officer oversteps the bounds I will see that he is punished. We can only ask from men like yourself that you preach that doctrine.

Mr. CARROUTHERS. I have endeavored to emphasize the fact that the police are a protection to the people.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 14, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: More than a fortnight ago I appealed to you against the annoyance of the children in our block and I want to thank you for the prompt relief given us by your efficient force. Lieutenant Sullivan and Mr. Livingston came and persuaded or frightened them into silence, and since then we have had a very quiet and respectable neighborhood. I never before realized what a public benefactor the police force was and how much depended on them. In fact, I believe the whole city should tender you a vote of thanks for whatever peaceful comfort we have. You have the sincere gratitude of this whole neighborhood for your prompt and most efficient relief.

Most respectfully, yours,

(Mrs.) F. A. SANFORD.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., *May 16, 1906.*

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Permit me, on behalf of the cadets, the school authorities, Colonel Ross, and myself, to thank you, and, through you, the officers of the force, for the courtesy and assistance which made the drill of the cadets on the White Lot yesterday afternoon a success.

Very respectfully,

P. M. HUGHES.

GARFIELD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., *May 16, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: At the recent meeting of the Garfield Citizens' Association the subject of an additional patrolman for Garfield and vicinity, for duty between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 8 o'clock a. m., was presented, and I was directed to present the matter to you, with a view to securing the additional service if possible.

Since that time, however, we have been informed by Sergeant Anderson that the patrolman for the service desired has been assigned, and, if this be the case, I desire to express to you the very high appreciation of our association of your consideration in this matter, and to assure you that your prompt action has met with approval of the entire community affected.

Very respectfully,

W. H. LEWIS, *Secretary.*

OFFICE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
Washington, D. C., *May 18, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you and the officers for the splendid way the crowd was managed at Convention Hall on the evening of May 16, 1906.

Very respectfully,

W. S. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1906.

SIR: My heart prompts me to thank you for your hearty cooperation with us in our work at the Fountain Mission.

Inclosed please find a clipping from the Baltimore press about my work there.

Yours, in love and peace,

JOHN WESLEY MATCHETT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1906.

Having returned to my home and finding the house and contents as I left them, I hereby express our appreciation of the protection afforded by the department.

We have never failed to have evidence of special care of the force, which we desire to acknowledge.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. N. CUSTIS.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY FOR THE COMMONWEALTH,
Alexandria County, Va., September 28, 1906.

SIR: In the name of the sheriff of Alexandria County and my own name, I desire to express to you the appreciation we feel of the valuable services rendered by Captain Mathews, of the fourth precinct, and Officer E. S. Wood in the matter of the discovery of the slayer of Jackson Bonney on August 23, 1906. Joseph Thomas alias John Wright, was arrested by Officer E. S. Wood recently with considerable difficulty, and Captain Mathews, by a display of great sagacity, that would do credit to the mythical Sherlock Holmes, decided to have the prisoner looked at by Miss Risley, who was feloniously assaulted at Four Mile Run, Virginia. Miss Risley picked the prisoner out as her assailant from a number of colored inmates of the jail.

Thereafter Captain Mathews communicated to me his belief that the prisoner, Joseph Thomas alias John Wright, was the man who murdered Jackson Bonney, and the sheriff of Alexandria County carried to your jail the woman who was with Jackson Bonney at the time he was murdered. The warden of the jail arranged the situation to suit himself, and the woman, Annie Green, after being first cautioned not to act hastily and after being reminded of the serious consequences of a wrong identification, was ushered into the presence of a dozen or more colored prisoners. She glanced down the line and readily picked out Thomas, alias Wright, as the man who committed a rape on her and immediately thereafter killed Jackson Bonney.

In addition to the above, Captain Mathews and the officers under his command have rendered many valuable services recently to the officers of this county, particularly in the search for the murderer of Frank De Lane and in the murder that took place in Fairfax on the edge of our county about a year ago. In the last-mentioned case the discovery of the murder in Fairfax County was not made until Captain Mathews apprised me of the fact that led to the exhumation of the body of a man who had disappeared and who was not before believed to be dead.

In thus expressing our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the officers named, we do not wish to be understood as showing any want of gratitude for the thousand and one favors we have received in an official way from Captain Boardman and the men under his immediate command, but Captain Mathews and Officer Wood deserve a special letter of thanks.

Very respectfully,

CRANDAL MACKEY,
Attorney for the Commonwealth.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, November 9, 1905.

SIR: I desire to express to you my thanks for the manner in which the police officers on duty near this embassy carried out the various arrangements in connection with the recent visit of Rear-Admiral, His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg.

His Serene Highness has also desired me to convey his cordial appreciation of the services of the mounted officers who were in attendance on him during his stay in Washington.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. M. DURAND.

NEW NATIONAL THEATER,
Washington City, November 7, 1906.

DEAR SIR: I desire to commend Captain Williams and his officers for the very efficient service rendered last night in handling the large crowds gathered in front of the Post and Times offices awaiting election returns.

Patrons of the New National Theater were not in the least inconvenienced, as free passageway on both sidewalk and roadway was maintained throughout the evening, and no disorder of any nature was noticeable.

I shall be gratified if you will convey my compliments and thanks to Captain Williams and through him to the men under his command.

Very respectfully,

W. H. RAPLEY.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1906.

DEAR MR. SYLVESTER: At a meeting of the District of Columbia Christian Endeavor Union, held in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Monday evening, December 3, 1906, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we do hereby commend the efforts of Maj. Richard Sylvester, superintendent of police, to rid the city of billboard advertising tending more or less directly to immorality."

It is with extreme pleasure that we forward the above resolution to you, feeling sure that you should receive all the encouragement possible, and to one whose interests are in the welfare of the children.

Very sincerely, yours,

EDWARD TARRING,
President D. C. C. E. U.

THE BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN,
Brooklyn, N. Y., December 7, 1906.

DEAR SIR: Please accept society thanks for your favor of December 6 and telegram of same day, and for the interest taken in the case of Max Sommerville.

The society appreciates your cooperation.

Yours, sincerely,

H. CLAY PRESTON,
Secretary and Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 10, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to thank your department and, through you, Messrs. Grant and Trumbo, for the very prompt recovery of our bicycle, taken from the front of our office. Due to your businesslike system we were only without the wheel two days. With gratitude that we have the wheel and that no one was arrested, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

THE HARRISON REALTY COMPANY.
Per FRANK A. HARRISON.

THE PIERCE GUILD,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1906.

MY DEAR MAJOR: In the name of the ladies of the guild I wish to thank you for the services of the officer whom you kindly sent to Masonic Temple during our luncheon.

Cordially, yours,

MARY K. BAYLY, *President.*

POLICE STATISTICS.

Comparing cases 1905-6.

Offense.	1905.	1906.
Housebreaking.....	369	340
Attempt at housebreaking.....		3
Grand larceny.....	431	406
Petit larceny.....	4,617	4,527
Larceny from United States.....	4	6
Larceny from District of Columbia.....		1
Robbery.....	166	95
Embezzlement.....	60	43
False pretenses.....	74	82
Forgery.....	19	21
Lost or mislaid.....	649	887

Estimated losses:

1905.....	\$115,100.00
1906.....	113,834.41

Arrests.

Precinct.	White.	Colored.	Total.
First.....	3,501	1,709	5,210
Second.....	1,047	2,183	3,230
Third.....	935	2,005	2,940
Fourth.....	1,508	2,783	4,291
Fifth.....	1,395	1,326	2,721
Sixth.....	2,867	1,550	4,417
Seventh.....	1,282	1,105	2,387
Eighth.....	802	1,467	2,269
Ninth.....	1,215	1,149	2,364
Tenth.....	840	677	1,517
Harbor.....	159	136	295
Detectives.....	791	508	1,299
Total.....	16,342	16,598	32,940

Arrests, by precincts, with age limit and color.

Precinct.	Under 16 years.		Under 21 years.		Over 21 years.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
First.....	99	111	306	260	3,096	1,338	5,210
Second.....	19	92	54	190	974	1,901	3,230
Third.....	34	106	52	293	849	1,606	2,940
Fourth.....	132	195	95	345	1,281	2,243	4,291
Fifth.....	91	82	140	217	1,164	1,027	2,721
Sixth.....	87	108	102	175	2,678	1,267	4,417
Seventh.....	64	39	93	139	1,125	927	2,387
Eighth.....	61	142	41	198	700	1,127	2,269
Ninth.....	65	78	173	212	977	859	2,364
Tenth.....	55	67	52	121	733	489	1,517
Harbor.....	13	2	10	22	136	112	295
Detectives.....	49	26	129	164	613	318	1,299
Total.....	769	1,048	1,247	2,336	14,326	13,214	32,940

Percentage of whites.....	0.496
Percentage of colored.....	.504
Percentage of convictions.....	.726
Percentage of acquittals.....	.274

Arrests made by bicycle officers from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Precinct.	Arrests.	Fines imposed.	Precinct.	Arrests.	Fines imposed.
First.....	1,264	\$5,648	Seventh.....	248	\$1,506
Second.....	569	4,382	Eighth.....	485	2,338
Third.....	677	4,851	Ninth.....	281	1,264
Fourth.....	982	5,177	Tenth.....	432	1,723
Fifth.....	297	1,651	Total.....	6,057	35,342
Sixth.....	822	6,802			

Arrests and disposition of the same.

	Precinct.											Detectives.	Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.	Harbor.		
Population.....	12,417	38,477	32,371	34,630	48,634	24,059	22,318	41,026	41,453	31,050	.....	.....	326,435
Cases.....	5,210	3,230	2,940	4,291	2,721	4,417	2,387	2,269	2,364	1,517	295	1,299	32,940
Male.....	4,734	2,662	2,473	3,387	2,444	3,969	2,030	1,945	2,151	1,389	274	1,096	28,554
Female.....	476	568	467	904	277	448	357	324	213	128	21	203	4,386
White.....	3,501	1,047	935	1,508	1,395	2,867	1,282	802	1,215	840	159	791	16,342
Colored.....	1,709	2,183	2,005	2,783	1,326	1,550	1,105	1,149	1,149	677	136	508	16,598
Fined and paid.....	2,376	1,225	1,185	1,599	939	1,537	949	1,032	1,271	742	87	163	13,105
Workhouse.....	649	569	419	858	415	966	284	178	256	144	78	25	4,841
Jail.....	216	251	231	418	114	190	110	141	95	49	27	227	2,069
Grand jury.....	37	20	28	46	38	25	18	29	36	14	5	186	482
Bonds.....	279	242	230	206	235	332	146	219	163	112	10	46	2,220
Nolle prossed.....	134	136	194	135	148	121	122	95	76	74	13	145	1,393
Dismissed.....	1,252	662	529	887	703	1,067	628	440	359	256	64	195	7,042
Appealed.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pending.....	118	33	46	22	33	85	52	46	42	59	2	53	591
Insane asylum.....	27	24	13	17	18	12	9	13	9	18	2	16	178
Military authorities.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	6	2	.....	3	.....	1	3	21
Naval authorities.....	9	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	25
United States marshal.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	49
Parents or friends.....	30	.....	1	7	12	14	7	1	13	5	2	34	126
Board of Children's Guardians.....	35	39	27	50	34	37	21	49	25	27	1	22	367
Reform School.....	29	22	18	37	19	14	11	24	5	12	.....	48	239
Industrial School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Hart farm.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15
Junior Republic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	4
House of the Good Shepherd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Washington Asylum.....	7	.....	4	2	.....	11	13	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	41
Sentence suspended.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28
Connecticut authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Delaware authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Illinois authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
New York authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
New Jersey authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
North Carolina au- thorities.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Maryland authorities.....	2	.....	1	2	5	.....	5	2	7	.....	1	21	46
Pennsylvania authori- ties.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Virginia authorities.....	4	5	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	14	29

Total population.....	326,435	Arrests:	
Total arrests.....	32,940	White.....	16,342
Percentage of arrests.....	.100+	Colored.....	16,598
Population:		Percentage of arrests:	
White.....	231,417	White.....	.070+
Colored.....	95,018	Colored.....	.174+

Callings as given by those arrested.

Awning maker.....	1	Bookkeepers.....	30
Artists.....	9	Butlers.....	45
Actors.....	10	Bartenders.....	100
Architects.....	11	Butchers.....	122
Apprentices.....	155	Bakers.....	135
Agents.....	305	Blacksmiths.....	185
Book finisher.....	1	Barbers.....	188
Broom makers.....	2	Bricklayers.....	322
Brickmakers.....	2	Cornice worker.....	1
Bottlers.....	3	Cattle dealer.....	1
Boatmen.....	11	Carriage builder.....	1
Brewers.....	16	Captains.....	4
Builders.....	16	Canvassers.....	6
Bookbinders.....	18	Confectioners.....	7
Brakemen.....	19	Coppersmiths.....	7
Brokers.....	20	Compositors.....	8
Bootblacks.....	24	Coopers.....	11
Barkeepers.....	25	Cigar makers.....	18
Bell boys.....	26	Cabinetmakers.....	22
Boiler makers.....	27	Collectors.....	33

Callings as given by those arrested—Continued.

Caterers.....	44	Ministers.....	2
Coachmen.....	50	Marines.....	4
Conductors.....	65	Mechanics.....	33
Cooks.....	153	Molders.....	34
Contractors.....	465	Musicians.....	46
Carpenters.....	528	Motormen.....	83
Clerks.....	1, 226	Managers.....	108
Dyers.....	2	Messengers.....	150
Draftsmen.....	2	Machinists.....	240
Decorators.....	2	Merchants.....	1, 486
Dentists.....	6	Nurses.....	16
Drummers.....	6	Newsboys.....	32
Dressmakers.....	35	None.....	1, 275
Druggists.....	44	Operators.....	41
Dairymen.....	168	Professor.....	1
Drivers.....	1, 899	Pressman.....	1
Engravers.....	4	Pattern maker.....	1
Expressmen.....	9	Plate printer.....	1
Electricians.....	83	Priest.....	1
Engineers.....	171	Pilot.....	1
Furrier.....	1	Publishers.....	2
Flagmen.....	4	Preachers.....	3
Fishermen.....	7	Policemen.....	4
Florists.....	27	Pavers.....	4
Foremen.....	116	Photographers.....	5
Firemen.....	120	Produce dealers.....	12
Farmers.....	276	Pensioners.....	36
Glassblower.....	1	Paper hangers.....	48
Gambler.....	1	Physicians.....	65
Gasfitters.....	2	Peddlers.....	84
Gatemen.....	4	Porters.....	154
Glaziers.....	4	Printers.....	227
Gardeners.....	21	Plasterers.....	234
Grocers.....	182	Plumbers.....	238
Hackmen.....	11	Prostitutes.....	283
Harnessmakers.....	12	Painters.....	368
Horseshoers.....	25	Restaurateurs.....	4
Hotel keepers.....	53	Riggers.....	5
Hostlers.....	59	Reporters.....	12
Hod carriers.....	77	Showman.....	1
Horse dealers.....	105	Sculptor.....	1
Hucksters.....	804	Sexton.....	1
Housekeepers.....	1, 364	Steward.....	1
Inventor.....	1	Storekeepers.....	2
Inspectors.....	2	Stair builders.....	2
Iron workers.....	99	Solicitors.....	2
Jockeys.....	5	Saddlers.....	4
Jewelers.....	8	Stenographers.....	6
Junk dealers.....	22	Seamstresses.....	7
Janitors.....	32	Superintendents.....	14
Lithographer.....	1	Students.....	18
Locksmith.....	1	Stone masons.....	24
Leather worker.....	1	Saloonists.....	41
Lamplighter.....	1	Salesmen.....	55
Letter carriers.....	2	Steam fitters.....	56
Linemen.....	7	Shoemakers.....	66
Liverymen.....	13	Stonecutters.....	70
Lathers.....	14	Schoolgirls.....	93
Laundrymen.....	19	Sailors.....	129
Lawyers.....	85	Soldiers.....	399
Laundresses.....	155	Schoolboys.....	899
Laborers.....	12, 103	Servants.....	2, 277
Millwright.....	1	Touts.....	2
Milliner.....	1	Teamsters.....	5
Midwives.....	2	Thieves.....	7

Callings as given by those arrested—Continued.

Teachers.....	14	Valets.....	3
Telegraphers.....	15	Veterinarians.....	6
Tile setters.....	18	Wheelwright.....	1
Tailors.....	116	Watchmen.....	38
Tinners.....	171	Waiters.....	230
Umbrella makers.....	2		
Undertakers.....	15	Total.....	32, 940
Upholsterers.....	25		

Nativity of those arrested.

Australia.....	4	Norway.....	11
Austria.....	41	Prussia.....	1
Bulgaria.....	1	Porto Rico.....	3
Cuba.....	3	Poland.....	6
Canada.....	26	Persia.....	7
China.....	39	Portugal.....	4
Denmark.....	7	Roumania.....	3
England.....	113	Russia.....	283
France.....	30	Syria.....	7
Germany.....	367	Spain.....	10
Greece.....	413	Sweden.....	16
Holland.....	6	Switzerland.....	21
Hungary.....	12	Scotland.....	25
Indian.....	6	Turkey.....	7
Italy.....	340	United States, white.....	13, 963
Ireland.....	572	United States, colored.....	16, 589
Jamaica.....	1		
Japan.....	3	Total.....	32, 940

Social conditions.

White.....	16, 342	Able to read and write.....	29, 508
Colored.....	16, 598	Unable to read and write.....	3, 432
Total.....	32, 940	Total.....	32, 940
Males.....	28, 554	Males, married.....	11, 484
Females.....	4, 386	Males, single.....	17, 070
Total.....	32, 940	Females, married.....	1, 838
		Females, single.....	2, 548
		Total.....	32, 940

Disposition of arrests.

Fined and paid.....	13, 105
Fined and sent to workhouse in default.....	4, 679
Fined and sent to jail in default.....	1, 830
Sent to—	
Workhouse.....	162
Jail.....	239
Grand jury.....	482
Insane asylum.....	178
Reform School.....	239
Home Industrial School.....	5
Washintgon Asylum.....	41
Personal bonds taken.....	2, 200
Placed under bonds.....	20
Appealed.....	1
Nolle prossed.....	1, 393
Dismissed.....	7, 042
Not disposed of.....	591
Sentence suspended.....	28

Delivered to—

Military authorities.....	21
Naval authorities.....	25
United States marshal.....	49
Parents or friends.....	126
Board of Children's Guardians.....	367
Hart Farm.....	15
Junior Republic.....	4
House of the Good Shepherd.....	3
Connecticut authorities.....	1
Delaware authorities.....	1
Illinois authorities.....	2
North Carolina authorities.....	1
New Jersey authorities.....	1
New York authorities.....	8
Maryland authorities.....	46
Pennsylvania authorities.....	6
Virginia authorities.....	29
Total.....	32,940

United States cases.

Fines imposed.....	\$87,099.00
Fines paid.....	17,130.00
To jail in default.....	59,304.00
Execution suspended.....	1,060.00
Personal bonds taken.....	9,605.00
Total.....	87,099.00

District of Columbia cases.

Fines imposed.....	\$123,799.20
Fines paid.....	59,477.20
Fines appealed.....	10.00
To workhouse in default.....	57,917.00
Executions suspended.....	205.00
Personal bonds taken.....	6,190.00
Total.....	123,799.20

Money and valuables recovered.

Amount received (estimated).....	\$345,735.86
Returned to—	
Owners.....	76,909.03
Property clerk.....	81,160.80
Poundmaster.....	105.00
Taken from prisoners and returned, order of—	
Captain.....	4,322.31
Lieutenant.....	117,177.52
Police judge.....	136.20
Collateral turned over to collector at police court.....	65,925.00
Total.....	345,735.86

Estimated losses—recovered.

Property stolen.....	\$89,468.13
Reported lost or mislaid.....	24,366.28
Recovered.....	81,297.00

Number of larcenies, etc.

Housebreaking.....	340
Attempt at housebreaking.....	3
Grand larceny.....	406
Petit larceny.....	4,527

Larceny from the United States Government.....	6
Larceny from the District of Columbia government.....	1
Robbery.....	95
Embezzlement.....	43
False pretenses.....	82
Forgery.....	21
Lost or mislaid.....	887

Visits of general officers.

Honorable Commissioners.....	12
Superintendent.....	37
Captains.....	1, 469
Lieutenant inspectors.....	999
Sergeant inspectors.....	477
Acting sergeant inspectors.....	229
Police surgeons.....	432
Visiting officials.....	2

Miscellaneous reports.

Accidents.....	3, 434
Attempts at suicide.....	82
Animals taken astray.....	355
Animals delivered to property clerk.....	19
Animals delivered to poundmaster.....	75
Abandoned infants found.....	24
Dead infants found.....	55
Dead bodies found.....	17
Drowned bodies found.....	57
Dead animals.....	4, 942
Dangerous or broken pavements.....	2, 412
Dangerous holes, roadway.....	2, 531
Dangerous wharf.....	1
Dangerous buildings.....	112
Dangerous bridges.....	16
Doors and windows found open.....	1, 711
Damaged trees and boxes.....	1, 103
Deaths (coroner notified; no inquest).....	437
Fires, times attended.....	859
False alarms of fire.....	31
Fire plugs damaged.....	347
Filthy gutters, alleys.....	38
Fountains damaged.....	23
Found sick on street.....	1, 258
Hydrants damaged.....	443
Inquests attended.....	67
Lamps damaged.....	207
Lamps not lighted—	
Gas.....	1, 878
Electric.....	8, 206
Naphtha.....	1, 694
Lodgers accommodated.....	6
Lost children restored to parents.....	123
Pumps damaged.....	129
Permits examined, building.....	1, 839
Permits examined, miscellaneous.....	6, 329
Sewers damaged.....	171
Sewers, filthy.....	90
Suicides.....	38
Telephone messages.....	101, 103
Trips made by harbor boat.....	345
Trips made by harbor wagon.....	5
Vessels moved by order of harbor master.....	73
Water mains damaged.....	570
Water pipes damaged.....	505

Table of arrests—Misdemeanors.

UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To reform school.	To Home Industrial School.	To Hart Farm.	To Junior Republic.	To House of the Good Shepherd.	To Virginia authorities.	To Maryland authorities.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Assault.....	116	16	38	94	50	...	1	9	21	16	2	...	...	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Assault and battery.....	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cruelty to animals.....	8	...	5	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Concealed weapons.....	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Disorderly conduct.....	351	28	159	220	241	...	...	47	8	49	...	...	...	26	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379
Destroying private property.....	52	...	26	26	17	...	...	9	5	7	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Destroying public property.....	18	...	7	11	7	1	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Fast driving.....	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fugitives from—																							
Justice.....	34	6	18	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	92	17	13	...	...	4	1	3	2	...	40
Parents.....	92	5	64	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Reform school.....	7	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Industrial school.....	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Intoxication.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Incorrigibility.....	78	33	29	82	1	...	...	3	11	6	...	...	2	40	37	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	111
Indecent exposure.....	12	...	9	3	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Insanity.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Petit larceny.....	383	28	135	276	78	...	...	35	17	54	5	...	3	143	60	...	13	...	...	...	...	3	411
Profanity.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Taking property without consent.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trespass.....	8	...	7	1	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Vagrancy.....	37	17	20	34	1	...	...	4	1	9	2	...	...	35	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Violation of—																							
Police regulations.....	349	3	190	162	261	...	...	42	8	23	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352
Other District of Columbia ordinances.....	16	...	9	7	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Witnesses.....	5	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total.....	1,586	142	740	988	693	1	1	166	75	181	10	1	98	319	150	5	14	4	2	3	2	3	1,728

Table of arrests—Crime.

UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To Reform School.	To Hart farm.	Total.
Arson.....	2			2						2				2
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	1			1					1					1
Attempt at rape.....	1		1		1									1
Forgery.....		1	1			1								1
Grand larceny.....	1	2	2	1		1					1	1		3
Housebreaking.....	9		6	3			2	2	1		1	2	1	9
Murder.....	1		1			1								1
Robbery.....	4			4		2		1	1					4
Total.....	19	3	11	11	1	5	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	22

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To United States marshal.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To Reform School.	Total.
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	3	1	1	3			1			2		1				4
Attempt at rape.....	4		1	3				1		1	1	1				4
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years of age.....	1			1				1								1
Depredation on property.....	25		3	22				25								25
Embezzlement.....	6		3	3				3		1	1		1			6
Forgery.....	6		6					6								6
Grand larceny.....	26	7	14	19				20		7	2	2		1	1	33
Housebreaking.....	64	1	12	53		1		37		16	2	2	1	2	4	65
Infanticide.....	1	1		2		1		1								2
Larceny by a trick.....		1		1		1										1
Larceny from District of Columbia.....	2			2	2											2
Larceny from United States.....	5		4	1				3		2						5
Manslaughter.....	1		1								1					1
Murder.....	2		1	1				2								2
Rape.....	2			2						2						2
Robbery.....	11		3	8				9			1	1				11
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	1		2				2								2
Seduction.....	6			6				2	1	2	1					6
Total.....	166	12	49	129	2	2	2	112	1	33	9	7	2	3	5	178

Table of arrests—Crime—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To United States marshal.	To Maryland authorities.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Abduction.....	1		1												1			1
Abortion.....	3	1	4							3				1				4
Abandoning infant.....		1		1						1								1
Accessory to murder.....	1			1						1								1
Arson.....	2		2							1	1							2
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	69		17	52	1		7		2	28	1	14	9	7				69
Assault with intent to kill.....	14	1	5	10					1	7		2	2	3				15
Attempt at robbery.....		1		1						1								1
Attempt at rape.....	8		5	3						4		3		1				8
Blackmailing.....	1	1	1	1						1		1						2
Bigamy.....	2		1	1								1			1			2
Conspiracy.....	18		18							17				1				18
Criminal negligence.....	2		2							2								2
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years of age.....	17		3	14						2		8	2	5				17
Cruelty to children.....	2		2							1			1					2
Criminal libel.....	1	1	2							2								2
Destroying private property.....	189	35	94	130	63	90	3	1			10	16	34	7				224
Destroying public property.....	13		7	6	5	1					1		4	2				13
Depredation on property.....	8		4	4						8								8
Embezzlement.....	79	4	48	35	1		7			27	1	20	3	11	13			83
Forgery.....	25	2	14	13						22		2	1		2			27
Grand larceny.....	74	14	46	42			1			50	2	21	4	2	7	1		88
Housebreaking.....	120	6	26	100		1				91		19	12	1	2			126
Impersonating United States officer.....	1		1							1								1
Infanticide.....		1		1						1								1
Larceny from the District of Columbia.....	3			3						3								3
Larceny from the United States.....	13		8	5					2	9		2						13
Mayhem.....	1			1						1								1
Manslaughter.....	5		4	1									5					5
Murder.....	12	1	4	9						13								13
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses.....	100	9	86	23	4		21	4	5	20	1	34	6	7	5		2	109
Perjury.....	1		1							1								1
Passing counterfeits.....	2		2							2								2
Rape.....	7		2	5						5		1	1					7
Robbery.....	47	3	20	30				2		24		11	9	3	1			50
Receiving stolen goods.....	3	6	2	7	1					5		1		2				9
Sodomy.....	1		1							1								1
Seduction.....	14		6	8						3		10		1				14
Total.....	859	87	439	507	75	92	39	7	10	358	16	167	93	54	32	1	2	946

Summary—Table of arrests—Misdemeanors.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nolle prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1906.	Cases held, 1905.
Affray.....	204	101	103	17	18	169	168
Adultery.....	41	11	30	8	11	22	31
Assault.....	2,728	709	2,019	378	343	2,007	1,754
Assault and battery.....	175	52	123	27	20	128	195
Assaulting officer.....	9	3	6	.....	.....	9	8
Attempt at larceny.....	5	1	4	2	.....	3	5
Cruelty to animals.....	1,868	1,182	686	18	35	1,815	1,360
Concealed weapons.....	208	69	139	8	28	172	190
Contempt of court.....	42	17	25	7	18	17	20
Creating nuisance.....	341	216	125	31	45	265	202
Desertion.....	42	39	3	.....	2	40	37
Disorderly conduct.....	7,235	2,382	4,853	106	643	6,486	6,065
Destroying private property.....	90	47	43	7	16	67	205
Destroying public property.....	19	8	11	.....	1	18	11
Enticing prostitution.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Employing unlicensed engineer.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Exhibiting obscene pictures.....	9	9	.....	.....	1	8	3
Fornication.....	135	59	106	13	20	102	139
Forcible entry.....	4	4	.....	1	1	2	2
Fast driving.....	173	77	96	.....	4	169	204
Fugitives from—							
Justice.....	198	104	94	.....	11	187	131
Parents.....	126	87	39	.....	2	124	122
Reform school.....	14	3	11	.....	.....	14	13
Industrial school.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Insane asylum.....	11	8	3	.....	.....	11	7
Grave robbery.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Harboring female child for immoral pur- poses.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Habitual drunkards.....	291	228	63	2	10	279	270
Intoxication.....	3,837	2,923	914	.....	3,837	.....	.....
Intoxication and disorderly.....	1,817	996	821	5	25	1,787	1,707
Indecent assault.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	2	10
Indecent exposure.....	342	197	145	4	8	330	341
Incorrigibility.....	119	34	85	11	6	102	88
Insanity.....	231	148	83	.....	28	203	180
Keeping—							
Disorderly house.....	95	33	62	2	8	85	67
Gambling house or table.....	94	55	39	4	8	82	72
Unlicensed bar.....	72	7	65	3	14	55	37
Bawdyhouse.....	15	3	12	.....	.....	15	21
Open bar Sunday.....	16	15	1	1	1	14	14
Open after hours.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dangerous dog.....	19	15	4	5	3	11	12
Larceny by a trick.....	13	12	1	1	1	11	4
Nonsupport of children.....	186	85	101	27	20	139	83
Obtaining money or goods by false pre- tenses.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	6
Petit larceny.....	2,164	687	1,477	228	256	1,680	1,756
Profanity.....	218	85	133	2	15	201	255
Refusing to pay hack hire.....	35	29	6	12	4	19	34
Selling liquor to minors.....	4	3	1	1	1	2	.....
Threats.....	238	97	141	55	23	160	135
Trespass.....	41	28	13	3	2	36	72
Taking property without consent.....	32	19	13	9	3	20	22
Vagrancy.....	1,863	1,111	752	14	124	1,725	2,008
Violations of—							
Boarding-house law.....	34	28	6	20	2	12	15
Building regulations.....	92	83	9	10	15	67	48
Bottling law.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Dog law.....	39	21	18	10	4	25	29
District of Columbia Code.....	15	13	2	3	2	10	.....
Fish law.....	6	5	1	.....	3	3	7
Food law.....	441	419	22	7	8	426	335
Gambling law.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Hack law.....	158	79	79	.....	11	147	122
Harbor regulations.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Health ordinances.....	477	363	114	18	23	436	530
Humane law.....	25	4	21	2	5	18	6
License law.....	84	60	24	8	2	74	119
Police regulations.....	3,463	2,190	1,273	78	129	3,256	3,248
Policy law.....	5	1	4	1	.....	4	4
Postal law.....	5	3	2	1	.....	4	.....
Pension law.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Pharmacy law.....	10	10	.....	.....	1	9	3
Plumbing regulations.....	10	10	.....	3	1	6	5
Revised Statutes, U. S.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
Smoke law.....	64	64	.....	.....	1	63	72
Weights and measures law.....	70	53	17	2	3	65	31
Other District of Columbia ordi- nances.....	245	157	88	7	14	224	354
Witnesses.....	72	28	44	1	63	8	4
Total.....	30,760	15,577	15,183	1,189	5,904	23,667	23,015

Summary—Table of arrests—Crime.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1906.	Cases held, 1905.
Abduction.....	1	1				1	1
Abortion.....	4	4				4	1
Abandoning infant.....	1		1			1	1
Accessory to murder.....	1		1			1	
Assault with intent to kill.....	15	5	10	2	2	11	17
Attempt at robbery.....	1		1			1	
Arson.....	4	2	2	1		3	2
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	74	18	56	16	10	48	82
Attempt at rape.....	13	7	6	4	1	8	5
Blackmailing.....	2	1	1	1		1	
Bigamy.....	2	1	1	1		1	3
Conspiracy.....	18	18				18	4
Criminal negligence.....	2	2				2	
Cruelty to children.....	2	2			1	1	1
Criminal libel.....	2	2				2	1
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years of age.....	18	3	15	8	2	8	10
Depredation on property.....	33	7	26			33	6
Destroying private property.....	224	94	130	16	34	174	
Destroying public property.....	13	7	6		4	9	
Embezzlement.....	89	51	38	21	4	64	64
Forgery.....	34	21	13	2	1	31	21
Grand larceny.....	124	62	62	28	6	90	88
Housebreaking.....	200	44	156	37	15	148	159
Impersonating United States officer.....	1	1				1	
Infanticide.....	3		3			3	
Larceny by a trick.....	1		1			1	
Larceny from District of Columbia.....	5		5			5	4
Larceny from United States.....	18	12	6	4		14	8
Manslaughter.....	6	5	1			6	1
Mayhem.....	1		1			1	2
Murder.....	16	6	10			16	11
Obtaining money or goods by false pre- tenses.....	109	86	23	34	6	69	72
Perjury.....	1	1				1	5
Passing counterfeits.....	2	2				2	
Robbery.....	65	23	42	12	11	42	88
Rape.....	9	2	7	3	1	5	4
Receiving stolen goods.....	11	2	9	1		10	9
Seduction.....	20	6	14	12	1	7	1
Sodomy.....	1	1				1	
Total.....	1,146	499	647	203	99	844	663

Police patrol and signal service.

Drivers.....	23	Persons taken to—	
Wagons.....	14	Places of abode.....	99
Horses.....	26	Depots.....	22
Reports from boxes by officers.....	1,220,742	Gallery.....	72
Messages sent and received.....	11,392	Asylums.....	57
Calls for wagon by—		Several homes.....	13
Officers.....	11,989	Dead bodies removed.....	42
Citizens.....	221	Children restored to homes.....	59
Messenger or telephone.....	1,549	Accidents attended.....	395
Persons taken to—		Injured removed to homes.....	50
Headquarters.....	441	Sick removed to homes.....	144
Police court.....	448	Number of times reserves to fires....	856
Jail.....	20	Miscellaneous runs.....	1,898
Workhouse.....	4	Total number of runs made.....	18,824
Hospitals.....	1,475		

OPERATIONS OF DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Number of persons arrested..... 1, 299

The cases were disposed of as follows:

Fined and paid.....	163
Sent to workhouse in default.....	10
Sent to jail in default.....	158
Sent to workhouse.....	15
Sent to jail.....	69
Sent to grand jury.....	186
Personal bonds.....	46
Sentence suspended.....	28
Nolle prossed.....	145
Dismissed.....	195
Not disposed of.....	53
Sent to Insane Asylum.....	16
Sent to military authorities.....	3
Sent to naval authorities.....	5
Sent to United States marshal.....	47
Sent to parents or friends.....	34
Sent to reform school.....	48
Sent to Board of Guardians.....	22
Sent to Hart Farm.....	1
Sent to Maryland authorities.....	21
Sent to Virginia authorities.....	14
Sent to Pennsylvania authorities.....	6
Sent to New York authorities.....	8
Sent to Illinois authorities.....	2
Sent to New Jersey authorities.....	1
Sent to Delaware authorities.....	1
Sent to Connecticut authorities.....	1
Sent to Junior Republic.....	1

Total cases..... 1, 299

The following statement shows value of property recovered by the detective corps at our local pawnshops and in other jurisdictions:

Month.	Alexandria, Va.	Baltimore, Md.	Franklin, Va.	Fort Washington, Md.	Hyattsville, Md.	New York City, N. Y.	Newark, N. J.	Pelham, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.	Roslyn, Va.	Local.	Total.
1905.												
July.....	\$35	\$439	\$30								\$1,166.00	\$1,670.00
August.....		350									1,183.00	1,533.00
September.....											975.00	975.00
October.....				\$45					\$100		1,597.00	1,742.00
November.....											1,118.00	1,118.00
December.....											1,150.00	1,150.00
1906.												
January.....					\$300						1,423.00	1,723.00
February.....		261						\$750			1,212.00	2,223.00
March.....	35										1,194.00	1,229.00
April.....	30	500			35	\$250					1,384.00	2,199.00
May.....		200					\$175			\$50	1,401.00	1,826.00
June.....		60							150		738.50	948.50
Total.....	100	1,810	30	45	335	250	175	750	250	50	14,541.50	18,336.50

The following statement shows value of property recovered by the detective corps, from all sources, and how disposed of:

Amount recovered.....	\$47,980.07
Returned to owners.....	303.26
Delivered to property clerk.....	43,354.50
Returned to prisoners.....	4,322.31
Total.....	47,980.07

REPORT OF CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following tabular statement, showing in detail the financial and property transactions of this office during the past fiscal year:

Month.	Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of owner- ship.	Delivered to claimant on bond.	Delivered to adminis- trators.	Balance on hand.	Total.
1905.					
July.....	\$5,531.37	\$74.00	\$12.49	\$253.02	\$5,870.88
August.....	5,030.00	534.75	100.00	438.50	6,103.25
September.....	3,714.79	689.00	569.83	293.71	5,267.23
October.....	4,561.79	525.00	112.00	791.95	5,990.74
November.....	8,644.15	77.00	5,551.00	598.20	14,870.35
December.....	5,720.34	580.00	425.25	366.76	7,092.35
1906.					
January.....	4,448.02	860.75	301.50	841.17	6,451.44
February.....	5,641.90	70.75	.....	475.36	6,188.01
March.....	5,502.45	551.65	.....	660.57	6,714.67
April.....	5,121.50	449.00	.....	565.99	6,136.49
May.....	4,395.26	310.00	.....	781.89	5,487.15
June.....	4,775.32	67.90	.....	745.08	6,353.92
Total.....	63,086.79	4,789.80	7,072.07	7,577.82	82,526.48

During the year the police recovered 672 bicycles which had been stolen from or abandoned temporarily by their owners.

JAMES A. KEMP,
Chief (also Property) Clerk.

REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the work of the sanitary office during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1906:

Four hundred and ninety-one cases of alleged insanity were investigated, a decrease of 114 as compared with preceding year. Of that number, 371 were certified by the examining physicians to be of unsound mind, and 6 persons who had been adjudged to be of unsound mind and afterwards discharged from the hospital for the insane as improved, were returned to that institution on duplicate permits, they having evidenced symptoms of recurring insanity, making a total of 377 admitted during the year—a decrease of 29 as compared with the preceding year. Fourteen independent or pay patients were admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

The number of persons arrested upon the charge of insanity was 224. Of these 110 were certified by the police surgeons to be of unsound mind, and were committed to the hospital for the insane, on temporary permits, pending a judicial hearing in the lunacy court, and 114 were sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital for further observation, or released because the degree of insanity was not sufficient to justify further detention. Of the 377 persons committed to the hospital for the insane, a jury adjudged 38 not insane; 34 were discharged by the superintendent, some of whom were nonresidents, who were transported to their homes by the Board of Charities; 12 died previous to date set for their hearing in court; 8 were dismissed by the presiding justice; 6 were admitted on duplicate permits; 2 escaped, and 4 cases have been continued. Two hundred and seventy-three patients were tried and legally committed to the hospital for the insane for curative treatment.

During the year 64 transient or nonresident insane were admitted to the Government hospital. This office experiences great difficulty in procuring information appertaining to the relatives and friends of this class of patients, who come to the national capital from all parts of the world, usually to have their imaginary wrongs righted. Sometimes they become highly incensed at their arrest, and frequently refuse to give any information concerning themselves or their friends, while others are in such mental condition as to render them incompetent to furnish the desired information.

During the fiscal year just closed the honorable Commissioners authorized the corporation counsel to employ an alienist to visit the patients who have been committed to the hospital for the insane on temporary permits, previous to their trial in the lunacy court, with a view to giving testimony at their trial. This has resulted in much good, both to the patients and the District, the Government frequently being relieved of the cost of further maintenance of the patient, especially in cases of temporary dementia.

Another important change has been made in relation to the trial of persons who have become insane while undergoing sentence for crime, or who have become insane after having been indicted by the grand jury. This class of criminal insane are now being tried under section 928 of the code, thereby relieving the District of the expense of the trial and maintenance of the patient while insane.

CLASSIFICATION.

Acute mania.....	8	Korsakow	2
Alcoholic dementia.....	1	Mania	11
Alcoholic sycosis.....	1	Manic depressive insanity.....	14
Cerebral apathy.....	1	Melancholia	34
Circular insanity.....	1	Organic dementia	2
Confusional insanity.....	7	Paranoia	13
Delusional insanity.....	46	Paresis	5
Dementia.....	53	Recurrent insanity	6
Dipsomania	1	Senile dementia	37
Epileptic insanity	5	Recurrent mania.....	3
Hysteria	2	Cases not classified	111
Idiocy.....	1		
Imbecility	12	Total	377

NATIVITY.

United States	335	Ireland	9
Austria	2	Norway	2
Bohemia	1	Poland	1
Canada	1	Russia	5
England	1	Sweden	2
France	1		
Germany	15	Total	377
Hawaii	2		

COLOR AND SEX.

White	238	Female	179
Colored	139	Male	198
Total	377	Total	377

The average age of those admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane was 42 years.

In conclusion, permit me to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation of your direction and advice in handling the many difficult cases that were presented at this office during the fiscal year just ended.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. SROUFE,
Sanitary Officer.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent, Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF HACK INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

Vehicles licensed.....	383
Licenses transferred.....	7
Vehicles inspected.....	383
Vehicles condemned.....	14
Vehicles, minor repairs ordered for.....	60
Number of hack stands.....	33
Number of hacks which stands will accommodate.....	248

Cases of arrest during the year.

Charge.	Disposition of cases.						
	Dismissed.	Personal bonds.	Fined and paid.	Nolle prossed.	Collateral forfeited.	Sentence suspended.	Total number of cases.
Using unlicensed vehicle.....					3		3
Charging excessive rates.....			4		5		9
Refusing to pay hack hire.....			2	3	1		6
Failing to turn in property found in vehicle.....					5		5
Failing to display rate cards.....			3		32		35
Loitering on the streets.....		1	5		6		12
Failing to keep lamp lighted.....		1	1		7		9
Soliciting patronage.....			3		3		6
Drivers of hotel busses carrying passengers to hotel other than one they represent.....	1	4	2				7
Failing to wear license badge.....		1	3		5		9
Failing to have receptacle for rate cards.....			2		4		6
Failing to have license number on lamps.....	1	2	1		6	1	11
Failing to have license number on rate cards.....			1		4		5
Contempt of court in hack case.....					1		1
Failing to remain within five feet of hack.....		1			1		2
Lights turned lower than regulations allow.....	1						1
Refusing to convey passengers.....			1				1
Total.....	3	10	23	3	83	1	128

Complaints relative to hacks and hackmen investigated.....	4
Amount paid District of Columbia for hack licenses.....	\$2, 179. 25
Recovered from hackmen lost articles valued at.....	170. 00

While attending to my duties as hack inspector it became necessary to make arrests for other offenses as follows:

Indecent exposure.....	1
Disorderly conduct.....	3

Total.....	4
Complaints other than those relative to hackmen investigated and reported upon..	5

It will be seen by the number of vehicles condemned and the number for which minor repairs were ordered that the work of improving the condition of the public hacks has been carried steadily forward, sufficient progress having been made to insure

the public safe and clean conveyances, most of which are equipped with rubber tires and other modern improvements.

I desire to repeat my recommendation of last year that the greatest need for the improvement of the hack service is a law requiring drivers to take out a license, said license being revocable for cause, as it is with the drivers that the public and police have to contend. A single owner may employ any number of drivers, but the former is not responsible for the criminal acts of the latter. Such a law would undoubtedly keep out of the service criminals or other undesirable persons. As an illustration of the necessity for some such legislation as above suggested, I will state that I have the record of a driver of a public vehicle who was fined or forfeited collateral in eight cases during the past fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE S. CATTS, *Hack Inspector.*

RICHARD SYLVESTER,

Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF ENFORCEMENT OF PHARMACY LAW, DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1906.*

SIR: Having been detailed to inspect the practice of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, and midwifery, April 17, 1906, I have the honor to respectfully submit for your information my annual report of work done, together with a statistical statement of the respective professions under my supervision for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

Official visits:

Drug stores.....	383
Dentists.....	302
Physicians.....	15
Total	<u>700</u>

Investigations made:

Persons poisoned—	
With suicidal intent.....	8
Accident.....	2
(Five of the foregoing cases were fatal.)	
Medical cases.....	8
Druggists.....	17
Dentists.....	5
Midwifery.....	5
Obscene pictures.....	6
Total	<u>51</u>

Arrests:

Unlicensed physicians (3 convicted; 2 dismissed).....	5
Violation of the pharmacy law (8 convicted; 2 dismissed).....	10
Selling tobacco to minors (convicted).....	1
Unlicensed midwives (convicted).....	3
Total	<u>19</u>

Physicians:

Licensed during the fiscal year.....	81
Total number now practicing in the District (approximated).....	<u>1, 250</u>

Druggists:

Drug stores in the District.....	193
Proprietors—	
Registered.....	177
Not registered.....	16
Clerks—	
Registered.....	179
Not registered.....	25
Registered, relief work.....	57
Apprentices.....	127
Licensed during the fiscal year.....	44
Total number of proprietors, clerks, and apprentices.....	<u>581</u>

Dentists:

Dental offices	280
Dentists practicing in the District	305
Students (working under instruction)	7
Registered during the fiscal year	22

Midwifery:

Total number now practicing in the District (approximated)	115
Licensed to practice during the fiscal year	6

Having had but a little over two months of the fiscal year to familiarize myself with the work in hand, my report must necessarily fall far short of my very efficient predecessor, C. W. Proctor, deceased.

The new pharmacy law passed Congress and was approved May 7, 1906. The effect was immediately apparent with drug stores accustomed to selling narcotics, but a new evil sprang up immediately, which is covered by the law, but from the nature of the business it is so hard to cope with that an amendment of the law is necessary. I speak of the cocaine and morphine peddlers. The effect of these drugs is so alluring to the thoughtless that a supreme effort will be required to prevent their use.

I respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to amend the law, making it a violation for anyone other than a licensed druggist, physician, dentist, or veterinarian to have in his or her possession such narcotics, except upon a doctor's prescription, the package containing same to bear the names of the physician and the patient for whom prescribed.

J. W. VANZANT,
Private, Metropolitan Police.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

REPORT OF BOARD OF POLICE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the board of police and fire surgeons as relating to the police department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Number of sick cards issued	1,448
Number of house visits	1,452
Number of office consultations	4,021
Number of applicants examined	508
Number of applicants passed	112
Cases of suspected lunacy examined	224
Number of cases sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane	110
Number of cases otherwise disposed of	114

Very truly,

J. S. WALL, M. D.,
Secretary, Board of Surgeons.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police.

REPORT OF LOCAL BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION.WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1906.*

SIR: I respectfully submit for your information the following statement of work done in connection with my detail in charge of the local bureau of identification:

There are several thousand photographs in the gallery, of which many are foreign.

During the year which ended June 30, 1906, 229 local and 751 foreign photographs were added to the gallery, and 90, without measurements, were placed in the detective office gallery.

Twelve records and photographs were sent to other cities in response to requests therefor; 639 photographs mounted on Bertillon cards, were sent to other jurisdictions for identification; 7 of the photographs sent to this department for identification were recognized, and 5 local prisoners were identified through the measurements taken in this office.

I have also kept consolidated information as to 22 murders, 148 accidental deaths, 214 sudden deaths (in bed, on street, etc.), 203 assault cases, 66 suicides by gas, hanging, shooting, etc.; 14 deaths by burning, 31 drowned, 7 criminal assaults and attempts, 3 attempts at murder, 2 suicides or accidental deaths, 1 criminal operation, 1 death from fright—a total of 710 cases.

I have also clipped from six outside, and our local, newspapers all police news; that pertaining to local cases being filed in jackets containing photographs and measurements of the prisoners, while the clippings from the other papers are so arranged as to be accessible if needed.

I have also addressed envelopes, folded circulars, and performed such clerical work in the detective bureau as was assigned to me by my official superiors.

Very respectfully,

E. L. PHILLIPS.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF PHOTOGRAPHER.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1906.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work executed by me as official photographer of the Metropolitan Police Department, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

Prisoners photographed and measured, 229.

Photographs copied, 23.

Bodies of dead photographed for identification in court, 3.

Bodies of unknown dead photographed for identification by relatives, friends, and acquaintances, 11.

Scenes of fatal accidents photographed, 11.

Forged checks photographed, 3.

Persons assaulted photographed, 1.

A total of 3,694 photographs of the regular size and 33 of the large size were made.

In addition to the above work, I have assisted the pawn inspector on numerous occasions.

Very respectfully,

FRED. SANDBERG,
Private, Met. Police, D. C.

Major RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police.

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